"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; gentle south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,727. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS ON AISNE FRONT

Assailants Near St. Quentin Reach First Line, but Lose Most of Their Gains.

GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Say They Took Two-thirds of a Mile Front and Many Prisoners.

BRITISH CHECK ATTACKS

Drive Out German Troops that Penetrate Their Lines South of Lombaertzyde.

PARIS, July 19.—Two violent German attacks upon the French lines south of St. Quentin have been made, with only a few hours' intermission, and both have failed as a whole, scoring only slight local successes. The first, delivered last evening over a front of about half a mile, gained a footing in the French first line, but lost the greater part in a French counterattack. The second, launched over a front of about four miles, after a heavy bombardment, had for its objective the same point as the first, the hillock of Moulin-sous-Toutvent. It failed completely on both wings, but the Germans were able to reach some first line trenches in the centre before they were checked by counterattacks.

Guard Division Attacked.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads.

The artillery was particularly active today between the Somme and the Aisne. South of St. Quentin a fresh enemy attack, delivered about 1:30 o'clock against the hillock of Moulin-sous-Toutvent, failed completely.

After a bombardment of extreme violence, lasting the entire morning, the Germans attacked our positions from northeast of Craonne as far as east of Hurtebise, sending forward the Fifth Guard Division, which assaulted at several points in thick waves. The attack was a complete failure on both wings; only in the centre were the Germans able to reach some elements of our first line trench, where counterattacks arrested them after they had suffered additional heavy losses.

There was a prolonged enemy bombardment on one side south of Corbeny and on the other side as far as the region of Cerny, where the German infantry, caught under the fire of our artillery, was not able to debouch. The artillery was active on the left bank of the Meuse.

During the days of July 18 and 19 1,100 shells were thrown into Rheims.

Germans Repulsed at Avocourt.

Following is the text of the afternoon official statement:

Our artillery and the enemy's were active over the whole front. There was especially violent firing between the Somme and the Aisne, in the region of Vauclerc and Craonne, and on the left bank of the Meuse. South of St. Quentin the Germans, after a violent bombardment, delivered an attack at about 9 o'clock yesterday evening on a front of 800 meters east of Gauchy, against the hillock of Moulin-sous-Toutvent. "The enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in our first trench line, but was driven out of the greater part of the occupied positions by a counterattack.

After a very intense bombardment last night the Germans made a counterattack on our new positions at Avocourt Wood, but were checked by our fire before they were able to reach our lines.

Attacks on our trenches at Panthéon, southeast of Sapigneul, and in the region of Douaumont were repulsed completely. One of our detachments, in an operation east of Badonviller, succeeded in inflicting serious losses on the enemy and in taking prisoners.

The Belgian official communication says:

In the course of the night the artillery was active in the direction of Steenstraete and Wulpen. Today the enemy shelled the rear of our positions, especially near Woesten and Lampernisse.

British Check Assaults.

LONDON, July 19.—Tonight's official report from British Headquarters in France reads:

Early this morning the enemy again attacked our positions south of Lombaertzyde under cover of a heavy bombardment, to which our artillery replied vigorously. His troops succeeded in reaching our line only on a small portion of the front attacked, and those who entered our trenches were at once driven out by our counterattack.

Late reports show that the raids attempted by the enemy last night west of Cherisy were pressed with great determination and strongly supported by artillery. His raiding parties were repulsed by our infantry with rifle and machine gun fire and failed to reach our line at any point.

"As a result of the recent fighting east of Monchy-le-Preux, the advanced posts from which our troops were compelled to fall back by the enemy's attack on July 11, have now been reestablished," says today's official statement.

"Hostile raiding parties were repulsed last night west of Cherisy before reaching our trenches. We made successful raids north and east of Ypres and secured prisoners. A few other prisoners

Continued on Page 2.

German Efforts to Win Before Our Troops Arrive Explain Series of Attacks on the French Front

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Washington cable dispatches today report that America will have an appreciable force in the field in France by the Fall ready to take part in the Autumn offensive, and that the number will be quadrupled by Spring. Much as the Germans may affect to deride statements of the kind, the leading military authorities here believe that the enemy headquarters are beginning to feel serious concern on the subject of America's early action in the war on the western front.

Clear indication of these misgivings is seen in the recent and still continuing series of attacks upon the French. In a military sense Germany cannot afford to take the offensive, and if she were not seeking to offset future developments would not now be wasting men by battles such as those along the Chemin-des-Dames. These offensives are not on the scale of Verdun, because Germany is not in a position to repeat that costly experience on the same scale. However, in the opinion of General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, the German thrusts against the French have their origin in the hope that such success may be won as to break the French resistance before American help can be made effective.

RUSSIAN RIOTERS NOW REPENTANT

Petrograd Soldiers Repudiate Maximalist Cause in Which They Enlisted.

LENINE CALLED ENEMY SPY

Congress of All Parties Called in Capital to Settle Question of Government.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—With the repentance of the military elements concerned in the recent demonstrations and their repudiation of the cause in which they temporarily enlisted the danger of further disturbances by the Maximalists appears to be over for the time being. Today the city is normal. As a safeguard the bridge spans remained open this morning, as they did yesterday, troops being kept in readiness for any trouble that might arise.

During the night several companies of infantry arrived from the front to assist in the preservation of order. A detachment of Cossacks also reached Petrograd. Telegrams have been received by the Ministers and Council of Deputies from various parts of the country protesting a lack of sympathy with the Maximalist movement and giving assurance of support to the Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' organizations.

Only Kiev appears to have reflected to a minor degree the disturbances here. A group of soldiers seized the arsenal, but other troops immediately took their station to guard the public institutions. Later they succeeded in arresting some of those in revolt, while others concerned in the movement fled.

A special congress of delegates representing all the councils of Russia has been summoned to meet at Petrograd July 23 to determine the future composition of the Cabinet and the Governmental policy. Until then assurances of support have been given to the present Ministers. The congress will consist of delegates from the local and district councils of the Workmen's and Soldiers', Socialists', Maximalists' and Minimalists' organizations and the regimental committees.

Talk of Cabinet Moving to Moscow.

As a result of the activity of the extremist element in Petrograd, a proposal to transfer the seat of the Provisional Government to Moscow, where conditions are more stable, is being considered by the Cabinet. M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and member of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, said yesterday the general assembly of Workmen and Soldiers and Peasants would be held at Moscow in order to prevent the interference from an irresponsible section of the Petrograd garrison.

Owing to the urgent necessity of restoring public order and settling important questions, the Government has decided, in agreement with the executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, to create a special commission which will be in constant touch with the commandant of the Petrograd district. The commission comprises M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor, and Lieutenant Lebedoeff, Director of the Ministry of Marine, representing the Government, and M. Gotz, representing the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The staff of the Petrograd military district has received from all the units a declaration of readiness to support the Government in its efforts to restore order. The staff is convinced that the trouble may be regarded as ended.

The General Staff buildings and Winter Palace Square are headquarters for the Government forces, which are bivouacking there and have posted cannon. In the big circle in front of the windows of the Winter Palace half a dozen armored cars are held in readiness for an emergency, and in the barracks near by several thousand troops are kept under arms.

Owing to reports of an intended attack on the Tauride Palace for the purpose of arresting M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor; M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Tcheriloff, Minister of Agriculture, the military authorities sent two light guns thither, which met en route a machine gun regiment. Shots were exchanged, and some horses were killed. A party of infantry stationed at the Champ de Mars, scene of the military reviews, fired on the Cossacks from Pavlovsk.

The First Machine Gun Regiment, which had its headquarters in the villa of Kshesinska, and the men manning four armored cars which guarded the entrance to the villa have submitted to the authority of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council.

The general feeling is that the decisive stage between the forces of order and disorder is rapidly approaching. Cossacks and other mounted troops patrol the streets, and all thoroughfares are guarded by infantry.

Particular attention is given to auto-

Continued on Page 3.

MILITANTS FREED AT WILSON'S WORD

First Refused to Accept President's Pardon, but Later Changed Their Minds.

WON'T STOP PICKETING

Hopkins, as Their Spokesman, Says It Will Last Till the Anthony Amendment Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The sixteen militant suffragists serving the second day of a sixty-day sentence at the District of Columbia workhouse at Occoquan, Va., were unconditionally pardoned by President Wilson this afternoon. After at first saying that they would not accept the pardon the women left the workhouse at 4 o'clock and returned to Washington by automobile late today.

They were the guests of honor at a dinner at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party, and the sixteen kept "open house" this evening.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, and volunteer counsel for the women, was in charge of the returning party. He was accompanied by J. A. H. Hopkins, Progressive National Committeeman from New Jersey and the husband of one of the imprisoned women. Gilson Gardner, the husband of another of the prisoners, was also of the Occoquan escort.

Mr. Hopkins issued a statement tonight predicting that Congress would adopt the Susan B. Anthony amendment at this session if it had an opportunity to vote on it. He said that the President was interested in his proposed poll of Congress and asked him to proceed with it.

Claim Wilson as a Convert.

At the headquarters of the National Woman's Party tonight predictions were freely made that the President was about to support the amendment and had changed front on the national suffrage issue.

"When Warden Whittaker brought us word this afternoon that the President had pardoned us," said Miss Mary Hall Ingham of Philadelphia, one of the imprisoned suffragists, "we voted unanimously not to accept until we could hear whether our cause had made progress through our sacrifice. We were not after a pardon, but the privilege of petition and the adoption of the suffrage amendment. When Mr. Malone and others came to the workhouse after us the news they brought from the outside was very encouraging. We believe the President has been enlisted in our cause. We decided to accept the pardon, which was unconditional, and we came away just as quickly as possible. The experience was hard, but we trust it has shown our earnestness. We are willing to go through it and more for a principle should it become necessary."

The Department of Justice notified the Occoquan Workhouse a little after noon that the President had pardoned the suffragettes. This word was immediately communicated to the women, but they declined to make preparations to leave until Mr. Malone and his party arrived. There was an impression yesterday that the President was preparing to pardon the suffragists, having been moved by statements made by Mr. Malone and others as to their surroundings.

The failure of the workhouse authorities to draw the color line and the housing of the suffragists—several of whom are women of wealth and all of refinement—with whites and negro women sent to the workhouse for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and other police court offenses brought indignant comment tonight at suffrage headquarters.

Ex-Prisoners Tell of Hardships.

In groups of two and three the suffragists were interviewed, and their stories agreed that the two days' stay in the workhouse was a great trial.

"Eighteen colored women, the overflow from the colored dormitories, it was claimed, were assigned to sleep in our dormitory," said Mrs. Paul Reynaeu of Detroit, while Miss Ingham and Miss Julia Hurlbut of Morristown, N. J., assented. "I bathed my face today alongside of a colored woman sent down for drunkenness. We were forced to eat in the same dining room with petty thieves and habitual drunkards, white and colored. Our rest rooms were the same. The prison clothing was coarse and the toilet facilities were poor. Altogether it was a terrible experience, although we were willing to undergo it.

"When the suffragists were notified of the President's pardon they were engaged in the sewing room of the workhouse. Mrs. Herndon, the matron, said today that no special favors could be shown them because it would destroy discipline in the women's prison, which now has about twenty-five white and about sixty negro inmates.

Simultaneously with the release of his wife and her fifteen companions and their return here, Mr. Hopkins issued a statement regarding his interview with the President yesterday.

"I told the President," said Mr. Hop-

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DRAFT DRAWING PLAN IS CHANGED OWING TO ERROR

Master Figures Eliminated and 10,500 Numbers to be Picked by Blindfolded Men.

STATES CAUSED THE SHIFT

Failed to Interpret Properly Instructions for the Red Ink Serial Plan.

PROCESS TO TAKE 10 HOURS

First Number Will Be Drawn at 9:30 A. M. Today—New Plan Easier for Registrants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The greatest lottery in history will be staged in Washington tomorrow, when 10,500 capsules will be drawn by blindfolded army officers from glass jars to determine the order in which the more than 9,000,000 men who registered on June 5 will be liable for military duty under the draft law.

But the lottery will not be held in accordance with the carefully devised system of drawing which was explained to newspaper men by Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, yesterday afternoon, and which had to be discarded this afternoon when it was learned that some of the State officials, notably in New Jersey, had failed to interpret accurately the instructions respecting the red ink serial numbering of the registrants. If instructions had been so interpreted it would have been necessary to draw only 1,000 numbers, ranging from 1 to 1,000, and then to draw eleven numbers in a second drawing for the purpose of obtaining the eleven master key numbers which would indicate the way in which each thousand would be grouped.

Instead of having two drawings, the first of which would cover the thousand figures whose picking would fix the order in which the numbers in each group of a thousand would range, and the second of eleven numbers, which would fix the relative positions of each group of 1,000 numbers, the Provost Marshal General, through his aids, will tomorrow be compelled to draw a total of 10,500 capsules, each containing a number. The numbers in the capsules will range from 1 to 10,500, and this will be enough to cover the largest registration district in the country. But, instead of consuming one hour, as originally planned, the drawing will occupy probably ten hours.

Start Drawing at 9:30 A. M.

The drawing will take place in Room 226 of the Senate Office Building, opposite the Capitol. This room is that of the Committee on Geological Survey. The first number will be drawn at 9:30 o'clock. As it took fifty-six and a half minutes to draw 1,000 numbers in a dress rehearsal, it is estimated that the 10,500 numbers cannot be drawn in less than ten hours. This means that the drawing will probably not be completed before 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night.

Under the new plan of drawing it will be much easier for each registrant to determine his order on the list of 10,500 numbers drawn, because the order in which his red-ink number is drawn will determine the order of his liability to be drafted. Every number from one to 10,500 will be drawn. It will be necessary to pick this large number of numbered capsules because the largest district in the country contains 10,391 registrants, and the War Department wants to be on the safe side by drawing several hundred in excess of the largest number recorded in any one district.

This will allow for a few additions to the list of registrants in the largest district. This district is in Detroit, and it was not known until today, when the Michigan State figures were completed, that there were more than 10,000 in any one district.

The trouble in New Jersey, as well as in several other States, where the failure to follow instructions caused the War Department at the last minute to abandon its previously adopted drawing method, grew out of the fact that some of the districts were grouped in the red ink renumbering. Under the instructions from the War Department each local board in New Jersey should have serially numbered its cards from 1 upward, until each registrant in the district had received a red ink serial number.

Instead, some of the election boards in that State grouped the registrants in several registration districts, and then numbered the registrants in the entire group serially. The numbers were arranged by election districts rather than by local registration districts. Either this work had to be done over or a new method of drawing numbers devised; the War Department adopted the latter alternative.

The change in plans was announced late this afternoon, when General Crowder, after a conference with Secretary Baker, issued this statement:

"Advices received by long-distance telephone indicate that in certain areas the boards, in numbering registration cards, have kept the cards segregated by election districts and that serial numbers have been designated to the whole group for a board while the cards were thus segregated. If the drawing is conducted as originally planned, in groups of 1,000, the result will be that considerable proportions of certain election districts will be brought up for examination together. This will result in drafting persons from one locality within the jurisdiction of a board before any per-

Continued on Page 4.

Weak stomach strengthened by Dr. Dailrich's Zoolak—at all fountains—Advt.

CHANCELLOR JUSTIFIES U-BOAT WAR; 'HAS DONE MORE THAN WE EXPECTED;' VAST TONNAGE SUNK OR DISABLED

PUTS BLAME ON BRITAIN

Declares Her "Illegal Blockade" Forced Germans to Use U-Boats.

HAD HOPED WE WOULD ACT

America, as the Leading Neutral, Was Expected to Protest England's Measures.

SAYS RUSSIA STARTED WAR

"Forced Upon Unwilling Germany"—Pays Tribute to the Ex-Chancellor.

COPENHAGEN, July 19.—Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial German Chancellor, in his address to the Reichstag Thursday afternoon, declared his adhesion to Germany's submarine campaign, asserting it to be a lawful measure, justifiably adopted and adapted for shortening the war.

Dr. Michaelis opened his Reichstag speech with a hearty tribute to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the retiring Imperial Chancellor, whose work, he said, history would appreciate.

The Chancellor declared that the war was forced upon unwilling Germany by the Russian mobilisation, and that the submarine war was also forced upon Germany by Great Britain's illegal blockade starvation war.

The faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check Great Britain's illegality was vain, Germany's final attempt to avoid the extremity by a peace offer failed, and the submarine campaign was adopted, said the Chancellor.

The submarines, the speaker continued, had done all and more than had been expected, and the false prophets who had predicted the end of the war at a definite time had done a disservice to the Fatherland.

Dr. Michaelis, in the course of his address, said:

"Bitter criticism has been directed against a highly deserving man who occupied this post before me. This criticism has been oft inspired by enmity and hate. I think it would have been better if enmity and hate paused behind closed doors. [Cheers.] When the history of this war lies open before us we shall all alike completely appreciate what Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's Chancellorship meant for the enemy. [Cheers.]

"Appointed Chancellor by the Emperor, I have the honor for the first time to communicate with your high House. A great weight has been laid on my shoulders in a most grave time. Trusting God and German might, I ventured to undertake it and shall now serve the cause to the utmost of my power. I beg from you your trusty co-operation in the spirit which has been splendidly maintained in this body during the war."

"Unless I had believed firmly in the justice of our cause I would not have accepted office. We must keep before our eyes daily the events of three years ago, which are fixed in history and which show we were forced into the war by Russia's secret mobilization, which was a great danger to Germany. To have participated in a conference while the mobilization proceeded would have been political suicide." [Exclamations of "quite right" from the Conservatives.]

His Message to Austria.

On the occasion of his acceptance of the Chancellorship, says a Vienna dispatch, Dr. Michaelis sent a message to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, saying that he considered it his chief and inviolable duty to preserve the previous inheritance of the closest and most loyal confederation. It was his firm conviction that Austria-Hungary and Germany would be victorious and that the war would secure for the heroic people a happy and bright future.

Count Czernin, in reply, said he saw the most secure guarantee of a happy future for the peoples in intimate and confident co-operation with the leaders of the German policy and firm insistence upon the well-tried alliance. Austria was ready for a glorious peace, but, otherwise, was determined to fight to the last. Germany and Austria in co-operation would force conditions insuring an undisturbed and peaceful future.

The Radical Socialists organized a demonstration in Berlin Tuesday night, but it was dispersed by the police after reaching the centre of the city. The official version of the affair, which is the only one to reach Copenhagen, describes the demonstration as including only a few hundred participants, and unimportant.

The Berlin Tageblatt says the committee of the majority parties in the Reichstag has unanimously decided to move the peace resolution. Previously the committee was divided, two members of the Centre and one Liberal disagreeing with the majority. The Tageblatt says that in the Reichstag 221 Deputies will vote for the peace resolution.

A Rumor with Reserve.

LONDON, July 19.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following:

"According to information available here, which must, however, be treated with necessary reserve, two Americans were shot recently on the charge of having attempted to take the German Emperor's life."

Continued on Page 4.

U-Boats Sink 1,000,000 Tons a Month, Says Denman; Urges Maximum Building Program to Meet Loss

By WILLIAM DENMAN.

From a Statement by the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

The statement of the Navy Department that submarines have been sinking vessels at the rate of 1,000,000 dead weight tons a month is, as we have previously advised the public, a substantially correct estimate.

We believe the larger figure mentioned in the press today to be in error, but at the rate of 1,000,000 dead weight tons a month all of 3,000,000 tons of wooden vessels that the board's original plan in its major outline contemplated will be required, and all the steel ships that the board's efforts with the steel producers have obtained will be necessary to maintain even a working balance against this destruction.

SENATE FOR FOOD BOARD OF THREE

President's Idea of Centring Authority in Hoover Rejected in Reshaping Bill.

CONTROL STRICTLY LIMITED

Bipartisan Substitute for Section 1 Adopted, 60 to 16—Reed Clashes with Hollis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Senate, by a vote of 60 to 16, adopted today the bi-partisan conference amendment to the Food Administration bill limiting the scope of the measure to control of food, feed, and fuel, and creating a Board of Food Administration, consisting of three members, to be appointed by the President. This vote came after the defeat of an amendment offered by Senator Shafroth of Colorado providing for a single Food Administrator. The vote on the Shafroth proposal was 63 to 10.

Under Section 1, as adopted today, Herbert C. Hoover cannot have the unrestricted power President Wilson asked Congress to give him, unless the bill is changed after it leaves the Senate. He might be appointed Chairman of the Food Administration Board, but he would not have unlimited authority.

Whether the food control section as the Senate adopted it will prevail in conference remains to be seen. There were rumors tonight that, under pressure from the Administration, the bill might be changed so as to restore the provision for a single Food Administrator. That would entail more delay in the passage of the bill.

The President is directed, under Section 1 as adopted, to appoint the three Commissioners of Food Control at a salary of $7,500 a year each, one of them to be a farmer "actually engaged at the time of appointment in the cultivation of the soil." The Chairman of the board is to be designated by the President.

The Senate accepted Section 1 exactly as redrafted by three Democratic and three Republican leaders early in the week. This bi-partisan conference comprised Senators Chamberlain, Martin, Hoke Smith, Lodge, Kenyon, and Smoot. An attempt was made on the floor to amend the section to extend control beyond, food, feed, and fuel, including kerosene and gasoline, by adding steel, copper, iron, and aluminium, but this was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The Dissenting Senators.

The vote to establish a Food Administration Board of three members, instead of a Food Administrator, showed an almost unwavering line-up of Democrats standing by the bi-partisan compromise. The only Democrats who voted against it were Senators Hitchcock, Husting, and Reed. The other Senators voting against the substitute were Borah, Cummins, France, Gronna, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, La Follette, McNary, Nelson, Norris, Sherman, Sutherland, and Townsend.

The Senate will vote tomorrow on Section 5, with its licensing provisions as amended. Then will come up the amendment fixing the price of wheat at $1.75 a bushel, and later that authorizing the President to sell fuel, wheat, flour, meal, beans, and potatoes whenever he thinks the market condition justifies assuming such control, and an amendment to Section 13 to correct the constitutional defect in Section 12 relating to the commandeering of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.

The vote on the food control section followed a sharp debate, restricted under the ten-minute rule, during which Senator Reed of Missouri virtually passed the lie to Senator Hollis of New Hampshire. This came while the Senate was considering an amendment by Senator Reed to Section 1 to provide that appointees to the Food Administration Board must be voting residents of the country. This Senator Reed wanted adopted, he explained, so as to prevent the appointment of Mr. Hoover, who had been so long away from the country, the Senator said, as to have lost his registry as a voter.

Senator Hollis attacked the attitude of Senator Reed as unjustified.

"False," Says Reed.

"It is no secret to the Senate or the country that the Senator from Missouri is bitterly opposed to Mr. Hoover," said Senator Hollis. "Mr. Hoover was mercilessly cross-examined by the Senator during his recent appearance before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The Senator treated him as though Mr. Hoover was on trial for some crime in a police court—as though Mr. Hoover was a chicken thief."

Senator Reed jumped to his feet, protesting.

"That statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false!" exclaimed Mr.

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WANT NAVY TO PUSH WAR ON GERMANY

Vigorous Sea Offensive Demanded as America's Answer to Submarine Warfare.

LOSSES STIR WASHINGTON

Attack on German Bases and Bottling Up U-Boats Advocated —Think Geddes Will Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Comment was widespread throughout official and diplomatic Washington upon the appeal for American aid against the German U-boat menace conveyed to the American people and Government in the special dispatch from London printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

The statement that "the loss of ships by submarines totals 1,500,000 tons a month, or from two to three times the total of new construction," stood out conspicuously in the discussion of the highly illuminating dispatch. While it was impossible to obtain from any official source any statement corroborative of the figure of 1,500,000 tons a month as the toll the submarine is exacting from the world's merchant shipping, and no official was found who would admit that he believed more than a million dead-weight tons a month was being lost, it was easily apparent that the note of warning sounded in the dispatch had awakened officials to a keener realization of both the immensity and gravity of the submarine problem.

The statement that 1,500,000 tons a month was being lost developed the fact that an appeal had been made to President Wilson to issue orders directing the American Navy to initiate a more vigorous offensive against Germany. It is learned that the President feels very keenly the exigencies of the shipping situation, growing out of the submarine campaign, and for that reason has been taking a personal interest in the controversy between Major Gen. Goethals and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board growing out of the Government's plans for spending $750,000,000 on the proposed new merchant ship construction, as well as in the recommendations made to him for a more vigorous naval offensive against German submarines and their bases. But whether the President has resolved upon or issued orders for more intensive naval activity, with a view to dealing more effectively with the submarine problem, was not disclosed tonight.

Officials See the Menace.

While officials professed surprise that 1,500,000 tons of shipping a month was being lost through submarine or other dangers, it was admitted by high officials, who declined to talk for publication, that the submarine situation was the gravest menace at the present time, and that the lesson to be drawn from the dispatch to THE TIMES was that every possible step should be taken to wipe out the menace, which is undoubtedly destroying merchant shipping faster than it is being built. A recent statement in the British Parliament indicated that the most that British shipyards could be counted upon to turn out during 1917 would be 3,000,000 tons. There is now something over 2,000,000 tons of shipping contracted for or under construction in this country to be turned out in 1917. This would make a total of 5,000,000 tons of new shipping. The 2,000,000 tons which was under construction on May 1 is to be greatly increased by the plans of General Goethals and the Shipping Board, but the fullest realisation of these plans is not expected to be more than 6,000,000 tons of new shipping in the next eighteen months.

Tonnage Losses Concealed.

The official returns issued by the British, French, and Italian Governments each week deal with gross tons, but none of these Governments, for reasons of their own, has in recent months been disclosing the aggregate of tons sunk. There has been systematic concealment of tonnage losses. If 1,500,000 gross tons a month was lost, it was pointed out by one expert today, it would be equivalent to the loss of 1,000 ships a month of 1,500 gross tons each, or the equivalent of 100 vessels of 10,000 gross tons each.

"THE TIMES dispatch is the best commentary on the situation I have read in recent months," said one high official, who stipulated that his name be not used. "It hits the nail on the head in its warning that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to cope with the submarine and overtake it by building new

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"IT'S MIGHTY HANDY—to hang Japanese lanterns on, but—" See top of Page 4.—Advt.

LARGE LOSSES CONCEALED

Official Reports Omit Damaged Ships Withdrawn from Commerce.

600,000 TONS A MONTH SUNK

British Sea Forces, Stretched to Capacity, Require Our Navy's Aid.

MORE DESTROYERS NEEDED

Unless Germany Collapses or Allied Armies Triumph Problem Rests with Navies.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, July 19.—The gravity of the submarine situation immediately appears from the figures themselves. Losses are being sustained at a rate which can have only one result if it is maintained, and the only new resources available for decreasing these losses are American boats. The British Navy is stretched to capacity to take care of its many duties, which include the use of every available craft for fighting submarines.

Excluding steamers damaged or beached, but not sunk, under losses and other losses, which the authorities deem it unwise to publish, shipping losses (actual sinkings) by U-boats for the first six months of 1917 were 3,507,257 tons, but at the present rate will exceed 7,000,000 tons for the year. The total losses, with the exceptions noted, from August, 1914, to July, 1917, were 7,706,291 tons.

The present countings of comparative plenty in food, which conceal the seriousness of the situation from the general population, are due to the fact that in 1914, 1915, and 1916 new tonnage kept pace with the destruction and a food reserve was accumulated.

The shipping loss for six months this year exceeded the loss for the entire year of 1916 by nearly a million and a quarter tons. To arrive at conditions one year from now, at the present rate of destruction and new construction, add 1,500,000 tons to the present total of shipping and subtract 7,000,000 tons. The result will be the tonnage as it will stand on July 1, 1918. Between now and then no appreciable addition to the tonnage from American yards can be relied on. It will require eighteen months to feel the effect of American construction.

The whole subject boils down to these terms: First, either Germany must stop from exhaustion; or, second, the allied armies must march victorious into Berlin; or, third, some new scientific instrument or weapon must be invented to put the submarine out of business; or, fourth, more effective use must be made of destroyers and other craft and armed merchantmen; or, fifth, the crisis which will inevitably come in a few months must be tided over by withdrawing shipping now used in ventures elsewhere an expedient very difficult and of doubtful efficacy.

It should be noted that Mr. Grasty in his dispatch yesterday said that "the loss of ships by submarines totals six teen hundred thousand tons a month, or from two to three times the total of new construction." This statement did not confine the losses to actual sinkings or to the British losses alone. It apparently covered the whole field of the losses to allied commerce from submarine activity, including those ships "unsuccessfully attacked," or which some are damaged or beached and thus put out of use. It also includes those losses not reported in the official lists for Government reasons.

The British list of ships "unsuccessfully attacked" since Feb. 24 totals 320, and the damage of any considerable number of these would add materially to the tonnage lost to Allied commerce, though not sunk, and thus not included in the official reports.

In a debate in the House of Commons on April 30 Sir Edward Carson, then First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted that the shipping losses were increasing, but declined to give exact information.

Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, said that the current system of publishing weekly reports had been reached on agreement with the Allies.

Sir W. B. Forwood, a shipping authority, said that the ships then being launched in British yards did not exceed one-fourth of the British vessels sunk.

ITALIAN PUTS LOSSES AT 800,000 TONS A MONTH

Nitti Believes America Can Furnish 3,000,000 Tons of New Shipping a Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 19.—In an interview published in the Giornale d' Italia, Deputy Nitti, a member of the mission to America, estimates the losses in shipping by

reason of the submarines at 800,000 tons a month. He thinks the problem of ship tonnage undoubtedly can be solved in favor of the Allies, basing his opinion upon the idea that America can build 6,000,000 tons of new shipping a year.

Deputy Nitti, in the interview, emphasizes the cordiality of the American reception to the Italian Mission. He urges the Italian Government to appoint a high commissioner to the United States to assist in the co-operation of the two countries in the war.

British, French, and Italian Shipping Losses Feb. 24 to June 17, as Reported to Washington

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The latest estimates received in Washington of the war losses of British, French and Italian shipping, covering the period since early in March, when ruthless submarine warfare began, up to the close of the week ending June 17, shows that during the first three weeks of June, 63 British vessels of over 1,600 gross tons, 7 French vessels over that size, and 3 Italian vessels over that size were sunk.

During the four weeks that have elapsed since June 17 more than 64 other British ships of 1,600 tons or over have been sunk, making a total of 127 British ships of over 1,600 gross tons sunk since the last week in February. The tables given below include the corrected figures for all weeks previous to June 17, for purposes of comparison, and the returns include all mercantile tonnage known to have been sunk by mine or submarine, whether employed in Government service or not.

The following table is based on the official British, French and Italian returns on war losses of shipping:

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

Week ending—	Arrivals.	Sailings.	—Sunk— Over 1,600 gr. tons.	Under 1,600 gr. tons.	Unsucc'f'lly at'ked.	British fishing vessels sunk. st'm.	sail'g.
Feb. 24	2,280	2,261	16	6	16	5	..
March 4	2,528	2,477	15	8	15	2	..
March 11	1,985	1,959	12	4	12	3	..
March 18	2,528	2,554	16	8	20	4	17
March 25	2,814	2,433	20	7	12	5	9
April 1	2,281	2,399	17	14	20	8	..
April 8	2,406	2,367	17	2	18	7	..
April 15	2,379	2,331	19	9	18	11	..
April 22	2,585	2,621	41	15	29	10	..
April 29	2,716	2,690	39	12	29	6	1
May 6	2,374	2,499	19	22	30	8	12
May 13	2,568	2,552	17	5	15	3	..
May 20	2,664	2,759	19	9	12	3	..
May 27	2,719	2,768	18	2	22	2	..
June 3	2,693	2,642	15	3	15	5	..
June 10	2,767	2,822	21	9	16	6	..
June 17	2,897	2,993	*27	†5	‡31	..	..

*Includes three vessels sunk during the week ended June 10.
†Includes one vessel sunk during the week ended June 10.
‡Includes two vessels unsuccessfully attacked during the week ended June 10.

WAR LOSSES OF FRENCH SHIPPING.

Week ending—	Arrivals.	Sailings.	—Sunk.— Over 1,600 Gross Tons.	Under 1,600 Gross Tons.	Unsuccessfully Attacked.	French Fishing Vessels Sunk.
March 4	859	..	1	1	..	16
March 11	707	..	..	2	..	..
Marcr 18	920	914	6	6	3	15
March 25	874	798	2	5	1	7
April 1	809	882	..	..	2	3
April 8	886	856	3	1	3	7
April 15	750	808	2	2	5	1
April 22	993	923	1	..	5	2
April 29	986	995	1	5	8	3
May 6	940	980	1	7	6	5
May 13	952	991	3	..	4	..
May 20	991	1,016	1	2	3	..
May 27	1,046	1,042	2	1	5	..
June 3	1,005	988	3	2	3	..
June 10	1,034	1,015	4	1	6	3
June 17	1,028	1,122	..	5	5	..

WAR LOSSES OF ITALIAN SHIPPING.

Week ending.	Arrivals.	Total tonnage.	Sailings.	Total tonnage	SUNK. Over 1,500 tons.	Under 1,500 tons.	Unsuccessfully atk'd.	Ital. fishing vessels sunk.
March 8	493	391,211	464	313,801	3	1	3	3
March 15	448	429,060	457	461,795	1	..	..	1
March 25	517	452,870	489	375,560	4	..	1	1
April 1	432	386,383	458	398,308	..	..	..	6
April 8	498	470,560	447	496,692	5	..	1	10
April 15	454	401,685	419	398,580	5	..	1	3
April 22	385	380,170	425	400,865	1	1	2	3
April 29	627	406,055	521	433,040	3	..	2	7
May 6	465	412,568	430	326,275	7	..	3	8
May 13	580	416,980	562	458,550	..	4	..	7
May 20	460	475,050	387	412,615	..	..	1	3
May 27	498	486,110	476	451,255	..	..	..	13
June 3	492	394,110	446	360,320	1	..	..	3
June 10	537	446,145	498	489,275	5	..	..	5
June 17	606	443,170	581	481,755	2	..	2	5

In the foregoing table the arrivals and sailings for each country include merchant vessels of all nationalities (over 100 tons net), United Kingdom, French and Italian ports, but exclude fishing and local craft. The enumeration of vessels sunk for each country includes British, French and Italian merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine. The enumeration of vessels "unsuccessfully attacked" includes British, French and Italian vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarines. The addition in these tables of those sunk by mines shows very little increase over the figures in previously published tables of U-boat victims.

DOUBT NEW FIGURES ON SUBMARINE TOLL

Arthur Pollen, British Expert, and Others Think 1,600,000 Tons a Month Far Too High.

While no one who had made a study of the submarine menace could be found yesterday to agree with the statement in a special dispatch from London to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the losses amounted to 1,600,000 tons a month, the best available opinion was that the losses were much heavier than was commonly supposed, and that unless the Allies found some way to check the operations of submarines or to defeat Germany on land within a year or two, the Central Powers would come close to winning the war, if they did not actually do so. What might be called the moral of the dispatch—that dependence upon American inventions to destroy the submarine danger would be fatal to the allied cause—was vigorously supported.

Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert who has lectured to the graduating class at Annapolis, officers of the navy at Washington, and other bodies, said yesterday that he thought the figure of 1,600,000 tons might have been a slip of the pen, but that what the writer was trying to make Americans and Englishmen understand about the importance of an aggressive anti-submarine campaign with all available weapons could not be overestimated. Mr. Pollen's own opinion was that the German submarines were sinking vessels at the rate of 750,000 tons a month and that by Feb. 1, 1919, or within eighteen months, defeat for the Allies would be in sight if the present rate of sinkings continued and Germany was not defeated on land.

Average of 750,000 Tons.

"From figures published in the French Chamber of Deputies," said Mr. Pollen, "it appeared that in the month of April, when the highest rate of sinkings by submarine was reached, the British lost about 550,000 tons and the remainder of the world about 300,000 tons, making a total loss of about 850,000 tons. From the same figures and supplementary information it would seem that the average number of tons lost through the whole period of submarine activity had been about 750,000 a month. No information has been published that would lead one to suppose that, with the slight reduction in the number of ships sunk recently, the average tonnage had more than doubled, which it must have done if the figure in the dispatch is correct.

"If THE TIMES correspondent has the right figure, and the 1,600,000 tons a month represents the rate of sinkings for the eight months from Feb. 1 to the end of September, it would mean that at the latter date there would be only about 27,000,000 tons of shipping left in the world against 40,000,000 tons at the first of the year. Before Christmas, by this rate, another 5,000,000 tons will have been sunk and it will have become impossible for America to send a single man to Europe, to feed a single one of her Allies, in fact, to carry on the war a single day. If the figure is right, instead of preparing for a long war, we should be hurrying to make the best peace possible. I am sure, however, that there is some mistake in the rate published in the article.

Admits Situation Is Serious.

"The situation is quite serious enough, however, without mistakes or exaggeration. If America succeeds in getting a very big shipbuilding program under way it is possible, with all that Great Britain can do, to replace 6,000,000 of the 18,000,000 tons that will have been sunk by Feb. 1, 1919, at the estimated rate of 750,000 tons a month for the two years beginning Feb. 1, 1917. This would reduce the world's shipping from the 40,000,000 tons to 28,000,000 tons and the end of the war would be in sight. Unless the rate of loss can be materially reduced, therefore, it is the business of the Allies to defeat Germany on land before Feb. 1, 1919, or within eighteen months. If the figure in THE TIMES dispatch is correct, the Allies must accomplish this defeat within about eight weeks.

"I cannot believe that the present rate of loss will continue for the next eighteen months, and to reduce it I am relying, not upon any new and spectacular inventions, but upon an increase in the number of patrols and other anti-submarine craft, and still more upon the better organization of these craft for their purpose. The appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as First Lord of the Admiralty is solid ground for satisfaction, because there is every hope now that 100 per cent. efficiency will be got out of the British Navy, and no such ratio has been attained so far.

"The present is a golden opportunity for the American Navy to co-operate. Mr. Daniels is extremely keen for a more forward and aggressive campaign. I had ample proof that this was so when I was in Washington, and I have seen it stated in the press since then. Mr. Daniels has at his command a large force of singularly brilliant men whose talents will be used.

Brains in American Navy.

"The American Navy is richer in brains than in material available for anti-submarine war, and I should like to see American brains actively associated with British brains and material in trying to work out the right organization for solving the submarine problem. American inventors can and will help, but no single inventor can deal with more than a fragment of the field, and the more urgent task is to devote all existing means to obtaining the desired end by the most energetic possible and the best possible organization. I wish America could spend a special staff to England to study the submarine problem and work out its solution with English specialists. Such a contribution would be practicable, and it ought to be given soon. No moment could be more opportune than the present."

German estimates of allied losses through submarines as reported in this country do not equal the rate of 1,600,000 tons a month. Joseph E. Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung said yesterday that reports published in the papers of neutral European countries purporting to be official German Admiralty reports put the rate of allied loss up to June 11 at about 1,000,000 tons a month. Mr. Ridder said he had no positive information as to the accuracy of this figure, and admitted that it might be excessive, or, on the other hand, might not include the tonnage of ships sunk by submarines which met with disaster themselves before reporting to their base.

Mr. Pollen estimated that the lost vessels grouped in the British reports as of more than 1,600 tons probably averaged between 4,500 and 5,000 tons each. This estimate would seem to be supported by the fact that, according to Lloyd's Register, the number of vessels of between 3,000 and 5,000 tons greatly exceeds those of any other group. The number of vessels in the various groups of British steamers, as given in Lloyd's, is as follows:

Above 20,000 tons, 8 vessels; between 20,000 and 15,000 tons, 17; between 10,000 and 15,000 tons, 114; between 10,000 and 7,000 tons, 283; between 7,000 and 5,000 tons, 576; between 5,000 and 4,000 tons, 920; between 4,000 and 3,000 tons, 1,107; between 3,000 and 2,000 tons, 749; between 2,000 and 1,600 tons, 443.

As there are more large ships in the British merchant marine than in that of any other country, if the steamers of all nations were included, the proportion of vessels of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons would be increased, and, as sailing ships are smaller as a rule than steamers, their inclusion would tend still further to reduce the average tonnage of vessels.

Accepting 5,000 as the average tonnage of vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk, it would be necessary, then, for the Germans to sink 320 ships a month to reach the rate of 1,600,000 tons a month—the vessels of less than 1,600 tons being left out of the calculation. Taking 100 as the average number of British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each sunk in a month, the Germans would have to sink 220 such vessels flying other flags than the British to make the rate of 1,600,000 tons a month. No shipping authority has been found who believes that the rate of loss among ships other than British has been anything like this number.

LOCAL GERMAN OPINION.

Staats-Zeitung and New Yorker Herold Believe U-Boats Are Winning.

The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung began its comment yesterday afternoon upon THE TIMES special London cablegram estimating the total havoc wrought monthly by German submarines among the world's merchant marine at 1,600,000 tons by asserting that after recent efforts to make the New York press report that the submarine campaign had been a complete fiasco, the awakening was likely to be all the more painful for the incurable optimists. Then, after summarizing the London dispatch, the Staats-Zeitung continued:

"When Germany informed the world of her resolution to carry on the submarine warfare in an intensified manner, expression was given at the same time to the confident hope that this meant the use of the only effective means by which England could be made more inclined toward peace.

"Despite all assertions to the contrary, it was not so much a question of starving out the British people. Just as little as the English, despite their blockade, could succeed in starving the German people into defeat, was it to be assumed that the submarines would be in a position within two or three months to force England to her knees. But every day of the submarine activity brings Great Britain nearer to the crisis, unless she succeeds in finding an effective means of putting the submarines out of action. And thus far no such means has been discovered.

"A few days ago, shortly before the change of Chancellors in the German Empire, the declaration was made there that no matter what might happen an abandonment of the intensified submarine warfare was not to be thought of, as the efficacy of this weapon had far surpassed all expectations. The latest news from London enables us to perceive that the people in Berlin told the entire truth. The danger is considerably greater than people here seem ever to have known, although it is known that a member of our administration, Secretary Lane, was the first one to warn against too great optimism, with the result of drawing an immediate assurance from London that everything was all right and that people should not allow themselves to be needlessly alarmed."

The New Yorker Herold prefaced a summary of THE TIMES cablegram as follows:

"At intervals of a fortnight England regularly awakens to a consciousness of the unpleasant fact that her most successful, most dangerous, and most persistent enemy, the one that is the hardest to get at, is still plowing, as before, the reaches and depths of the ocean, is still cutting off and destroying the Allies' imports, and is still wreaking havoc with the available cargo room of the Allies and of the neutrals as well. The same salt water upon which Great Britain built up her world domain and where she has tenaciously defended it for centuries now insures the U-boat, the enemy of this world domination, a field of operation. The entire unsounded depths of the ocean serve as ambushes and hiding places for this enemy craft."

LLOYD GEORGE TOLD OF LOSSES

Admitted U-Boat Toll Was Heavy in Speech on June 29.

In the course of one of the longest speeches he has ever made outside of Parliament David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, dealt with the U-boat campaign in the following language at Glasgow on June 29:

"It [victory] is assured, under two conditions: The first is that the submarine attack must be defeated or kept within reasonable bounds. They may, and probably will, drive us to further restrictions in some trades, perhaps to hardships, but all depends on the nation, for after carefully reckoning the chances, the probabilities, the Government has come to the conclusion, on the best advice we can seek, that submarines can neither starve us at home nor drive our armies out of the field abroad. In the words of the song we had at the beginning, despite the worst they can do, 'Britain will rule the waves,' through the war and after the war.

"Our losses in May and June were heavy, but they were hundreds of thousands of tons beneath the Admiralty forecast of what they would be. We are beginning to get them. The arrangements that have been made for frustrating them and for destroying them are improving, and I have no hesitation in saying that if we all do our part the German submarine will be almost as great a failure as the German Zeppelin.

"We are engaged in a great shipbuilding program, a shipbuilding program for fighting as well as for carrying, but here the Clyde comes in. We have heard of the battle of the Marne. This is the battle of the Clyde. If employers and workmen pull together, and pull with all their might between them, they will pull us through.

"What is the next condition? The morale of the nation must be kept up; that is essential. The army is invincible; it cannot be beaten. That is one of the discoveries of the Kaiser. It has been a costly one. He had the greatest army in the world. They were always talking about trampling down any army that confronted them; so far they have done nothing but retreat."

QUICK END FOR U-BOAT THAT SANK ARCHBOLD

Captain of French Steamer Angers Thinks Shell from His Ship Destroyed Her.

Thrilling stories of encounters with submarines were told yesterday by passengers from two steamships whose voyages have just ended. Among the arrivals were Captain James Marshall and fourteen members of the crew of the American bark Galena, which was sunk by a U-boat on June 26 off Ushant, France, and Captain Walter O'Brien and thirty-three men, who took the French steamship Angers from an American port to France. Captain O'Brien believes that a shell from one of his guns ended the career of the U-boat that sank the American oil tank steamship John D. Archbold.

The Angers was about seventy-five miles off the French coast when, on June 16, the lookout reported that a big ship was sinking some miles away. Instead of changing his course to avoid possible trouble, the skipper headed for the craft, which proved to be the Archbold. Her crew by that time were in the small boats, and the submarine had vanished. The Captain of the Angers offered assistance, but the crew of the other vessel said they would wait for a patrol boat.

They were watching the sinking of the Archbold, the skipper said, when suddenly the periscope of the U-boat was sighted off his own bow. He swerved his ship sharply. The torpedo from the undersea boat skimmed along the lens of the Angers about two feet away.

By this time the gunners had brought the stern gun to bear on the U-boat and had opened fire. Four shots were fired. The last one, the skipper said, made a great splash, which was followed by a cloud of vapor, and the submarine disappeared. He expressed confidence that the U-boat was destroyed.

The bark Galena was sunk by a bomb placed in her hold after the Germans tired of trying to sink her by shelling. After their vessel was sunk the men rowed thirty-four hours and landed at Ushant.

SAY SPEED ALONE CAN BEAT U-BOATS

Chamber of Commerce Produces Figures Showing That Slow Ships Rarely Escape.

"WOODEN CRAFT WILL NOT DO

Experts Analyze Whole Problem and Urge Washington to Rush a Big Fleet of Fast Vessels.

Officials of the Chamber of Commerce presented to a meeting of the representatives of newspapers and civic associations from the Eastern States yesterday the results of an inquiry which that body had undertaken regarding the submarine problem and the best way to meet it. The conclusions, which are based on a careful study of all the statistics of ship losses since Feb. 1 and of the circumstances of each sinking, as well as the advice of seamen and shipbuilding experts, are as follows:

Speed is the only solution of the submarine menace. A fast ship usually escapes; a slow ship, once attacked, is almost a certain loss.

The new ships to be constructed should have a normal speed of 12 knots, with additional boiler capacity enabling them to raise this to 15 or 16 while passing through the danger zone. They should also be easily manoeuvred so as to make possible constant zigzags.

Wooden ships of sufficient size and speed cannot be built. Therefore, steel construction is the only safe method for transatlantic tonnage, and wooden ships, if used at all, may be employed only as small units for coastwise trade to relieve any steel ships now engaged in that traffic which would be suitable for tranoceanic sailing.

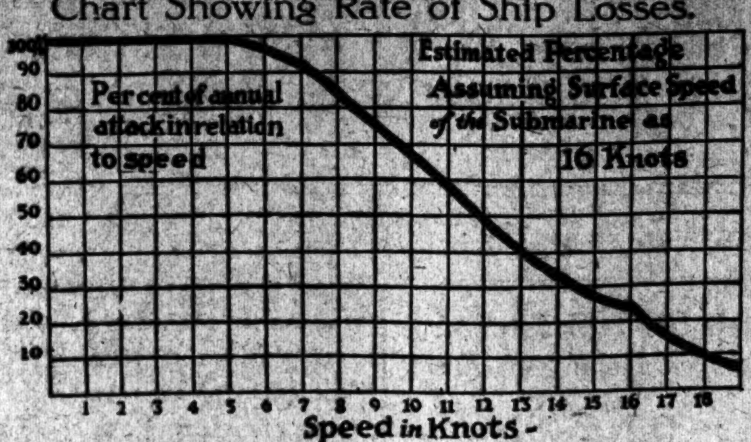
No Part in Denman Fight.

It was made clear, both by Eugenius H. Outerbridge, President of the chamber, and by Irving T. Bush, Chairman of its Committee on Harbor and Shipping, that there was no desire to take sides in the personal controversy between General Goethals and William H. Denman.

"Mr. Denman, when he advocated wooden ships," said Mr. Bush, "didn't know that great speed was the solution, and General Goethals didn't know it when he let most of the steel ship contracts with provision for a speed of 10, 11, or 12 knots an hour. The question is, do we want to spend a billion dollars on ships that will be an easy mark for the submarine or on boats that can go over with a reasonable prospect of getting back? You can't run the most difficult blockade ever known with slow ships. It is better to build 200 boats at a speed that will enable them to go over and come back again than 500 or 1,000 that won't get through."

The chamber had on display two charts prepared from a careful study of the submarine situation since Feb. 1 by W. B. Potter of the General Electric Company, and J. S. Doyle of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. One of these dealt with general considerations of the race between shipbuilders and the submarines, and the audience was asked to regard its details as confidential. In general it may be said that although the estimated rate of destruction was far lower than that reported in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday, there was indicated the eventual necessity of measures to make it still lower. Both these charts had been shown to a gathering of shipping men and marine insurance experts, who had agreed that they were substantially accurate.

Chart Showing Rate of Ship Losses.



The second chart showed the percentage of successful attack on vessels traveling at different speeds. Ships going at seven knots or less were attacked successfully in nearly every case. At twelve knots the proportion had fallen to 50 per cent., and above sixteen knots the percentage of sinkings was negligible. The chart was based on the assumption that submarines usually travel at a surface speed of sixteen knots.

Speed the One Essential.

"There is only one possible way to avert the approaching disaster," said Mr. Outerbridge. "Every ship built must have a reserve power and speed that will enable her to get away from submarines. Speed of production and speed of the ship herself, that is the whole matter. This problem is critical and vital; it is the war. The critical condition is not known to the people and not appreciated by the Government.

"Despite the arming of merchant ships, the destruction of tonnage has not declined. When the unrestricted warfare commenced the publication of sinkings was changed from the total tonnage to the number of vessels sunk. This was merely deception, and was done deliberately for the purpose of deception. The time has come when the facts have got to be given to the people of this country.

"Britain, in the early days of the war, mastered the submarine problem as far as naval vessels and transportation of troops was concerned. Troops have been transported with hardly any losses, largely because the British used for that purpose the liners of sixteen knots speed and upward.

"The program so far announced by the Shipping Board of the United States deals mainly with the wooden ship. In the early days our clipper ships were built by trained shipwrights, of long-seasoned timbers, and with as many natural bent knees and stems as could be found by searching the forests. Even if we had those materials and mechanics today, which we have not, the wooden ship of today must be a steamer.

"You can't build a wooden ship with the speed necessary for this purpose and hold her together with the power in her which she needs. So far the only real plan before the United States is the adoption of the steel ships, except that in a very limited degree wooden ships might do coasting business and relieve a few steel vessels for the transatlantic trade."

Expert Condemns Wooden Ships.

Captain J. W. Proctor, head of the American Record of Shipping, who said that he had been engaged for the last seventeen years in making wooden ships seaworthy, declared that the wooden-ship designs so far made for this purpose were 30 per cent. below any minimum standard of efficiency. "I can't find," he said, "that in the whole Government program any man who has ever built wooden ships or understands the building of them has been consulted on designs. In crossing the Atlantic we say that the eastward voyage is going down hill and the home trip is going up hill. You may get some of those wooden ships that have been designed for the Government—some of them—across the Atlantic, but you'll get mighty few of them back. You won't get any of them back in Winter. They are not designed and built strongly enough for the engine power required and for the stress of weather they will have to meet. They are a greater danger to their crews than the submarines could be.

"And you need speed. They have taken our large five or six masted schooners, about fifteen of them in all, from the coastwise trade and turned them into transatlantic traffic. Half of them were gone before their second voyage. They can't go fast enough to get away."

Captain H. H. Williams of the American steamer Hilonian, which was torpedoed on May 16 in sight of Genoa, thought that wooden ships that would be suitable could be built "if they took time to do it."

No Warning from Patrols.

"But now," he said, "the question is to get them as quickly as we can. My ship was blown up by a submarine we never saw and sank in three minutes. If we'd had a hundred guns aboard it would have made no difference. Two patrol boats had passed us within an hour before and neither of them spoke to us nor gave any signal. I learned later that three ships had been torpedoed in that vicinity in three days. If I had learned this in time I would have zigzagged and might have got away. As it was we held a straight course, at eleven knots and a half. If we could have made fifteen knots the submarine would probably have missed us. The harbor of Genoa was full of patrol boats that day but they were mighty scarce outside."

Mr. Potter declared that the situation called for ships that could run, fight, and zigzag; with speed and easy control, and carrying guns. Mr. Doyle said: "The facts in this case contain their own answer. The principal passenger ships are getting by every day. The Lusitania was the only exception."

The members of the audience were asked to try to stir up as much public sentiment as possible in order to get the Government to take definite action at once and in the direction of building every ship of sufficient speed to have a good chance to escape.

WANT NAVY TO PUSH WAR ON GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

ships alone. There are two real things to be done before the submarine can be beaten. We must build ships as fast as we can do it, to replace lost tonnage. The United States must intensify its naval operations against the submarine in every possible way. It is difficult to obtain accurate tonnage figures regarding losses. It has been tried. But we could better employ our time using the navy and building new ships. This is a crucial period in the world's history when we are interested in live ships, in new ships, and not in dead ships. From the point of view of solving the problem it is immaterial whether one million or more are sunk a month unless the submarine can be stopped and new ships built rapidly enough to fill the gaps caused by the havoc of the submarine."

The policy of concealment adopted by the British Government with respect to the aggregate tonnage loss caused by submarines has also been followed in Washington. If there is any official who is keeping a close and accurate check on submarine losses in a careful and scientific way, and aggregating their tonnage in uniform terms, that official is very far under cover. None of the departments in contact with facilities for obtaining this information has admitted that it keeps such a check. In fact, they profess not to have accurate data.

The State Department has received many cablegrams dealing with submarine losses but has never issued any statement estimating the amount of tonnage lost. Nor has the Navy Department or the Department of Commerce.

Call for a Navy Offensive.

The statement was made today by a person in a position to know that all the younger officers of the navy and most of the older officers believe that there should be adopted a naval policy directed toward carrying out an offensive plan on more intensive lines. It was hinted that the present policy of the Entente regarding the submarine was to protect merchant ships after they had reached the Atlantic and cover as large an area as possible with their patrol boats, notwithstanding the fact that the area covered is and must remain an infinitely small percentage of the total Atlantic sea area.

In other words, it was declared, the allied and American navies have as their object the protection of merchant vessels, including, of course, all shipping for allied purposes, and they have not gone after the submarines. If a submarine shows itself, the patrol vessel fires at it, but its offensive stops there. One naval authority of high standing said:

"An offensive would be any definite attempt to prevent the German submarines getting out to the ocean. It might take any one of a dozen forms, from making a direct drive at the submarine plants and bases, where submarines are built and whence they are sent to sea, down to and including an effort to keep them in a defined barrier by the use of mines, destroyers, chasers, airplanes and dirigibles.

"The assault on the German bases and building plants might be carried out by both fleets and aircraft. The theory of the British Navy has been that their fleet would be victorious if they could keep it safe.

"There are many difficulties in the way of an American naval offensive, the chief of them being the fact that our naval warfare is headed by the British Navy, and whatever the United States is doing and does is under the direction of the British Navy."

One of the highest ranking officers of the navy was recently urged to make public the figures showing the toll of merchant tonnage destroyed by German submarines, but he answered that it would be highly improper to give out such figures as he had. This was said to be in line with the British Government's wishes and policy, the Admiralty having prevented, it was asserted, the publication of Lloyd's figures on shipping losses.

Million Tons a Month.

American officials generally believe the toll taken by the submarines is 1,000,000 dead weight tons a month. Some think it is not quite that much. The apparent reduction in the amount of tonnage sunk is said to be only apparent, because the British Government furnishes only figures representing the number of British bottoms lost, which is misleading inasmuch as it creates the impression that a reduction in the number of vessels sunk shows a reduction also in the amount of tonnage lost. The estimate of 1,000,000 tons a month represents losses of allied and available neutral shipping from all causes, including wrecks, mines, and submarines.

In attempting to approximate the true situation as regards shipping, there must be considered not only the amount of available tonnage lost, but also the amount of new tonnage being built. Taking the more conservative estimate of actual losses per month of available tonnage for allied uses, 1,000,000 dead weight tons, it is clearly seen, it is contended by experts, that the Allies and America are falling behind in the submarine race.

The estimates of maximum production by the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, and in neutral countries whose shipping is available for allied uses, run from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000 tons a year, exclusive of the Shipping Board's program. This would mean a net loss of about 7,000,000 tons a year in merchant shipping if 12,000,000 dead weight tons are lost this year.

There is hope here that the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as successor to Sir Edward Carson as head of the British Admiralty will mark a change in the British naval policy. This is based on the belief that Geddes is a man of action and deeds, and having been accustomed to achieving things, will not be content with the naval inactivity. One official said today the danger ought not to be minimized, that the American people "ought not to live in a fool's paradise." The seriousness of the situation has been recognized all the time by the American authorities, and there is now no sudden awakening of them to the peril.

At the same time this official and others refused to make public such figures as they possess showing the losses to merchant shipping, notwithstanding the fact that the public might draw erroneous inferences from the Government's continued policy of silence.

New American Methods.

Some genuine progress is being recorded in the anti-submarine operations, the major credit for which is attributable to new methods and new boats introduced by the American Navy. It is also confidently predicted that a further development of the operations would effect reductions both in the amount of tonnage destroyed by the submarines and also in the percentage of sinkings.

"A surprising revelation is that the presence and efficient work of the American destroyer forces had not only greatly inspirited the British forces fighting the submarines, but had actually increased British naval activities and daring. The British now feel, it is said, that they are under observation, and to maintain their traditions and not be "outdone" by the American sea fighters, had accepted greater risks. One of the controlling principles in the British Navy has been to save its ships. The Americans have not been guided by any such principle, but rather by the spirit of the famous dictum, "Damn the torpedoes," and the surprising thing, from the British viewpoint, is that they have not lost any ships.

Until there are new devices, however, it is not expected that the ratio of elimination of submarines will be greatly increased. It was declared to be a mathematical fact, however, that the amount of destruction already inflicted by the submarines has lessened the number of their targets, and as the sinking of merchant ships continues there will be even fewer targets unless many new ships are completed.

While the fresh and enthusiastic efforts of the American naval forces give promise of a larger degree of success in fighting the submarines, the improvement possible under the present system was admittedly inadequate, as initiative is limited, and the "hunting down" of the enemy craft therefore is almost nonexistent in the present methods. It is hardly probable, in the opinion of some experts, that the campaign against submarines will result, until a change is made in the methods of fighting them, in destroying as many submarines per month as Germany turns out during the same period, so that the net result of the present operations may be a failure, despite the efficiency, the spirit, and the willingness of the American naval officers and men in European waters, and the entire adequacy of the Allies' naval forces, plus those of the United States, to challenge the German underwater menace in a way that will give hope of completely successful results.

Exact figures of the number of submarines destroyed are not known by either the United States or by England or France, it was asserted on the highest authority, but the extent of the destruction of allied shipping and of available neutral shipping can be checked and the situation as known in inner official circles is declared to be little less than appalling.

SEE GERMAN CRISIS AS SIGN OF WEAKNESS

French on Their Guard Against Manoeuvres in the Guise of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—The German crisis continues to be a subject of deep interest to the Paris press and public. The general opinion is that the fall of von Bethmann Hollweg represents a victory for the militarist party, which, alarmed by the tendency of the Chancellor and perhaps of his imperial master toward a more popular government and a more liberal peace formula, took decisive action in the form of a virtual coup, which leaves that party, for the present at least, the supreme arbiter of Germany's destiny.

France welcomes this result for two reasons. First, the necessity for such a step shows how great is the pressure of the war on Germany. "It is the first cracking that marks the beginning of Germany's end," said Liberté yesterday. Second, clear-sighted and patriotic Frenchmen have come to regard the German "peace offensive," such as appeared imminent at the outset of the crisis, as a manoeuvre, far more dangerous and more to be dreaded than war to the knife.

Gustav Hervé refuses to accept the prevailing view, and maintains in an editorial today that the world is mistaken about Michaelis, whom he considers not a mere puppet of the militarists but an intelligent modern statesman of the same type as Helfferich. Hervé explains the crisis as follows:

Germany needs peace. Her leaders, military as well as political, realize that she is nearing the end of her tether. Bethmann was willing to sponsor this view, but Bethmann was taboo to the Allies as the man of the "scrap of paper." Besides, the militarists considered that to allow Bethmann to indorse a liberal peace formula without their interference would be regarded as a sign of weakness by their enemies. They got together, "beat the drum" of German invincibility to show the world how far Germany was from weakness. Then they put in their candidate, untarred by the brush of Bethmann's blunders, and upon whom they can rely to handle with dexterity when the time comes the peace offensive which they know to be necessary. Hervé sums up:

"Michaelis means German peace manoeuvres directed through financial circles. It was because I foresaw some such move that I attacked the pacifist propaganda here, directed through a newspaper, and that I allowed myself to ask Joseph Caillaux whether he was not the hidden patron of that dubious enterprise."

The newspaper in question, La Paix, started with a flourish of trumpets at the beginning of June, and with an actual sale of a few thousand copies is alleged to have printed a hundred thousand daily. It was certainly freely distributed, and equally certainly was neither hostile to Caillaux nor actively bellicose. To take one instance, it devoted but half a column on an inside page, with a single headline, to the arrival of the American soldiers on French soil. It is stated that Eclair, whose circulation had fallen to a thousand or so, is about to print a hundred thousand daily, with strong backing of Catholic tendency.

This propaganda has great interest to America in the sense that should the German peace manoeuvre eventualize those who direct the propaganda here will make capital of any sign on America's part in accepting the German proposals at face value. It is consequently of the utmost importance that nothing be said or written in America capable of being used to blind French eyes to the all-paramount necessity of defeating Germany before a durable peace can possibly be guaranteed.

Bombs Sink U-Boat in Baltic.

PETROGRAD, July 19. — The North and South Agency reports that a Russian destroyer has sunk a German submarine in the Baltic by dropping bombs on it, and that the crew of the submarine was drowned.

AMERICA NOT TO JOIN ALLIES' CONFERENCE

Problems to Come Up at Paris Are Held Not to Concern This Country.

WILL DEAL WITH BALKANS

Washington Foresees Later Discussions in Which the United States Will Participate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The United States Government has been invited to be represented in the Allies' conference to be held in Paris this month, but will probably not be represented, as it was made known by high officials here today that the moment was not considered opportune to participate. It may be considered advisable at a later time for America to join in such a conference, when questions arise which will concern the United States.

It was learned in an authoritative diplomatic quarter that, although Greece has become a belligerent since the conference was called, the changed situation in the Balkans, which was foreseen with the Allies' knowledge of events that were to transpire in Greece, made it advisable for the Allies to consider at the conference questions which are now pressing concerning the Balkans. The first considerations will be military, having in view efforts to be directed against Turkey, with the aim of destroying Turkey's assistance to the Central Empires; against Bulgaria, liberating Greek territory from Bulgarian invaders and weakening Bulgaria's aid to Austria and Germany, and the recovery of Rumania.

The Saloniki campaign is known to be one of the subjects for discussion, and it is presumed that the advisability of an advance there, aided by Greece's forces, is a leading consideration. Already the Allies have more than 700,000 men in that sector, with Greece able to add another 250,000 as soon as they can be mobilized and equipped.

The political questions to come before the conference relate to the boundary of Albania, which is to be fixed definitely in order to avoid contentions and difficulties in the future; assurance to Serbia of the restoration to her of Bosnia and Herzegovina; a rectification of the frontier of Montenegro; and the consideration of Italian claims respecting the eastern shores of the Adriatic. The Italian claims are considered the most seriously embarrassing of all questions to come before the conference, and it is doubted if any final decision respecting them will be obtained at the gathering.

The problems of maintaining lines of communication in the Mediterranean and the submarine operations in those waters also will receive a large share of the conference's consideration. From information available here, the submarine menace in the Mediterranean has not decreased, although it is impossible to get authoritative indications that it is increasing. The Allies' needs in the Mediterranean are growing, and the embarrassment caused by submarine activities, therefore, has grown in proportion. It is still necessary for the Allies to rely to a great extent upon the Italian line across the Adriatic through Albania, which minimizes the dangers from enemy U-boats.

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2 GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRENCH LINES

Continued from Page 1.

were captured by us in an unsuccessful hostile attack upon one of our advanced posts east of Oosttaverne.

"There was considerable artillery activity on both sides in the night."

Berlin Claims Gains Near St. Quentin.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.—The capture of French positions on a front of a kilometer southwest of St. Quentin is announced by the War Office. Artillery fighting in Flanders continues.

The official statement describing these operations says:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders the artillery duel continues. In spite of the rain, the fighting activity of the concentrated artillery masses was very lively throughout the day and the night. Violent reconnoitring thrusts by the British in the coastal region and east of Ypres were frustrated before our lines.

On the Artois front the artillery activity was lively at several points from La Bassée Canal to the southern bank of the Scarpe.

Southwest of St. Quentin Hessian troops, after strong artillery preparation, stormed French height positions the width of one kilometer. The enemy left a large number of prisoners and several machine guns in our hands. He added to his losses by delivering counterattacks in the evening and this morning, which broke down, without attaining success, in front of the captured trenches.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—The artillery activity was generally within limited bounds, but was revived at intervals in some sectors of the Aisne and the Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse. At Hochberg our destructive fire forced the French to evacuate parts of the ground recently captured there. At Avocourt Wood one of our own attacks led to the recapturing of a trench section which we had lost the day before.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—There was nothing new to report.

BIGGEST WEEK OF WAR FOR BATTLES IN THE AIR

Aerial Losses on British Front Most Severe for Germans, Gen. Maurice Reports.

LONDON, July 19.—Summarizing the military events of the last week, Major General Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, said today to The Associated Press:

"The British front has been noteworthy only for the fact that it has seen the heaviest air fighting in the history of the war, with the losses severest on the German side and the results generally favorable to the British. On land there was only minor fighting without material change.

"On the French front the Germans still are carrying on their policy of using picked troops for local operations aimed at exhausting and harassing the French. The result has been nil, and the policy is a confession that the Germans are incapable of attempting any really great effort.

"On the Russian front bad weather and floods have necessitated the drawing back of some advanced posts without important change."

Supplementing his talk on the military operations, General Maurice remarked:

"I am told that in the United States the ordinary man has got a general impression that when any really stiff fighting job is to be done the Englishman calls on the Australian, Canadian or Scotsman to take the van. This idea is being carefully fostered by the Germans with the foolish idea of spreading some dissension or dissatisfaction between the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and they soon will be trying the same propaganda to push a wedge between Great Britain and the United States.

"As a matter of fact, the greatest part of the fighting since the war began has naturally fallen on English troops—they are the largest part of the army and have borne the brunt of the work. The casualty lists show that the English regiments have fought just as gallantly and bravely and have lost as heavily as any regiment in the Imperial Army."

DEBATE AISNE OFFENSIVE.

French Senators in Secret Session Hear Criticisms of Its Conduct.

PARIS, July 19.—The Senate today convened in secret session to hear interpellations by various Senators concerning the French offensive on the Aisne and in Champagne, begun April 16, 1917, and regarding the medical service during the battles.

The secret session has been long forecast. Recently the Chamber of Deputies discussed at length the Aisne and Champagne battles and the ambulance service. Some of the Deputies contended that the offensive had been checked. Premier Ribot, who closed the debate for the Government, acknowledged that the offensive had been costly, but said that, instead of being checked, it was a real success. Paul Painlevé, Minister of War, said in the course of the debate that he did not deny that serious faults had been committed, and said that the responsible chiefs, among them the Commander in Chief, General Nivelle, had been relieved of command. A resolution of confidence in the Government was adopted, and later another resolution implying confidence in the Sanitary Department was voted by a large majority.

MRS. ROOSEVELT IN PARIS.

Official Welcome Accorded to the Wife of Colonel's Eldest Son.

PARIS, July 19.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., arrived from New York today and was greeted by the Prefect of the Department on behalf of the French Government. American naval and medical missions and a number of American ambulance workers also arrived on the same steamer.

Paris Gives Site for American Club.

PARIS, July 19.—The Municipal Council of Paris has approved the grant of a free site to a Franco-American committee which plans to build a club house for American students in Paris.

Surrounding Germans in East Africa

LONDON, July 19.—Describing operations from July 11 to 15, an official statement from headquarters in East Africa reports the continued success of the encircling movement of columns working southward of Kilwa against enemy forces established on the line of Itshikale-Utigeri.

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WHOLE SHIP ABLAZE, GUNNERS FOUGHT ON

Desperate Resistance of American Bluejackets on Tanker Moreni Drew Cheers from Germans

BO'S'N'S LOG A THRILLER

Steamer's Steering Gear Hit, She Moved in Circles, a Sheet of Flame —Finally the Gun Broke Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A detailed and graphic account of the fight put up by the armed guard on the American tank steamer Moreni on June 12, which was so game that it won the praise of a German submarine commander, has been received by the Navy Department and was made public by Secretary Daniels today. The tanker had a two-hour running fight with the submarine and was abandoned after the shell fire from the submarine had set her ablaze from stem to stern and the last gun was out of commission.

The report, which came to Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, from Andrew Copassaki, chief boatswain's mate, who was in charge of the naval armed guard on the Moreni, is as follows:

"To Chief of Naval Operations, via Commandant, Navy Yard, New York.

"Subject. Voyage report of SS. Moreni, bound for Savona, Italy, via Beaumont, Texas, and Gebraltar.

"The SS. Moreni sailed from New York on May 3, 1917. Bore-sighted before leaving the harbor.

"May 10, held target practice. Fired ten shots from each gun. Everything was in good condition.

"Arrived at Beaumont, Texas, on May 12, 1917.

"Sailed from Beaumont, Texas, on May 14, 1917, for Gibraltar, Spain.

"On May 31, 1917, picked up motor boat from the schooner Gipsum Empress with four men on board.

"Arrived at Gibraltar on June 7, 1917.

"Sailed from Gibraltar on June 9, 1917.

"About 1 A. M. June 12, the engines stopped. I was awakened, and asked the Captain what was the trouble. He said something was wrong in the engine room, and engines had to be stopped. They remained stopped for about three-quarters of an hour.

"We were attacked by a submarine at 4:05 A. M. on June 12, 1917. She was at off port quarter, about 9,000 yards away. She fired four or five shots before we located her. We swung around until our stern faced the submarine, and returned the fire at range of about 7,000 yards. Submarine changed range to 8,000 to 9,000 yards away, and for that reason our shots fell short. We sent out a radio call for assistance.

Whole Ship Ablaze.

"After a half-hour fight we were hit in the gasoline tank aft and a fire started. It was reported to me that the ammunition aft was running low. Immediately I lined up the forward gun's crew with the merchant crew to pass ammunition from forward aft. About an hour later fire broke out all over the ship and it became impossible for the men to pass any more ammunition aft. When I saw such was the case I happened to be abaft the mainmast, and called for one of the gun's crew to go forward with me. I reached the bridge, being burned on the way. The man was unable to follow. About this time steering gear was shot away, and started to go around in circles.

"Coming down off the bridge, I saw the Captain and the Boatswain, who was holding the falls ready to lower the lifeboat. The Captain said to come and get in the lifeboat, as it was starting to burn. I told him to wait. He said he would hold the boat as long as possible for me.

"I then noticed two of the gun's crew in the lifeboat. I ordered them to get out and come with me. We went forward and manned the forward gun, with which we fired four shots before the firing pin went out of commission.

"When the submarine saw our fire was coming closer she steamed full speed astern, so that we could not see her. Then as we could fire no more, and as the Captain called that the lifeboat was burning, we got into the boat. Meanwhile the engines of the ship had not been stopped and she was going around in circles, which she continued to do for about half an hour after we left.

"The lifeboat upset when it hit the water, and two of the merchant crew were lost. We swam around until we were able to get to the capsized boat, turn it over, and climb into it.

First Mate Fled Early.

"I found out afterward that soon after I went forward, during the fight, the after gun's crew and merchant crew left in their boat as fire was becoming too hot and would have burned the boat. I also found out that the First Mate of the ship left much earlier before any of the other boats, with three men, leaving behind the men who were supposed to go in that boat.

"The submarine called the boats alongside and congratulated us, shook hands with the Captain, and told us that it was the best fight they had ever seen any merchantman put up. He asked if there were any Englishmen in the boat. I told him no. The Germans treated two men who had been wounded and returned to the other boats. The commander of the submarine said he would have towed us toward the beach but for the fact that we had called for assistance.

"The submarine then left us and commenced firing again into the Moreni. She finally hit the Moreni's engine room, which stopped the engines. We then lost sight of the submarine.

"About an hour after the submarine left us we were picked up by the Spanish steamer Valbanera, (about 8 A. M., June 12, 1917,) who had received our call for assistance. The Captain of the Valbanera told me we were then about seventeen miles off Cape de Palos, Spain.

"Shortly afterward a submarine came up near the Valbanera. Officer of ship got in small boat and went over to the submarine. He returned to the ship and the submarine went round the ship, the submarine crew cheering and the Valbanera's crew also cheering, and then steamed away.

"While on the Valbanere we were given every consideration; dry clothing, good food, and good sleeping accommodations.

"We were landed in Barcelona, Spain, at 8 A. M., June 13, 1917. Reported to American Consul on arriving, who fitted crews with clothing.

Fired 150 Shots at U-Boat.

"During the fight, which lasted a little over two hours, we fired about 150 shots, but, as the steering gear was shot away, and the ship was going around in circles, we could get no range. The submarine fired about 200 shots while we were on the Moreni, of which about forty-five found their mark.

"Sailed from Barcelona, Spain, on S. S. Antonio Lopez, June 25, 1917, for New York.

"Arrived at New York at 11 A. M., July 13, 1917. Reported to commanding officer, receiving ship at New York, at 11:45 A. M., and later to the commandant, Navy Yard, New York.

"(Signed) A. COPASSAKI, C. B. M."

The armed guard on the Moreni was composed of the following:

Andrew Copassaki, Chief Boatswain's Mate, (in charge,) 2,096 Daly Avenue, New York.

Gardiner Conover, Boatswain's Mate, first class, Lincroft, N. J.

George Scholl, Coxswain, 8 Franklin Avenue, West Orange, N. J.

Thomas R. Smith, Gunner's Mate, third class, address unknown.

Lonzo F. Alford, seaman, Couch, Mo.

Robley D. Arpin, seaman, second class, Clark, S. D.

Edward J. Smith, seaman, second class, 312 East 142d Street, New York.

John S. Long, seaman, second class, 321 Elm Street, New Britain, Conn.

Joseph Kennedy, seaman, second class, 133 Washington Place, Passaic, N. J.

Ross A. Liddle, seaman, second class, Evans Mills, N. Y.

Charles J. Whyman, seaman, second class, 14 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Harry J. Riley, seaman, second class, 227 Park View Avenue, Bangor, Me.

Paul J. Schmidt, seaman, second class, Worthington, Minn.

EXPLAINS OMISSION OF ALLIES' FLAGS

Miss Wetmore Tells of Agreement with Mr. Speyer Made Before America Entered War.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, said yesterday that he believed the patriotism of James Speyer should not be questioned on the ground that when he gave to the National League for Women's Service last March the use of two buildings he owned at 257 and 259 Madison Avenue, he specified that none but the American flag should be flown from his property. The National League for Women's Service is an outgrowth of the National Security League.

"Mr. Speyer was one of the first members of the National Security League," said Mr. Menken. "He went to the first Plattsburg camp. He is a native American, and has shown his patriotism in many ways. I do not consider that there should be any reflection upon him because he stipulated that only the American flag should be flown from the buildings, the use of which he donated to the National League for Women's Service."

Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the National League for Women's Service, who made the arrangement with Mr. Speyer, sent to THE TIMES from her summer home in Newport a statement last night in which she replied to a telegram sent by THE NEW YORK TIMES asking her why the league consented to restrain from flying the flags of the Allies from its headquarters, and whether she thought it should continue to meet this condition. In her statement Miss Wetmore said:

In reply, I would say, the same question asked by THE TIMES was asked and answered in a letter written early in May, which I give in full:

National League for Women's Service,
257 Madison Avenue, New York.

Dear Miss—Your letter of May 7 has been referred to me. When Mr. Speyer gave the National League for Women's Service the use of his two houses, we were perfectly well aware that, like many Americans of foreign birth, Mr. Speyer's sympathies naturally leaned toward his native land and its people with whom he had close financial relations. When war was declared Mr. Speyer made his stand very clear, and immediately severed all his German connections. He spoke as an American, acted as such, and offered the league his two houses.

Mr. Speyer requested that only the American flag be flown. The league is an American organization, and as such we did not see the impropriety of flying it alone. We are one heart and soul with the allied nations. We share one cause, we hold one faith; together we shall accomplish one great purpose. This is the message our flag proclaims to all.

If, however, the flag of our country is not an all-sufficient symbol for you to take service under, I quite understand your unwillingness to join in the work of the National League for Women's Service. MAUDE WETMORE, Chairman.

Miss Wetmore's letter tends to create the impression that Mr. Speyer was born in Germany. He was born in New York City.

Mr. Speyer is in Santa Barbara, Cal. In reply to a query he sent a telegram on Wednesday night in which he referred the question of the flags to Miss Wetmore, "who will confirm that it was understood that none but our national colors should be displayed from these Madison Avenue houses."

SEIZE SECOND IRISH PAPER.

Limerick Police Suppress The Factionist, a Sinn Fein Organ.

LIMERICK, July 19.—The Sinn Fein organ, The Factionist, which has been appearing for some months, was suppressed today. The police seized the plant.

The seizure of the Factionist plant follows similar action taken by the Dublin police and military authorities on Wednesday in the case of the Sinn Fein weekly, Kilkenny People.

Holds Irish Delegates Back.

LONDON, July 19.—The Government has refused passports to the two delegates, O'Brien and Campbell, of the Irish Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party to proceed to Stockholm and Petrograd. These delegates were appointed to attend the Socialist conferences to be held at an early date.

GERMANS CUT GAP IN RUSSIAN LINE

Berlin Reports Piercing of Positions in Northeast Galicia on a Wide Front.

BIG BATTLE ON IN SOUTH

Russians Reoccupy Novica, but Withdraw to Eastern End of Village Under Heavy Losses.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—The Germans in East Galicia have penetrated the Russian positions near Zlochow on a wide front, according to an official communication issued this evening. The region of the fighting is forty miles northeast of Lemberg, capital of Galicia. The communication says:

Challenged by the offensive which the Russians have begun on our fronts by order of their Government and in spite of their peace assertions, we have launched a counterattack in Eastern Galicia. German corps have pierced Russian positions east of Zlochow on a wide front.

An early communication read as follows:

Eastern Theatre. Army group of Prince Leopold—The artillery activity south of Dvinsk and Smorgon, which has been lively for days, continued yesterday.

Northwest of Lutsk and on the East Galician front shock troop operations, which also brought about an increase in artillery activity, resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners.

South of the Dniester River the Russians attacked with strong forces the height positions south of Kalusz, which we had recaptured. They were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

Between the wooded Carpathians and the Black Sea there were no fighting actions of importance.

Macedonian Front—Between Lake Ochrida and Lake Presba, on Dobrupolje, and on the left bank of the Vardar there was lively artillery activity.

VIENNA, July 19, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

South of Kalusz the Russians attempted with strong forces to recapture the heights we won from them. The efforts failed with heavy enemy losses.

North of the Dniester, as far as Brody our successful shock troop operations have brought about lively artillery firing which, especially early this morning, increased on some sectors to great violence.

Also in Volhynia Austro-Hungarian and German shock troops have been active with favorable results.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—The desperate battle for Novica, in the Middle Lomnica region of South Galicia, continues unabated. After having stormed through the village again and again, and because of heavy losses, withdrew once more to the eastern end, which they are holding under strong counterattacks. The Army Headquarters report of the general operations yesterday is appended:

Western Front—As the result of a night attack our detachments occupied the village of Novica, to the south of Kaluez, but suffering great losses in this operation withdrew to the eastern end of the village. Two enemy attacks on the above mentioned detachments were repulsed by our fire.

In the engagement near Novica on Tuesday we captured three machine guns, eight officers, and 220 men.

Rumanian Front—Fusillades have occurred.

Caucasus Front—Our scouts attacked three Turkish cartels ten miles south of Arabkir, seized prisoners, and burned the bridge across the River Karshut-Zarasi.

V. C. FOR NAVAL EXPLOIT

But Authorities Won't Tell How Sanders Won His Decoration.

LONDON, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—For the second time in the course of the war, the Victoria Cross has been awarded without any detailed account of the reason being published. The first instance was that of Commander Gordon Campbell of the navy; the second instance is Lieut. Commander W. E. Sanders of the Naval Reserve. The official notice of the honor to Sanders says merely: "In recognition of conspicuous gallantry, consummate coolness and skill in command of one of his Majesty's ships in action."

Sanders was commissioned in the Naval Reserve as a sub-Lieutenant a year ago. The rule is that an officer shall serve eight years as a Lieutenant before getting further advancement, but he has risen by special dispensation from sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander in less than a year. He is a native of New Zealand and is 30 years old.

"He is one of the most capable youngsters we have picked since the war began," said an officer at a naval base the other day. "Of course, we all know what he got the V. C. for, but it is of such a peculiar nature that nothing could possibly be published. You may properly say, however, that it was one of the most brilliant minor engagements of the war."

RUSSIAN RIOTERS NOW REPENTANT

Continued from Page 1.

mobiles. All over the city they are subjected to scrutiny and any suspects are arrested. One automobile attempted to dodge the patrols. It was caught and found to be occupied by persons who were distributing anarchistic handbills. The occupants showed fight and were beaten soundly by Cossacks and then taken into custody.

Minister of Justice Resigns.

M. Pereveizeff, Minister of Justice, resigned today. His action was due partly to the revelations in a letter from General Brusiloff's Chief of Staff to the effect that Nikolai Lenine, the radical Socialist, is an agent of the German General Staff and is connected with the alleged chief German agent in Russia, Mazsta Koslovsky.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive protested through Minister of Foreign Affairs Tereschtenko and Minister of Ways and Communications Nekrasoff against the impending publication of this letter on the ground that there was insufficient evidence against Lenine. M. Pereveizeff dissented, and a hot discussion between himself and M. Tereschtenko and M. Nekrasoff followed. It became known at Wednesday's Cabinet meeting that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive had demanded the resignation of M. Pereveizeff.

The military authorities this morning searched the office of Lenine's newspaper, Pravda. Among the documents discovered was a letter from a German at Haparanda, Sweden, expressing satisfaction over the activities of the Maximalists and the hope that they would succeed in securing a predominating influence in Petrograd. The writer also expressed the conviction that Germany would be victorious in the war, but maintained that it was indispensable to hasten everything toward the conclusion of peace.

Shortly after the official search a party of wounded soldiers raided the office and destroyed copies of the newspaper.

Acting on instructions from the Military Governor of Petrograd, the military authorities of Pavlovsk have arrested Mme. Soumerson, who, according to the information in the hands of the General Staff, is in close relations with a Maximalist named Fuerstenberg, alias Ganedski, a resident of Stockholm. The War Ministry has been informed that Fuerstenberg, through Mme. Soumerson, established communication between Petrograd and Germany. A search of her house is said to have led to the discovery of voluminous commercial correspondence and accounts and checkbooks.

Large crowds of arrested soldiers, sailors, and workmen, numbers of machine guns and rifles, and quantities of cartridges were brought to the military headquarters here Wednesday. The soldiers seized 150,000 cartridges from the workmen in one district of Viborg.

An infantry regiment which came from Krasno-Selo to take part in the armed demonstration expressed regret to the military commander for their share in the disturbances and asked to be permitted to return to their garrison. The commander gave his consent.

UNARMED WOMEN DISARM WORKMEN

Incidents Amusing as Well as Serious Witnessed in Petrograd's Aimless Riots.

BY HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 18, (2 P. M.)—Petrograd is divided into two camps, the Neva forming the boundary line. The bridges across the river are held by troops. The disarmament is almost complete. On the northern or Viborg side, where the Summer residential district is situated, as well as the factories, the anarchists hold General Durnovo's palace and Ksnesinski palace, belonging to Mlle. Kshesinska, the famous dancer. From the upper windows of the British Embassy it is possible to see the anarchists moving about on the other side of the river, where their headquarters are situated.

Throughout the night the Government endeavored to regain control of the city. Today the capital is alive with military activity. Motor lorries filled with loyal troops are parading the streets. Workmen are still to be seen on the pavements, but no tramcars are running, the shops are still closed and rain, which poured all night, continues. The Nevsky Prospect remains much in the same condition as last night.

The disorder yesterday was accompanied by many amusing incidents. I saw a boy continuing to paint the top of a lamp post while bullets whistled down the streets. At another place a bread queue did not go to the trouble of seeking shelter from stray bullets. One of the captured motor cars was found with some anarchists and two women of bad character inside. Outside the Engineers' Institute the women of one of the women's battalions themselves unarmed—surrounded a number of armed workmen and disarmed and arrested them.

TROUBLE'S ORIGIN OBSCURE.

Little Enthusiasm Shown by the Mutinous Soldiery.

BY HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 17, (Evening.)—After a lull this morning disturbances began again about midday. Motor cars with machine guns appeared and fired volleys straight down the Nevsky and Liteiny Prospects, causing a panic and wounding many persons.

The rest of the day was a curious phantasmagoria. In many streets people walked about quietly, children were at play, there was little excitement and no panic was visible. Occasional street corner meetings maintained an endless and not unamicable discussion of questions of State.

Throughout the afternoon there was a continual movement of armed troops who displayed red banners with Leninite watchwords. Occasional shots were fired early in the afternoon, and there was shooting on the Field of Mars, near the British Embassy, but it is difficult to know whether much harm was done.

Lorries, armored cars, and commandeered private cars full of soldiers rushed by, sometimes with banners, sometimes without. Most of the processions marched to the Taurida Palace, where they are addressed by members of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Only about four regiments are out. The rest either hold aloof or actively support the council. A considerable force is available for guard work, and so there has been little looting.

Endless processions today crossed Trinity Bridge from the fortress side of the river. I did not notice much enthusiasm. Most of the soldiers looked rather tired and bored, and none could give any intelligible reason for their demonstration.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has been working hard, sending delegates to factories and barracks, and has issued several excellent appeals, in which it is supported by the Council of Peasant Deputies.

The Leninites, though denying responsibility for organization of disturbances, seem inclined to follow a line of their own and have begun speaking in the name of the commission they formed in the labor section of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The relations between the Council and Leninites are growing very strained and the Council in one of its appeals openly attacks the Leninite paper, Prava.

A big strike movement has begun. Many important works have stopped during the day and workmen, frequently armed, are taking part in processions. The origin of the movement is very obscure, but it is probably German. It has direct connection with the Government crisis, of which the majority of the people are hardly aware.

The trouble began in the First Machine Gun Regiment, where a clique of agitators has long exercised a demoralizing influence. Delegates of the regiment roused the grenadiers, who were excited by the disbandment of their regiment at the front. Next the Moscow regiment reluctantly came out and was followed by parts of a few other units. Today about 5,000 sailors came up the river from Kronstadt and after marching around the Petrograd side went to the Taurida Palace. They said they had been called up by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and were surprised to find they had not been.

The Council is engaged in the double task of trying to allay the excitement among the soldiers and workmen and to prop up or modify the Government. It has forbidden the remaining eleven Ministers to resign. These Ministers are having a somewhat adventurous career. The building in which they sat today was fired on from a lorry, but no harm was done.

Four soldiers, by the way, came into the Hotel de l'Europe last night and asked for Henderson and Thomas, (the English and French Cabinet Ministers.) Whether they wanted to arrest them or whether they wanted them to help allay the excitement is not clear.

Toward evening the centre of the city grew quieter and the perspiring stragglers wearily trudged off in search of rest and food.

The word counter-revolution seems to have been used as the chief bait to draw out the soldiers, besides talk against the offensive and war generally. The Government, the moribund Duma, and capitalists generally are, in the jargon of the Pravda, credited with counter-revolutionary tendencies. The masses, however, understand little of these things and under cover of the mass movement obscure and insidious influences are at work for their own ends.

There is some shooting this evening, coupled with thunder and rain. There is a glimmering of hope that reason may prevail over this extraordinary outburst of unreason and wanton violence.

RIOT CASUALTIES 500.

Outbreak Was Predicted a Month Ago by Minister of Justice.

LONDON, July 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the number of killed or wounded in the two days of disorder there is estimated at about 500.

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—The outbreak in Russia and the extent of the armed disaffection were forecast nearly a month ago by M. Pereveizeff, Russian Minister of Justice. In an interview with a correspondent of a Stockholm paper, he said:

"I am convinced that the Bolsheviki troops will soon carry their activities to a crisis, compared wherewith all their previous crimes will have been a mere trifle. When that day comes, and it will come soon, it will be time to make a final reckoning with this lawless element. We reckon that the Bolsheviki already have two machine gun regiments of desperate men, who sleep with weapons beside their beds."

Monday's riots, in connection with the resignation of Finance Minister Shingaroff, which is generally considered here to indicate a critical financial situation in Russia, caused a drop in the ruble exchange rate of four points to 69.

Active Bolsheviki propaganda is being conducted here, especially among returning Russian emigrants, by various agents of Socialist Lenine's faction, including especially two women. One of these accompanied Robert Grimm, the Socialist internationalist and German agent, from Switzerland through Germany to Russia in May. He was expelled from Russia as a result of efforts on the part of the Germans to conclude a peace with Russia.

AZEF PRISONER OF GERMANS.

Long Hunted by Russian Revolutionists as Traitor and Spy.

COPENHAGEN, July 19. — Berlin newspapers received here report that Eugene Azef, who eight years ago was the head of the Russian Fighting Socialists, is among the Russian civilians interned in Berlin.

Azef, in order to escape the vengeance of the revolutionists, fled from Paris after Vladimir Bourtzeff, a Russian revolutionist, had charged him with being a police spy. He became a wanderer, traveling under various names. When the war broke out he was in Germany and was interned, according to the report.

Later he fell sick and was removed to a hospital, and finally appealed to the Russian Prisoners of War Committee for assistance.

Azef at the time the disclosures were made against him was reported to have played the double rôle of Russian Socialist and spy for the Russian secret police for eight years. He is said to have facilitated the arrest of hundreds of revolutionists, disclosed dozens of plots against high officials, and even to have been the organizer of assassinations. Among the high personages whom Bourtzeff charged met death as a result of Azef's machinations were Grand Duke Sergius and M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior.

After the revelations of Bourtzeff it was asserted that Azef was being hunted by the revolutionists, who had sworn vengeance on him. In 1910 Azef was reported to have been assassinated in Wiesbaden.

FRANCIS ESCAPES PLOT TO KILL HIM

Attempt Made in Finland to Blow Up Train on Which Ambassador Was Traveling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 19.—A mysterious attempt against the life of David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Petrograd, is reported.

As the Ambassador was on his journey home, a large railway bridge near Wiatka, in Finland, over which the Ambassador's train should have passed, was blown up. No one was wounded, and the Ambassador after two days' delay arrived at Happaranda, Sweden.

SECESSION OF FINLAND VOTED BY THE DIET

Autonomy Bill Adopted After Rejection of Proposal to Submit It to Russia.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 19.—The Finnish Diet, having by a vote of 165 to 27, declared the necessity of immediately voting the Autonomy bill, adopted it forthwith in full by a vote of 136 to 55.

The Diet rejected by a vote of 104 to 86 an amendment by Deputy Cuallas proposing that the bill should be submitted for the approbation of the Russian Provisional Government.

NEUTRALITY VIOLATED, HOLLAND CHARGES

Asserts Officially That British Attacked German Ships in Territorial Waters.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—An official announcement issued by the Navy Department tonight says the British attack on German steamers July 16 occurred within Dutch territorial waters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a telegram from The Hague saying: As soon as the Dutch Government has established beyond a doubt the fact that the English Navy attacted German merchant ships in Dutch waters, as eye-witnesses already have testified, it will, in all probability, demand the extradition of the seized German ships."

The press has been remarkably reticent in its comment regarding the Dutch-English incident, but the conviction is general here that Holland would in no circumstances brook any violation of her sovereignty in Dutch waters, and would not even stop at taking up arms in defense of her rights.

Have you seen Harmony's new KIT package?

The new size—
More convenient—
Fits any pocket—
Keeps tobacco better—

10¢

HARMONY

A Blend of Five Famous Pipe Tobaccos

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Kennedy Loft Building, New York. John B. Snook Sons, Arch. & Engs.

"Turner for Concrete"

You have decided to build in concrete!

So did Pierce-Arrow, Loose-Wiles, National Biscuit Co., Arbuckle—they employed Turner. Who will you employ?

TURNER Construction Co

Half-Yearly Sale Of Metric Shirts

$1.50 Shirts.....$1.10
$2.00 Shirts.....$1.35
$2.50 Shirts.....$1.85
$3.50 Shirts.....$2.65
$5.00 Shirts.....$3.85
$9, $8.50, $7.50.....$6.45

Reputation needs no "bull" —only a Bulletin of Prices.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Window Shades

Any window or wall opening can be satisfactorily shaded. Our window shade experts will tell you how, and the cost, as well as select, for your approval, the type of shade and quality of cloth to meet your individual requirements.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
40th Street
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

When You Suffer from eating or drinking, take 6 Bell-ans in a little hot water and you'll see what quick and pleasant relief Bell-ans gives.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contain no harmful or deleterious substance.

Suits of Unfinished Worsteds Will Be Quickly Finished At This Reduction

Here is an unusual assortment of very quiet, gentlemanly suits, of retiring disposition—in need of a spokesman, only to attract attention to the fact that they are here.

They are unfinished worsteds, of that refinement of pattern and colorings admired because of its well-bred unobtrusiveness.

Fine stripes, visible and invisible, self shades or quietly harmonizing contrasts—each suit cut in the best of taste, two- or three-button models, quarter-lined—good for Summer or until late in the Fall.

Were very unusual values and widely bought at their original price, $32.50.

They are reduced, in our general end-of-the-season clearance, to $27.50.

Summer Comforts in Suits

Special attention is directed to W. & H. Regular Lines of Tropi-Cool Suits at $28 and Porostyle Suits at $32.

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Help Us to Keep Down the Price of Merchandise

By Eliminating

The Returned Goods Abuse

This advertisement is written at the request of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense.

Merchandise bought needlessly and subsequently returned means waste, reduced efficiency, a loss to us, and inevitably higher prices to you.

But This Appeal is Made Primarily in the National Interests, Not Ours.

Waste is at all times deplorable, but at a time like this it is particularly reprehensible, because it is inconsistent with patriotism.

We are not withdrawing the Returned Goods privilege.

Use it, but do not abuse it.

You owe it particularly to the American Government now!

The following rule will be enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt.

THE LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce at Unusually Low Prices a

Special Sale of Haberdashery

Enabling You to Lay in Complete New Supplies at Material Savings

1,800 Worsted Bathing Suits
Formerly Priced at $3.00
$2.35 Each
Guaranteed fast colors—plain blue, black or Oxford, and fancy stripes.

1,200 Suits of Pajamas
Formerly $2 and $1.65
$1.35 Each
Made of crepe and mercerized materials and reasonably priced at original markings.

1,200 Worsted Bathing Suits
Formerly Priced at $4.50 and $4
$3.45 Each
Many of them with fancy stripes; plain colors, blue, black or Oxford. Guaranteed fast colors.

2,400 Suits Madras Pajamas
Formerly Priced at $2.50 and $2
$1.65 a Suit
Plain colors, highly mercerized, and fancy stripes, of very unusual quality.

250 Terry and Beach Robes
Formerly $4 and $3.50
$3.15 Each
An excellent assortment and good colors—extremely useful throughout the Summer.

600 Suits Silk-and-Cotton Pajamas
Formerly $5 and $4.50
$3.85 a Suit
Materials of character and durability—comfortable in fit and well tailored throughout.

12,000 Shirts and Drawers
Specially Priced at
55 Cents a Garment
White Checked Nainsook, athletic shirts and knee drawers, of very unusual quality.

3,600 Union Suits
Formerly Priced at $1.50
$1.15 Each
White open mesh Madras, athletic style. A big value at their original price.

Also Complete Assortments of Tennis, Golf and Outing Shirts, $1.75 to $12

At All Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.

CITY BOARDS READY FOR ACTUAL DRAFT

Provost Marshal General Notified That New York's Organization Has Been Completed.

EXAMINATIONS BY MONDAY

Surgeon General Gorgas Issues Special Warning Against Those Who May Seek to Exaggerate Ailments.

The last of the 189 local draft exemption boards in New York City completed its preliminary work at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and half an hour later Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, the representative of the Federal Bureau in the Adjutant General's office at Albany telegraphed to Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, U. S. A., the Provost Marshal General of the United States, that New York City was ready for the draft. News received from other points in the State indicated that the whole State would be ready by midnight.

The local exemption boards which had not finished numbering the registration cards in their districts worked all night Wednesday and continuously yesterday until the last card had been serially numbered as required by the regulations, and the list of registrants, with the number of each opposite his name, made up and mailed to Washington. These boards have been in a great many instances entirely reorganized since President Wilson announced the original personnel, and it was this which in many instances delayed the completion of the preliminary work in the city.

As soon as the draft is completed in Washington every board in New York City will be ready to begin the examination of the men who will be drafted into the first national army. The examinations, however, are not expected to start before Monday, when the first of the drafted men will report at their district headquarters to be examined.

The regulations governing the physical examination of men drafted into the service were received yesterday. They were drawn up by Surgeon Gen. Gorgas, and the requirements are such as to indicate that only those who are fit in every particular will be accepted for duty.

Warning Against Malingerers.

"It is important," General Gorgas states, "that the examining physician should realize that there will be a certain proportion of men among those presenting themselves for examination who will endeavor to obtain exemption by dissimulation, varying from exaggeration of an existing condition not disqualifying to downright malingering, and he should be prepared to protect the Government and himself against such attempts at deception."

The table of accepted measurements follows:

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5.1	118	5.10	153
5.2	118	5.11	162
5.3	120	6.0	169
5.4	122	6.1	178
5.5	130	6.2	188
5.6	132	6.3	190
5.7	134	6.4	197
5.8	141	6.5	204
5.9	148	6.6	211

Where the chest measure is "active, has firm muscles, and is evidently vigorous and healthy," the examining physicians are authorized to permit lower weights for various heights than those given above.

It may require half an hour for the examination of each man, according to some doctors who have seen the four-page certificate of physical examination.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger last night issued a general order instructing the police to familiarize themselves with the location of board headquarters in their precincts, and to be prepared to give information to all persons who apply to them.

The official headquarters of five boards were changed yesterday. Board No. 109 is now located in Public School 161 at Ludlow and Delancey Streets; No. 145 is in Room 221A, the main building, City College; Board 82 is in Public School 50 at Driggs Avenue and South Third Street, Brooklyn; Board 2 is in Public School 22 at 849 East 140th Street, the Bronx, while Board 189 in Richmond is located in Public School 9 at New Dorp.

Philip J. McCook, Director of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, who has directed the New York City preliminary draft work, called attention last night to the fact that many persons who registered on June 5 seem to think that the numbers on their registration cards are the numbers that will figure in the drawing at Washington this morning.

"This is entirely wrong," said Mr. McCook, "and every registered man should go at once to the headquarters in the exemption district of which he is a resident and find out what his new number is. That number should be posted by tomorrow morning at the latest."

Official Thanks for Volunteers.

But for the enthusiastic assistance rendered the Mayor's Committee by large numbers of men, women, and girls, who volunteered their services to the Government, it would have been impossible, Mr. McCook said, to have completed the preliminary work in New York City yesterday. When the returns from the last of the 189 boards came in Mr. McCook and Deputy Attorney General Conkling issued the following statement expressing the thanks of the authorities to these volunteers:

> The Mayor's Committee on National Defense wishes through the press to express its thanks to the volunteers who on short notice have given such invaluable help to the cause of their country by assisting the Exemption Boards. Indeed they are still helping on this, which is probably the last day that their services will be required for that particular object.
>
> On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday we counted about 220 volunteers, of whom 195 were librarians, teachers, commercial students, students from the Hebrew Technical Institute for Girls, high school children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and persons sent by the National League for Women's Service, Brooklyn Branch, and 40 were lawyers sent by the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York. These men, women, and children worked with skill and zeal through the hottest days and nights of July, often until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.
>
> Mr. McCook and Mr. Conkling notified the members of all local Exemption Boards last night that the permission given them to hire clerical help to aid in numbering the registration cards and preparing the serially numbered lists applied "only in the emergency of preliminary work."

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—The preliminary arrangements for New York State's part in tomorrow's draft drawings were completed tonight, it was announced at the Adjutant General's Office. The highest serial number in the State is 7542, in Niagara Falls.

PREDICT EARLY END OF SHIPPING ROW

Goethals Supplies Denman with Information on Nearly All Points Demanded.

NO RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED

Chairman Now Says General Is Co-operating and Prompt Start on Program Is Forecast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There was every indication today that the row over the shipbuilding program would be settled, temporarily at least, without forcing the resignation of either Chairman William Denman of the Shipping Board or Major Gen. George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

They renewed their conferences this morning and General Goethals, it is understood, submitted most of the facts concerning his plans which Mr. Denman desired. There are a few details, it was stated, to be cleared up, but they do not include essential features of the program. Mr. Denman issued a statement in which he stated this substantially, and referring to the yards for fabricating steel ships, said:

"With General Goethals's assistance, we have no doubt contracts will shortly be closed."

He added that the plants would be built upon Government-owned property.

General Goethals conferred early with Mr. Denman and other members of the Shipping Board and then went back to his office, ostensibly at least to work on the additional information which Mr. Denman required. It was generally believed that there would be no radical change in General Goethals's program except that Mr. Denman probably would keep up the fight for wooden ships. There was reason to believe that there would not be an open fight over the design to be employed, and that there had been a showdown on that point.

Statement by Chairman Denman.

This is the way the situation stood tonight, when Mr. Denman made public the following statement:

"We are rapidly acquiring full information as to the contracts proposed to be let by General Goethals last Monday. We expect to receive tomorrow facts as to the amount of the estimated $150 per deadweight ton per ship which is to be spent in the Government yards and the amount which is to be spent in the private yards where the ships are fabricating. The work in the Government yards is merely the assembling of the ships. This is essential to the consideration of the contracts and determination of the commissions for executive work.

"The matter of commandeering is one for discussion with the State Department, which probably will be decided almost immediately. Although the general plan of commandeering has been approved by the Administration, how it will be worked out in detail presents questions which will receive immediate decision. We are progressing rapidly toward the perfection of a program which involves the expenditure of $750,000,000.

"The statement of the Navy Department that submarines have been sinking vessels at the rate of 1,000,000 deadweight tons a month is, as we have previously advised the public, substantially correct estimate. We believe the larger figure mentioned in the press today to be in error, but at the rate of 1,000,000 deadweight tons a month all of the 3,000,000 tons of wooden vessels that the board's original plan in its major outline contemplated will be required, and all the steel ships that the board's efforts with the steel producers have obtained will be necessary to maintain even a working balance against this destruction.

Says Goethals Is Co-operating.

"We are receiving every assistance and co-operation from General Goethals this his great ability can give us.

"The Government fabricating yards will be built on Government and not on leased property, and no agreement looking to the giving up of any of these yards to private interests will be entered into at this time. Adequate compensation will be paid to interests which will be asked to assist the Government whose services can be accepted for the rapid construction of ships. These men are not of the type to ask stimulating profits beyond a fair return for their abilities and enterprise. With General Goethals's assistance we have no doubt contracts will shortly be closed."

There were reports today that President Wilson had intervened and was responsible for the calm which has come over the situation. This, however, was denied in Shipping Board circles.

One of the main questions for readjustment, it seemed, was the price which would be paid for the steel ship construction. It is not believed that this will involve a long argument, as it is understood that General Goethals quoted only tentative figures, and felt certain that final payment would be adjusted along the lines suggested by President Wilson.

HIGHLANDERS TO BID GOOD-BYE IN GARDEN

British Recruiting Week Will End in Patriotic Concert with Famous Singers.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE TO TALK

Three Brass Bands and Three of Kilted Pipers Will Swell Chorus of National Airs.

Final preparations were made yesterday at the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, for the big mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight, which is to mark the climax of "British Recruiting Week" in New York. All indications are that one of the biggest crowds that ever filled the Garden will be on hand to cheer the Canadian Highlanders in their final appearance in New York and listen to the elaborate musical program. Practically all the tickets for general admission to the Garden had been issued yesterday, and officials of the British Recruiting Mission advise their holders to come early and avoid the rush. The doors will be open at 7 and close at 8:15.

Thomas Chadbourne, Jr., Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, will preside over the meeting. The proceedings will open with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in unison by all present, led by three brass bands and three bands of kilted pipers. Mme. Frances Alda will sing "God Save the King," and various war songs will be rendered by Miss Maggie Teyte, Miss Sophie Braslau, Mlle. Yvonne de Treville, and David Bispham, the audience being requested to join in the chorus. Printed leaflets with the words will be distributed for the purpose.

Lord Northcliffe and James M. Beck will be the speakers of the evening. Finally, as a special attraction, the meeting will be the occasion for the first appearance in public of the dancers Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, since one went into the British Royal Flying Corps and the other into the movies. Mr. Castle has obtained a special leave of absence from his post in Canada, where he is acting as instructor at an aviation training camp.

The Highlanders yesterday, before going to Brooklyn, visited Wall Street, arriving about noon and suspending business temporarily in both the New York Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange. They also visited Governors Island, where they were reviewed by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

In the afternoon the "Kilties" were taken in buses from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge. There a battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, with Borough President Pounds and other members of the Brooklyn Reception Committee, met them. Mr. Pounds welcomed the visitors to Brooklyn, and a recruiting meeting was held, addresses being made by British officers.

A big recruiting rally, organized by Mrs. J. Hungerford Milbank, the first woman in America who ever raised her girl to be a soldier, and who in doing so organized the Women's Columbian Regiment, is to be held in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon. A large number of prominent speakers have been invited.

Lieutenant Gardner, in charge of the recruiting office of the Marine Corps in New York, announced yesterday that the corps is now within less than a thousand men of its full authorized war strength, having 29,332 men enrolled of a total of 30,000 needed.

Lieutenant Gardner learned yesterday that Walter C. Forse, 19 years old, of Binghamton, N. Y., who was recently rejected for enlistment by him because of a missing forefinger, after walking all the way from Binghamton to New York, had walked on to Washington, and there, by a personal interview with Major Gen. Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, persuaded the General to waive his physical imperfection and take him into the ranks.

Following the announcement yesterday that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., whose father is Colonel of the Twenty-second New York Engineers, had enlisted in the ammunition train of the Sixth Division, it was reported that Ulysses Grant, 4th, who is now in the Seventh, and is a chum of young Vanderbilt, may transfer to the ammunition train to be with him.

DRAFT DRAWING PLAN CHANGED

Continued from Page 1.

son is drawn from another locality within the same jurisdiction.

"For this reason, it has been decided to abandon the drawing by thousands and to draw 10,500 numbers, which is in excess of the highest number of cards under the jurisdiction of any board. The only change in the plan will be that there will be one drawing, instead of two. The advantage will be greater simplicity. The disadvantage will be that the drawing will require ten hours to complete."

The invited guests who will sit with Secretary Baker of the War Department and watch the drawing will be members of the Senate and House Military Committees. The only other person present, according to plans tonight, will be a limited number of newspaper correspondents, photographers to take both still views and motion pictures of the historic event, and the officials of General Crowder's office who will conduct the drawing.

Numbers Will Be Drawn.

In the drawing itself there will be nine actors. The principals will be a blindfolded man, who constantly stirs the 10,500 black capsules in the great glass bowl in which they have been placed; another blindfolded man who draws the capsules from the bowl one at a time, and two announcers, one standing at each side of the bowl, and to whom the capsules will be handed in turn as they are drawn.

The announcers will break the capsules as they receive them, extract the tiny slip of paper, which a number will be stamped, and call the number to three tally clerks. The slip will then be handed to an official in front of the bowl, who will verify the announcer's report, and, on his verification, another man, stationed at a great blackboard, will write the number in its order on the board.

The board will hold 1,000 numbers. When it is filled it will be taken out of the room, photographed, cleaned off, and returned, the drawing being continued meanwhile with a second board in use.

The numbers will be publicly announced for telegraphing to the newspapers over the country as fast as they are drawn. General Crowder at first considered a plan under which they would have been held in confidence for publication everywhere Saturday morning, but that suggestion was abandoned late tonight.

The official record of the drawing, which will be furnished to the local exemption boards, and in accordance with which they will call out the men to fill each district quota, will be made up into books of eleven pages, each page being a photographic fac simile of the blackboard. The exemption boards will take no action toward summoning their men until these books reach them through the mails.

A New Jersey Discovery.

The telephone message referred to by General Crowder in his statement came from the Adjutant General of New Jersey. When that officer learned through publication of the system of double drawing announced earlier in the day, he saw immediately that a great injustice would be done in his State because of the way in which the local boards had given serial numbers to the cards from the registrations precincts.

The New Jersey officer promptly communicated his discovery to the offices of the Provost Marshal General. A hasty conference of officials was called behind locked doors and a quick search made in the local board records of many States which have been received here. A similar situation was found to exist in many parts of the country. In some lists colored and white registrants had been classified in separate groups, and the serial numbers ran accordingly. In others, aliens were separated, receiving their own group of serial numbers.

It was a hopeless tangle. If the double drawing system should be carried out, one election district in any exemption division might be swept clean of all its young men to fill the quota, while the other election districts in the same exemption area furnished no men whatever. In other cases it might be necessary to pass upon and exempt a thousand aliens before a single American was called to service. In others a thousand negroes might be taken for examination before a white man was called, or vice versa.

"There was only one way out, and the War Department took it. Officers of General Crowder's office congratulated themselves tonight that the difficulty in the way of the double drawing was found today rather than after the drawing. It was certain to have been discovered immediately afterward, and then it would have been necessary to declare its result cancelled and draw again.

The change in plan threw an enormous burden of work on General Crowder's office, which had to be completed tonight. In one room a score of clerks pounded away with numbering machines through the night, making up the 9,500 additional key numbers necessary. In another room fifty men, girls, and boys toiled over bowls of black capsules, rolling up the numbered slips as they were received and slipping them into the concealing gelatine covering from which they will be taken by the announcers tomorrow.

Alabama, first State on the roster of the Union, reports its largest exemption district as containing 6,925 registrants. Then in the drawing tomorrow, the numbers from 6,926 to 10,500, inclusive, can be disregarded entirely so far as Alabama is concerned.

By the same process Arizona has no interest in numbers above 6,711; Connecticut, 6,811; New Jersey, 5,765; New Mexico, 4,177; New York, 4,696; Pennsylvania, 7,682; Rhode Island, 4,068, and so on.

Late tonight General Crowder issued a second statement, explaining that no blame should be attached to local officials whose failure to shuffle the cards in their jurisdiction caused abandonment of the more elaborate plan. He also pointed out that this failure was not confined to New Jersey, but was widespread. The statement follows:

"An alteration of the mechanism of the drawing was rendered necessary this afternoon by the fact that advices received first from New Jersey and afterward from other States indicated that in some districts the cards had been serially numbered in blocks for the different election districts within exemption areas.

"Close inquiry as to the methods followed by these boards shows that these methods cannot be said to be inconsistent with the instructions they had received. It was intended, however, that numbers should be assigned to the cards in whole blocks for each exemption area and not in blocks for election districts within the exemption areas. Obviously the group system of drawing, which had been adopted, was not applicable to cards numbered in this way and a change to straight serial number drawing was immediately ordered to meet the situation.

"If press reports are to the effect that the situation in New Jersey alone was to be solved, even the principal cause of the change in the system of the drawing, they are not justified. On the contrary, that State has been conspicuous for its efficient co-operation with the Federal Government in all stages of the execution of the self-service law."

EXPLAINS CENSUS ESTIMATES.

Based on Actual Registration Figures, Redfield Tells Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In response to Senator Brandegee's resolution calling for an explanation of the Census Bureau's population estimates to establish quotas for the forthcoming army draft, Secretary Redfield today submitted a report to the Senate showing that the estimates were based upon actual registration figures in each State and subdivision. He pointed out that the large estimates for certain localities, particularly industrial centres, were accounted for by the abnormal gathering of men of draft age at those places to work in munitions plants.

The resolution was introduced after several Senators had charged that the population of Northern cities had been "padded" and the Southern estimates correspondingly reduced.

In computing the population the Secretary explained that the total registration, as shown by the preliminary telegraphic returns, 9,659,362, was divided by the total population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as estimated by the Census Bureau, 108,635,300, in order to obtain the proportion which the registrants represented of the total population.

"The resulting figure, 9.32 per cent.," said the report, "was assumed to represent the proportion which the registrants in each geographical unit represented of the total population."

STORM EXEMPTION BOARDS.

Men Anxious to Get Draft Numbers Make Trouble for Police.

From several parts of the city came reports late last night of excited groups of men of conscript age storming the headquarters of Exemption Boards in an effort to find out their numbers. Most of the trouble was in Manhattan and the Bronx.

In the Bronx the members of the boards, who were working at top speed to complete the alphabetically arranged lists of registrants which are to be posted in the headquarters, were compelled to call for police assistance in several of the exemption areas, as men insisted on getting into the headquarters.

Acting on the order of Deputy Attorney General Conkling, discontinuing appropriations for the payment of clerks employed in the various local boards, three clerks in the board for Division 110, located in the public school at Thirty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, quit work late yesterday afternoon. The remaining volunteer staff of three men were unable to work on through the night. A notice was therefore posted on the door of the school referring all inquirers to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. In a short time the station house was crowded with men endeavoring to ascertain their serial numbers.

The police told them this matter was out of their jurisdiction, and referred them back to the schoolhouse. When informed of the sign posted there Acting Sergeant Collyer of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station instructed a policeman to tear the sign down. The policeman was in the act of obeying these instructions when he was interrupted by two volunteer members of the local board, who produced what was said to be an authorization from the War Department for the police to take over the list from the local board and to tell prospective conscripts their serial numbers. The police refused to divulge the contents of the letter or by whom it was signed.

The police were unprepared for the work. A Sergeant was assigned to read off the numbers and a squad of men kept order on the line of applicants, which at different times had extended as far as Ninth Avenue.

Public School 33, at Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, the headquarters of Local Board 109, was the scene of considerable confusion when an excited group of men stormed the doors to ascertain their numbers and found them locked. Patrolmen referred the men to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, but it was found there that no lists were available.

SENATE FOR FOOD BOARD OF THREE

Continued from Page 1.

Reed. "I did not say that. The Senator does not state the truth."

"I think the Chair ought to call the Senator to order," said Senator Hollis.

"He is in no place to indulge in words of that sort or in fisticuffs or in altercation."

Senator Reed put the question of personal privilege.

"He cannot arise to a question of personal privilege by calling another Senator a liar on the floor of this body," interposed Senator Williams of Mississippi.

"I did not use that language," insisted Mr. Reed. "If it remains for the Senator from Mississippi to use it."

"The Senator said 'totally untrue and absolutely false,'" insisted Senator Williams. "It is plain, palpable, and obvious to every Senator who has been listening to him for some days that the Senator from Missouri has been engaged in the business of prosecuting Mr. Hoover.

"If I had my way I would appoint one man to take charge of this food control, and I would name Mr. Hoover in the bill. I would name him particularly because of the vicious, unprovoked, unjustified attacks that have been made on him."

Senator Ashurst of Arizona approved Senator Williams's stand. He characterized Senator Reed's attacks as "wicked."

"Those who would overthrow Mr. Hoover have attacked him with a cold cruelty," said Senator Ashurst. "The chief assailant (Senator Reed) has a dirk in his belt ready to give him a thrust."

Senator Reed's amendment to confine members of the Food Board to resident voting citizens was voted down viva voce.

One-Man Responsibility.

Senator Jones of Washington offered an amendment to insert the name of Herbert C. Hoover in Section 1, saying he believed it expedient to name the Food Administrator in the bill. He wanted Mr. Hoover substituted for the Food Administration Board. When Senator Shafroth pointed out that something might happen to prevent Mr. Hoover from accepting the office Senator Jones withdrew the amendment. Senator Shafroth then offered his amendment to confine the food administration to one Commissioner.

"We ought not divide the authority," he said. "One man ought be charged with full responsibility to run the office. Fear of usurpation is visionary.

"We have had an instance in the Shipping Board of what division of authority means. I believe three men in this Food Board would produce the same tangle that the Shipping Board has got into. General Goethals and Mr. Denman are splendid men and of great aid to the country. But they disagree in matters of policy, and we have the Shipping Board in a snarl. The very disputes that occur in the Shipping Board would occur in a food board of three men.

"I agree with the Senator from Colorado," said Senator Borah. "If we have three men on that board two will merely draw salaries and one will do the work. But, really, I suppose we ought not dispute this point, as this bill has been re-drafted by 'leaders,' and we ought to follow. These astute 'leaders' on both sides of the Senate patched up this bill after a profound conference, and I suppose there ought be nothing done but adopt it. But I am going to risk my political future by voting for the Colorado Senator's amendment. I brave the wrath of the 'leaders,' because I favor making one man responsible to the nation for this food control."

Senator Jones of Washington insisted that whatever tangle the Shipping Board had got itself into was "the fault of the President."

"We authorized the President a month ago to build ships, to take over ships being built in our shipyards, and to do everything necessary to expedite shipbuilding," said Senator Jones. "He hasn't done it. Not a foreign ship has been commandeered. Why? It is for the Executive to say. The Shipping Board can be speeded up if the President takes the crisis in hand."

The Shafroth amendment to provide for a single Food Administrator was then defeated, 63 to 10. These Senators voted for it: Borah, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, King, Mohlery, Myers, Pomerene, Shafroth, Townsend, and Williams. The bipartisan amendment for the board of three was next disposed of.

Senator Newlands put in an amendment to add steel, copper, iron, and aluminium to the list of articles to be requisitioned, but it was defeated, 50 to 27.

Senator Husting offered an amendment authorizing the President to designate by proclamation any articles that from time to time might be added to the list, but this, too, was defeated, 58 to 15.

The Senate then voted, viva voce, to accept the amendment of the Agricultural Committee adding kerosene and gasoline to the control list, this winding up Section 1, and the Senate passed on to Section 5, providing for licensing the handling of foodstuffs. Senator Harding of Ohio warned Congress not to go too far in putting what he called "autocratic power" in the hands of the Government.

An American Revolution.

"I have listened with interest to the discussion in regard to the suspension of constitutional guarantees," said Senator Harding. "That suspension began last year, when Congress undertook to fix wages. I refer to the passage of the Adamson law. When we established that principle, and the United States Supreme Court gave its assent, we laid the first stone in the structure of the socialized State.

"While we are making the world safe for democracy, we are going through the processes of revolution, and they are very likely to give the world a socialized democracy. We need not be surprised thereat. In this tumult of the world, in this contest between popular Government and autocracy, in the great revolution in Russia, and the hope for a revolution in Germany, there has come the inevitable contest between the toiling masses and those who have heretofore dominated society.

"It need not be surprising, therefore, if we ourselves are beginning to feel the processes of revolution. I am not seeking to paint a pessimistic picture, but I have a strong conviction that in this year of 1917 we have much more to do than to preserve the American Republic. We have the greater task of preserving our inherited institutions, and if this body had adopted any one of the pending amendments in whose behalf arguments were made on this floor we would have driven not one but many a wedge into the overturning of the institutions we boast today."

With the progress made today it is considered likely that the Senate will dispose of all the amendments to the Food bill by tomorrow night so that a vote upon the measure in its entirety may be reached early on Saturday. Its passage is now conceded by Democratic and Republican leaders alike.

CALLS ON CONGRESS FOR QUICK WAR ACTION

Carnegie Hall Meeting Also Gives Full Endorsement to Herbert C. Hoover for Food Work.

Declaring that the very existence of the country was in peril because certain leaders in Congress were exerting every effort to block necessary legislation, Major George Haven Putnam said last night at a meeting in Carnegie Hall that the time had now arrived when the citizens must notify Congress that they would not tolerate further delay. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Patriotic Service League.

"The men in control of Congress are opposed to the war, while the citizens of the nation are heart and soul in favor of it," he said. "Instead of combining for patriotic service to their country, Democratic Leader Kitchin of North Carolina and Republican Leader Mann of Illinois have joined hands together to prevent action. Again there is the spectacle of Speaker Clark, who said he didn't know the difference between a soldier and a convict, and of Senator Stone, a pro-German from the start, who went out of his way to insult Great Britain whenever possible. What a disgrace it was for Congress to have to use Senator Stone in the consultations with Balfour and Viviani."

Resolutions were adopted condemning the inactivity of Congress in holding up the food control and airplane bills and the attack recently made on Senator Reed of Missouri on Herbert C. Hoover.

Referring to Mr. Hoover the resolutions said:

"We urge upon the Congress of the United States the necessity of the immediate enactment of law giving full and summary powers to the executive branch in the matter of food control, and we record our belief that the sentiment of the disinterested citizens of this country, without regard to party, is well-nigh unanimous in support of the aims and desires of the President of the United States in regard to this matter, and, further, we believe that Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, by reason of his untiring energy, unselfish devotion, and his proved capacity, as exhibited in the success of his monumental labors in Belgium, is indicated as the man to be placed in charge as chief of the administration of food control, and that he has deserved and does possess the perfect confidence of the entire American people."

Major Putnam recalled that in the early days of the civil war the cry of the people was "give us a man," and President Lincoln answered their cry with some of the greatest men the country had ever known. In the present crisis, Major Putnam said, President Wilson had appointed the best men possible without party affiliation, notably ex-Senator Root, to head the mission to Russia.

"And now our President has found the man suitable for the enormous task of shaping the food resources of the country so as to be able to supply the demands of our allies as well as ourselves," the speaker continued. "For the position of food controller he could not have picked out a better man than Herbert Hoover, whose worth has been tried and tested in the past few years."

Augustus Post of the Aero Club made a plea for the immediate passage of the Aero bill, appropropriating more than $600,000,000 for airplanes, which, he said, had passed the House in a few minutes, but has since been held up in the Senate.

A letter was read from George W. Perkins, who said that, in his opinion, the delay of another month in the passage of Federal food legislation was the height of madness. "Having given the food question considerable time and attention for the last three years," Mr. Perkins wrote, "I am convinced more and more that nothing short of Federal aid, and State aid, and city aid in the way of brains and time and money will get us out of the archaic methods now in vogue and free us from the domination of unscrupulous manipulators and gamblers in foodstuffs."

Mrs. William Cummings Story, Honorary President of the D. A. R., acted as Chairman. Alexander Hemphill, who was associated with Mr. Hoover in the work of the Belgian Relief Commission, spoke in behalf of Mr. Hoover. Professor Ellery Stowell also spoke, and George L. Usher recited an original poem.

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Regularly to $95—at $25 and $45
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A large group of highly desirable styles, which have but recently been added to sale selections—plain tailored effects of serge, tricotine, etc., in the *most-wanted street* colors.

Suits—Formerly to $85—at $18 and $28
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Coats—Regularly to $75—at $15 and $25
Mostly sports styles in short and medium lengths.
$50 Shantung Coats at $35. $35 Linen Coats at $15.

Sheer Blouses—Regularly to $15—at $8

Street and Sports Hats—$5 and $10

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Sweaters	$3.00	Caps	$2.00
Shirts	1.50	Hammocks	2.00
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GIVE ZONE PERMIT TO INSURANCE MAN

Washington Directs a Relaxation of the Rules in Schreiner's Case.

COMPANIES SEEK HIS AID

Stringent Regulations Likely to Govern Enemy Alien Traffic on Craft in the Harbor.

Carl Schreiner, the American representative of the Munich Reinsurance Company and President of the First Reinsurance Company of Hartford, Conn., representing several millions of dollars of German reinsurance in the United States, obtained a permit to enter the barred zones of New York City yesterday. Mr. Schreiner is now at Lake George and had refused to come to New York unless he received a Federal permit to traverse barred zones. Mr. Schreiner makes his home when in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, which is in two barred zones, being within a half mile of both the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and the New York State Arsenal.

Officials of twelve large insurance corporations appealed to the Federal authorities a few days ago to grant permission to Mr. Schreiner to come to New York and confer with them on certain important insurance matters. United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy forwarded the request of the New York insurance men to Attorney General Gregory and yesterday Mr. Gregory telegraphed instructions to issue a permit to Mr. Schreiner. It is expected that Mr. Schreiner will come here from Lake George today.

Stringent regulations governing enemy alien travel on excursion and other passenger craft in New York Harbor probably will be issued today. While the entire waterfront constitutes a barred zone into which no enemy alien may enter, the regulations governing enemy alien passenger traffic in the harbor and rivers are not clear on several points. Marshal McCarthy asked Washington for a final definite ruling on the question a few days ago. It is the ruling will bar all enemy aliens from all craft operating in New York waters is considered certain, since to permit them to travel on any of the excursion craft would make it possible for a spy to keep in touch with everything that goes on along the river fronts and in the upper and lower bays.

The statement made in the Senate on Wednesday by Senator Lewis of Illinois to the effect that Germany might have received advance information as to the departure of the Pershing troops for France, through Mexico, was commented on yesterday by an official of the Secret Service. This man said that while he was not prepared to support Senator Lewis's statement he had long been of the opinion that it was possible for Germany to get information of value through Mexico. The information he said could be telegraphed in an apparently innocent code to the border and then smuggled over the line, and after that transmitted by some prearranged way to Spain and thence into Germany by wireless.

The only German-owned wireless plant now in operation in the Western Hemisphere, so far as the Wireless Annual shows, is at Cartagena, in the Republic of Colombia. This plant has the sending radius of 600 miles by day and 1,200 miles by night. Unless the power of the station has been increased greatly it would be useless, so far as transatlantic transmission was concerned, unless used as the American land end of a transatlantic relay system which might be maintained by the use of vessels flying neutral flags. Wireless men, however, do not believe that any such relay system is in operation or that it could be maintained long before it was discovered by allied agents.

The Wireless Annual does not list any German wireless stations in Mexico. The only stations on the Mexican east coast are at Vera Cruz, Campeche and Tuxpam, and none of these have a radius of more than 400 miles. Whether or not there is a German station in Mexico which is not listed is another matter.

"If such a station does exist," said a Government official yesterday, "the United States will soon know about it."

HEIRS GET UNEXPECTED CASH

More Than $2,000,000 in Bank Added to John K. Stewart Fortune.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Two million and fifty thousand dollars distributed in six Chicago banks have been added to the known fortune of the late John K. Stewart, manufacturer of automobile accessories.

Existence of this money was unknown to the heirs, daughters, 5 and 15 years old, respectively, or their guardian until it was revealed in the probate court today. The inheritance tax on the additional sum amounts to $43,000.

Mr. Stewart's estate was probated in June, 1916, and tax was paid on $4,000,000. Mrs. Stewart died soon afterward in North Carolina. She entrusted, in addition to the $4,000,000, currency totalling $200,000 to Leander H. Lachance, her nephew. He brought it to Chicago and tax was assessed upon it. He is guardian of the children who by today's discovery become among the wealthiest heiresses in Chicago.

Award Contract for Station Finish.

The contract for station finish at the Thirty-fourth Street and Times Square stations of the Broadway subway was awarded yesterday by the Public Service Commission to A. W. King, whose bid of $178,772.22 was the lowest. Other bids ranged from $180,104 to $194,667. The commission is preparing to open the Broadway subway from the Manhattan Bridge and Canal Street to Fourteenth Street about the first of August and to have the line in operation as far north as Forty-second Street by November. Under the contract the work of finishing the stations must begin within ten days and be completed within five months.

IF really hot weather catches you still in town—in the throes of packing up for the Summer exodus—you will find a valuable safeguard for the children's health in long, open-air rides on the top of a

Fifth Avenue Bus

BUNKER COAL CASES DISMISSED BY COURT

Judge Grubb Says Evidence in Smokeless Prosecution Nullifies Indictments.

Judge William I. Grubb of the Federal District Court yesterday dismissed all the indictments against the bunker coal companies and individuals, who had been jointly indicted with the smokeless coal concerns, charged with a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, against which the Government failed to get a conviction. The dismissals were based on the ground that the defendants could not be twice placed in jeopardy.

Argument in behalf of the defendants was made by Henry A. Wise, George Gordon Battle, and James A. O'Gorman. It was pointed out that in the trial of the smokeless coal defendants testimony was admitted concerning the alleged agreement of the bunker coal operators. Frank M. Swacker, the prosecutor, told the court that the two indictments specified separate offenses, and that the companies and individuals named by the Grand Jury should be brought to trial. The court ruled that the bunker coal defendants were considered as part of the general combination, which was alleged to be in restraint of trade and foreign commerce.

The companies relieved from accusation were the Houston Coal Company, New River Coal Company, Smokeless Fuel Company, Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc., Crozer Pocahontas Company, Flat Top Fuel Company, Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency Company, Leckie Coal Company, Inc., Pocahontas Fuel Company, West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation, White Oak Coal Company, and C. G. Blake Company.

The individuals, all of whom are officials of the companies named, were George W. Caperton, Justus Collins, Frank Ellison, Thomas E. Houston, Kuper Hood, Thomas F. Farrell, Robert H. Gross, T. S. Crockett, Oscar M. Dayerle, and John J. Tierney.

The dismissals leave only the following defendant corporations to be tried on the bunker coal indictments: The Baker-Whiteley Coal Company, Hasler Brothers, Inc., New York & Philadelphia Coal & Coke Company, Northern Coal Company, the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Virginia Coaling Corporation, William C. Atwater & Co., Inc., and Wittenberg Coal Company.

Judge Grubb also freed from prosecution the individuals and companies who were indicted with the smokeless coal men, and who asked for separate trials. Among them were the Wright Coal & Coke Company, Algoma Coal & Coke Company, and J. C. Pack, Louis R. Page, Jr., J. H. Parrott, and William Tams.

READY FOR BURNS DEFENSE.

Testimony in Support of Charges Ends—Wickersham Report In.

Testimony in support of the charges made against the William J. Burns National Detective Agency, by Edward W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was practically concluded yesterday, and Deputy State Controller Boardman was told that at the hearing on Monday the defense would begin.

A copy of the report made by George W. Wickersham, when he was Attorney General to President Taft, in the Oregon land fraud cases, was put in evidence. The report criticised the methods employed by the agency in that investigation. Meier Steinbrink, counsel for Edwards, said that the copy was authentic and that if Job E. Hedges, counsel for Mr. Burns, would admit its authenticity it would not be necessary to call Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Taft. Mr. Hedges made the necessary admission.

A few witnesses were examined during the day, but nothing new was brought out.

COUNSELS NEW VOTERS.

Court Urges a High Valuation of America's Opportunities.

Among the sixty-four applicants who passed their final examination for citizenship yesterday before Justice Finch of the Supreme Court, nineteen were Austrians, fifteen were Italians, and five were Russians. The rest were from Ireland, Rumania, and other countries. It was the first time in a good many years when among the applicants there was not a sprinkling of Germans, who will not be eligible until after the war.

In addressing the men, who stood anxiously in front of the bench, Justice Finch said that it was very important that every person seeking citizenship should familiarize himself with the Constitution and to believe firmly in this form of government.

"A great many of you," he said, "come from countries where freedom of opportunity has been denied you. Now you will have that opportunity. You are standing on your merits, and when that priceless jewel, equal opportunity, is delivered into your keeping the duty devolves upon you to keep it sacred. I trust you understand that."

TOMPKINS ADMITS HE KILLED THREE

Breaks Down After Talking with Wife and Father and Tells of the Murder.

WAS IN FINANCIAL STRAITS

Declares Humphries Was Pressing Him for Payment of Loans and He Decided to Kill Whole Family.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 19.—George C. Tompkins, held for the murder on Sunday of E. I. Humphries and the latter's wife and son, confessed his guilt today. He has made no detailed statement, but simply told Jail Warden E. H. Knee that he "killed those three persons."

"They hounded me," Tompkins said. "I was in trouble financially, but they would not let up, and insisted on the payment of obligations that I could not meet."

Five hours after making his voluntary confession Tompkins was trying to batter his brains out in the cell which he has occupied in the county jail here since Sunday evening, following his arrest. The remarkable fortitude of the prisoner gave way almost immediately after he confessed, and this evening he is a raving maniac.

Tompkins's father, his wife, and little boy were admitted to the jail this morning to see the prisoner. They sat in the Warden's office for fully an hour conversing about various matters. Tompkins showed great agitation. He kept watching his wife and son. Finally the boy went from the room to get a drink of water. As the lad passed through the doorway of the office into the corridor outside, Tompkins turned to Warden E. H. Knee and said:

"I have been crucified for three nights; I can't stand this any longer. I killed the Humphries family."

Later, Tompkins repeated his brief confession to the Rev. Brainerd F. Haney, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Ebensburg, and Edgar Evans of the law firm of Evans & Evans, retained as counsel by Tompkins. While he did not go much into details of the crime, he told voluntarily that he had chased the elder Humphries through the cornfield, after wounding him, and that he had finally killed him at the fence near the woods.

"The bullet that struck Humphries when I fired at him in the car must have killed Mrs. Humphries, too," Tompkins said

Tompkins intimated that he had pondered over his business relations with the Humphries until he had finally decided to kill the three. He had been in partnership with Humphries in the coal business and had obtained loans from him.

Tompkins told Warden Knee today that he had tried to strangle himself in his cell Monday, but was unable to take his own life.

That Tompkins will go into Quarter Sessions in September, plead guilty, and throw himself upon the mercy of the court is the expectation of officers. In the meantime his counsel may attempt to have a commission in lunacy pass upon the prisoner.

RIOT DRILL AT RESERVE BANK

Held for Benefit of Governor of South Carolina and Others.

The Governor of South Carolina, Richard I. Manning, and several other visitors at the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday afternoon saw "a riot drill."

An officer of the bank pressed a button which sounded a large gong which was heard throughout the quarters occupied by the bank. The watchman stationed at the door jumped to shut the heavy metal doors leading to Nassau Street, a junior officer ran downstairs to fasten the vaults, and clerks in various departments of the bank hurried to put away all their papers and close up their cash drawers. Practically every document was out of sight a few seconds after the sounding of the bell. Officers and clerks armed themselves with revolvers and all were ready to meet any trouble that might be presented.

It was said that in the bank there were between 70 and 80 revolvers and that the men took lessons in shooting. Some are experts, one man being able to hit the target by firing simultaneously with both hands. The drill showed how the men in the bank would act in the event of a riot or an armed attack. The visitors were amused by the exhibition, but expressed commendation for the efficient preparations that the bank has made to meet any emergency.

PRISON KEEPERS SUSPENDED

Alleged to Have Threatened Convict Witnesses.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Principal Keeper Mulheron of the New Jersey State Prison today suspended John Coxon and James Devlin of Trenton, and Edgar L. Horner of Burlington County, prison deputies, after charges had been made by John F. Freeman, also a suspended deputy, that these keepers had threatened convict witnesses who had given testimony before the Prison Inquiry Commission recently. The State Board of Prison Inspectors will hear their defense tomorrow. Devlin is a brother of Prosecutor Devlin, who has charge of the Grand Jury investigation.

Justice Trenchard, charging the Mercer County Grand Jury today, called to investigate the death of Frank Casale and James Williamson, convicts, alleged to have been killed by keepers at the State Prison, and to look into other prison abuses, declared that a keeper had the right to defend himself against attack, and warned against charges based on private malice.

August Heckscher Endows Park.

Announcement was made yesterday that August Heckscher of this city would supplement a recent gift of a park to the village of Huntington, L. I., by a gift of $70,000 in interest-bearing stocks, as an endowment to assist in the upkeep of the park. It is the intention of the village authorities of Huntington to have a public celebration of the dedication of the park and this endowment in the near future.

MATERNITY

Every Thing for Mother and Baby Designed by Lane Bryant.

CLEARANCE SALE

Summer Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees Corsets Underwear

Unusual Bargains for the Expectant Mother

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th

Store Open Saturday Till 1 P. M.

SAYS BAFF WAS HIS FRIEND.

Joseph Cohen Testifies He Often Dined with Chicken Dealer.

Joseph Cohen, one of the four men on trial before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, testifying yesterday in his own behalf, denied that he had ever spoken to Antonio Cardinal, the gunman, about putting a bomb in Baff's house. Cohen said that on one occasion he was approached by a man calling himself Joseph Sorro, who said that he had been arrested for planting a bomb.

"What bomb are you talking about, and why do you tell this to me?" Cohen said he asked.

"Why, the one you only paid me $100 for when you promised to give me $300," the witness quoted Sorro as saying.

"Then I said to him," Cohen continued, "'What is this frame-up you're starting? Just step out where every one can hear you talk.'"

Cohen said that his relations with Barnet Baff had always been friendly. As proof of this he mentioned several occasions when he and the poultry dealer had dined together. The witness said that the death of Baff had caused much trouble in a financial way.

David Graff, one of the defendants, who also took the stand, declared that at the time Baff was shot he was not in the vicinity, as witnesses for the State had testified. He also contradicted witnesses for the prosecution who swore that he had been with Cardinal on the night of the murder. Asked by Justice Tompkins how he had learned of Baff's death, the witness said that one of the buyers told him. The trial will be continued this morning.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

MEN—Look Ahead—But Act Now

While You May Profitably Purchase Clothes for Immediate and Year 'Round Wear

In Our July Clearance

Men's Suits

Lot No. 1 $13.75 | Lot No. 2 $16.75

Lot No. 3 $20.50 | Lot No. 4 $24.50

Every Garment Was Taken From Our Regular Stock—and Considerably Reduced From Its Regular Price.

But if we had purchased them at this time they would sell for 15% to 20% more than the original prices—which were "Lowest-in-the-City."

Serviceable Fabrics, Desirable Models.

No Blues or Blacks included in this sale. | Size ranges incomplete in some styles.

Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S WHITE OXFORDS

(genuine buckskin)

in smart models for dress and sports wear, will be on sale to-day (Friday) at the special price of

$7.25 per pair

These are very desirable Summer shoes, and offer exceptional value.

(Men's Shoes, Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Store Hours: Opens 8.30 A.M., Closes 5.30 P. M.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

On Saturday the Store Opens 8.30 A. M.; Closes 12 Noon

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

CONTINUING

The July Clearance Sale Of

MEN'S LOW SHOES

At One Low Price $3.79

Black and Tan Oxfords That Were Formerly $4.96, $5.94 and $6.49

Not specially purchased or imperfect goods—but dependable footwear taken from our regular stock—some smart styles—and many good looking, plain, sensible Oxfords—well made on attractive lines, of good materials. Included are some shoes with fibre soles.

Size Ranges Incomplete

The original prices were "Lowest-in-the-City."

The Sale Prices Therefore Mean Additional Savings.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

SHOPPERS, Do Your Bit!

The Commercial Economy Board of The Council of National Defense

has appealed to the distributors of merchandise to relieve every available man for service in the war.

Stores employ small armies of men in the delivery departments. MANY OF THESE MEN MUST BE RELIEVED FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

All should help minimize the work of delivery departments by carrying small packages to and from stores. All can thus set a patriotic example to others by carrying war time bundles.

In all stores numbers of men are employed in the delivery departments to correct customers' errors in addresses.

PLEASE BE SURE TO GIVE YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS AND ASK THE CLERK TO SHOW IT TO YOU AFTER IT HAS BEEN WRITTEN.

Our records show that our delivery covers:

9 Fifth Avenues in New York and New Jersey.
13 Broadways in New York and New Jersey.
23 Madison Avenues in New York and New Jersey.

Unless customers state plainly the city, borough or town in which they live, there is confusion in making deliveries. THIS COSTS MEN'S TIME.

It often happens that customers living in the numbered streets above 100th Street give the uptown address as it is known colloquially in their district. For example, Mrs. Smith, who lives at 747 West 119th Street, gives her address as 747—19th Street. This is all right in the neighborhood, but downtown the clerk in the store takes her address literally. Result—

A waste of delivery men.

People who give their downtown building addresses and neglect to state the office or room number, waste men's time.

Last week, in a certain section of the city, there were offered for delivery 3,698 C. O. D. packages, of which 981 were returned for these reasons:

501 packages returned with the statement that they were not wanted.

420 packages returned because the customers were out.

60 packages returned because the addresses were wrong.

To offer for delivery and bring back these 981 packages wasted the service of men who could otherwise be spared for war industry.

Think of it—over 500 packages returned by people who ordered goods and changed their minds. Over 400 knew they had ordered goods, but were not at home to receive them. Sixty unthinking people gave inaccurate addresses.

If you live in an apartment and your name is not known to the attendants at the door, please always give your address in care of the person whose name is known.

UNLESS YOU INTEND TO KEEP IT, PLEASE DO NOT SEND HOME MERCHANDISE FROM ANY STORE C. O. D. OR CHARGE.

Please be at home to receive your packages when they arrive. REPEATED DELIVERIES WASTE MEN'S TIME.

The following rule, based on a suggestion of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1, 1917:

"No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons."

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Luggage That Stands The Vacation Rush

These are busy days for vacation-seekers, but no one should be so busy as not to spare a few minutes going through our Trunk and Bag Department where we have assembled dependable goods at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Fibre Wardrobe Trunk, $41.50

Three-ply veneer, fibre covered and interlined. Complete drawer section, laundry and shoe bags and Interlocking device 45x22x22 inches.

Cowhide Bag, $17.89

Of good quality cowhide, with sewn-in frame, brass lock and clutches, leather lined. Adjustable pad for fittings. 16, 18 and 20 ins.

Cowhide Suit Case, $15.74

Good quality material, double lever lock, reinforced sewn-on corners. Inside shirt fold in top. Muslin lined. Size 26 in. Vacation Trunks ranging from $8.69 to $24.74.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.89

Of lustrous silks that launder well; cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Paddle Your Own Canoe

But let it be an Old Town. We are now showing three sizes: $33.75 to $37.75; others with open gunwales, $36.75 to $40.75. In addition, you can buy paddles, cushions, sailing outfits and other accessories at prices lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Get This Book on Golf—

We have just completed an interestingly written book—in which a golf expert has set down "Tabloid Tips On The Game." You may have a copy for the asking. Come in or write for one.

Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

AN OWNER'S WORRIES

We understand they exist, but they are not embraced in our experience and we cannot therefore say anything about them.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

Chandler Used Car Dept.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.
1884 BROADWAY

Clearance Sale Used Cars
July 16th to 28th

Model 17—Chandler Touring
" 17— " Sedan
" 16— " Limo.
" 17— " Roadster
" 16— " Roadster
" 17— " Dem'o't'r

1917 Drexel 4 Pass.
Buick 16 Touring.
1914 Lozier Touring.
Hupmobile 5 Pass.
Hudson Speedster.

All Chandler Cars Rebuilt, Repainted; Sold with a Guarantee.

HELP THE FRIENDLESS
Belgian Prisoners of War
IN GERMANY
40,000 NEED YOUR AID
John Moffat, Executive Chairman
James Marwick, Auditor
James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer
Donations and Adoptions Solicited
Offices: 360 Madison Avenue, 8th floor
New York City
Mention this newspaper.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
AND ACCOUTREMENTS
Quick Delivery—Moderate Prices
Brooks Uniform Co.,
143 West 40th St.

DETECTIVE INDICTED IN RUTH CRUGER CASE

Lagarenne Accused Under Law Making Willful Neglect of Duty Misdemeanor.

POLICEMAN DILLON CLEARED

Swann Asks John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Testify Before the Grand Jury.

Detective John Lagarenne, one of the first detectives assigned to search for Ruth Cruger, was indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday for violation of Section 1,857 of the Penal Code, which makes willful neglect of duty a misdemeanor punishable by a year in prison.

The indictment alleges that Lagarenne, when he wrote a report on the Cruger case immediately after the girl's disappearance, said that business men in the neighborhood of Alfredo Cocchi's shop gave Cocchi a good reputation but omitted to state that he had learned from other sources that Cocchi's morals were bad. The indictment sets forth that Lagarenne knew when he reported favorably on Cocchi's reputation, that Mrs. Mary L. Powers had told of an attack on her by Cocchi, and that he knew also that Mrs. Cocchi had accused her husband of infidelity.

Lagarenne was released on bail, after Judge McIntyre had fixed it at $1,000. Lagarenne had a good record for detective work before the investigation of the Cruger case.

At the same time that Lagarenne was indicted, developments yesterday tended to clear partially another policeman involved in the Cruger case. This was Edward J. Dillon, who has been accused of negligence for failure to find Alfredo Cocchi on the steamer Verdi before it sailed from this country in February. He was relieved of this charge yesterday by evidence establishing that Cocchi got away from this country in February on board the British freight ship Manchester, sailing from Philadelphia.

In his letter taking the inquiry from the hands of Commissioner Wallstein and ordering it before the Grand Jury, Governor Whitman called attention to the failure of Policeman Dillon as one of the strongest indications of police complicity in the escape of Cocchi and one of the chief causes for carrying on a different type of inquiry from that conducted by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. Policeman Dillon, however, is still to be tried on charges of negligence in his part of the search of Cocchi's premises.

District Attorney Swann wrote a letter yesterday afternoon to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., asking him to go before the Grand Jury which is investigating the police failure in the Cruger case. This action was taken after information had been received that Mr. Rockefeller had, at the request of Mr. Cruger, called personally on Police Commissioner Woods to ask that greater efforts be put forth to find the missing girl.

Not Equipped for Detective Work.

The statement attributed to Governor Whitman finding fault with the District Attorney's office for failing to find the body of the murdered girl and intimating that the Grand Jury should investigate the District Attorney's office, as well as the police, was attributed to politics in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. One of the chief confidential advisers of District Attorney Swann said:

"I can hardly believe that Governor Whitman made such a statement. Any one must realize on sober second thought that such an assertion is absurd. The District Attorney's office is not equipped to do detective work. There is only one detective here whose time is available for the work of investigation, and it would be hard to criticise him for failing to do what the whole Police Department failed to do. It is true that this office, at the request of Henry D. Cruger, made an investigation of his daughter's disappearance. That was done voluntarily, not as a duty imposed by law on this office."

District Attorney Swann refused yesterday to make any comment on the statement attributed to Governor Whitman. When he was told that Governor Whitman had indorsed Robert W. Bonynge for the Republican nomination for District Attorney, Mr. Swann said:

"The Bonynges are all fine people. Robert W. Bonynge is no exception. I know him well, and think most highly of him."

When he was asked if he was an aspirant for renomination Mr. Swann said:

"I have not given that matter the slightest thought. I have been so busy with the duties of my office that I have not been able to consider that matter at all."

When he was told that it had been widely reported that he was not ambitious to succeed himself Mr. Swann said:

"Whoever has started that report is very kind. It excuses me from the trouble of making up my mind for myself."

Wide Investigation Begun.

The District Attorney's office began a wide investigation yesterday to try to prove that the blundering of individual policemen and the lack of supervision from headquarters which was exposed by the Cruger case was not accidental, but that similar negligence and indifference had been exhibited in the Police Department in handling various other important matters. The evidence now being gathered will later be presented to the Extraordinary Grand Jury in an attempt to show that the heads of the Police Department did not get energetic action from detectives except in cases where an immediate reward of public applause was in prospect.

Several of District Attorney Swann's assistants began to investigate a list of ninety-nine burglaries of silk houses which have occurred in this city since the first of the year. In several of those cases it was said that evidence of gross negligence on the part of the police had been found.

This list was submitted by the Police Department at the request of the regular Grand Jury, not the extraordinary body, which is inquiring into the Cruger case.

The loss of silk in the ninety-nine burglaries reported is said to amount to more than $300,000. These burglaries have caused burglary insurance companies to raise their rates, to curtail the risks which they are willing to assume, and in some cases to refuse to write insurance. District Attorney Swann said that no evidence had been found in any of the cases that the burglaries had been carried out for the purpose of obtaining insurance.

One of the chief cases under investigation is the burglary last Saturday of the store of M. Nirenberg & Co. at 657 Broadway, which occurred in spite of the fact that full details of the plans of the burglars had been betrayed to the police. Several other cases have been reported to the District Attorney's office since the Nirenberg burglary.

Morris Giroff, who was arrested in connection with silk burglaries, talked freely yesterday to Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling. He said, among other things, that he had committed thefts in six stores in the same building, robbing one store twice. Giroff said that silk burglaries had proved so profitable and so safe that some of the best organized bands committed burglaries to order.

The Board of Estimate, at the request of District Attorney Swann, appropriated $25,000 yesterday for the special investigation of the Cruger case.

TO BETTER ALIEN EDUCATION

Dr. Talbot Will Work for English Instruction in Factories.

Henry D. Sayer, Supervising Commissioner of the New York State Bureau of Industries and Immigration, announced yesterday the appointment of Dr. Winthrop Talbot of Flushing as adviser in Alien Industrial Education to co-operate with Mrs. Marian K. Clark, Chief Investigator of the bureau.

Dr. Talbot has been assisting the Board of Education of Bayonne, N. J., in conducting classes for foreigners during the last year. He originated the public school workers' classes in places of employment. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the Boston University School of Medicine, and has studied medicine in London, Prague, and Vienna.

Dr. Talbot will consult employers with regard to English classes in industrial plants, and methods of co-operation with public schools. By teaching English, he believes, many industrial accidents and other forms of waste may be prevented.

ROOSEVELT TAKES UP I. W. W. OUTBREAKS

Declares Government Should Suppress Lawlessness and Counter-Lawlessness Also.

"MUST HOLD SCALES EVEN"

Amplifies His Views as to East St. Louis Rioters—Denounces Palliation of Their Crimes.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter made public yesterday, reiterated vigorously his denunciation of the assailants of negroes in the East St. Louis, Ill., riots, and added a demand for the punishment of misconduct by the Industrial Workers of the World and the counterlawlessness provoked by that organization. Colonel Roosevelt's letter was a reply to Victor A. Olander, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who had sent him a report of the Committee on Labor of the Illinois State Council of Defense, finding that the East St. Louis riots were due to economic conditions.

Colonel Roosevelt said that he had assumed that the cause of the riots was racial, and he denied that he had charged the crimes committed on negroes against organized labor in the speech which Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, undertook to answer on July 6 at the reception to the Russian Commission at Carnegie Hall. Colonel Roosevelt's letter says:

"I made no such accusation until the fact that there was at least a measure of truth in the accusation had been, in effect, set forth by the special representative of organized labor at the meeting at which I spoke and by the telegrams quoted in that speech."

Elsewhere in the letter Colonel Roosevelt calls attention to a statement attributed in the newspapers to Michael Whalen, President of the Central Trades and Labor Councils of East St. Louis, who is reported to have said: "The chief objection to the negroes is that they would not unionize and would not strike." Colonel Roosevelt continues:

"I hold with the utmost intensity of conviction that it is absolutely impossible for us to succeed along the lines of an orderly democracy, a democracy which shall be industrial as well as political, unless we treat the repression of crime, including crimes of violence, and the insistence on justice obtained through the enforcement of law, as prime necessities. I, of course, refuse, under any conditions, to accept the fact that certain persons decline to unionize and strike as warranting their murder, or as warranting any kind of violence against them.

"But I must go much further than this. I will aid in every way in my power to secure by governmental as well as private action the remedying of all wrongs of labor, and in so acting I shall pay no heed to capitalistic opposition. But I refuse to treat any industrial conditions as warranting riot and murder, and I condemn all persons, whether representatives of organized labor or not, who attempt to palliate or excuse such crimes, or who fail to condemn them, in clear-cut and unequivocal fashion."

Colonel Roosevelt writes that if there has been wrongful promotion of negro emigration to the North, the Government should step in and remedy it, but that the thing that comes first is the punishment of murderers. He continues:

"Recently the I. W. W. has been guilty of all kinds of misconduct, and has been acting as, in effect, a potent ally of Germany, with whom we are at war; and, finally, their lawlessness provoked an explosion of counterlawlessness. Of course the Government should repress both kinds of lawlessness. It should prevent all lawless excesses against the I. W. W. and it should also act on the theory that these excesses are fundamentally due to the previous failure of the Government to deal in drastic fashion and with all necessary severity with the turbulent, lawless, murderous and treasonable practices which have been so common among the I. W. W. and kindred organizations. And then it should deal in thoroughgoing fashion with the social and industrial conditions which have produced such results. We Americans must hold the scales even."

WHITMAN GUEST OF EDGE.

Governors to Discuss Personnel of Interstate Harbor Board.

Governor Whitman went to Spring Lake, N. J., yesterday as the guest of Governor Edge of New Jersey to discuss the personnel of the Interstate Commission of six who are to be appointed in order to look after the port facilities of New York Harbor. Governor Edge said he did not care to appoint his three members until he had conferred with Governor Whitman, and vice versa.

"I am taking your Governor to a real place in a real State," remarked Governor Edge as he drove away. "I am also going to show him, at Sea Girt, a real encampment."

Following the visit to Sea Girt, Governor Whitman will return to the city today and then motor on Saturday to the Peekskill camp of the State Military Commission, where 2,900 boys are encamped. The Governor will review this camp before returning to Albany.

Before leaving for Spring Lake Governor Whitman paid $10, in the Hotel St. Regis, for a specially embroidered flour bag which had contained the first flour sent to the starving Belgians. A young Belgian girl, Miss Van Loo, had several of these bags on sale in the lobby of the hotel, and her story of privations in Belgium appealed to the Governor.

Raider's Captain Arraigned in Court

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Captain Max V. Thierichens, former Commander of the seized German sea raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, stood mute in the Federal Court here today when called upon to plead to indictments charging him with smuggling and violating the Mann act. The court directed that a plea of not guilty be entered. He will be tried in September. Thierichens refused to plead on the advice of counsel, who said he wanted to preserve certain rights for the prisoner under international law.

"If I was the grocer I'd sell nothin' but Post Toasties"
—Bobby

Brill Brothers

Offer At All Brill Stores Their

Annual Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men

At Radical Price Reductions

The sale for which thousands of men wait—more worthy of attention this year than ever before—first, because clothing prices next year will be higher than has ever been known in the history of the clothing business—and secondly, because for the first time in our history the famous Kuppenheimer Suits are included in our annual sale.

$18.00 and $20.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to.....$14.50
$22.50 and $25.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to.....$17.50
$30.00 and $32.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to.....$23.50
$35.00 and $38.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to.....$27.50

$25.00 Shantung Silk Suits; Now.....$17.50
Genuine Palm Beach Suits; Special at.$6.50
White Flannel Trousers; Special at...$5.00

$2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 Straw Hats; Now Reduced to.....$1.15
$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 Panama Hats; Now Reduced to....$2.65

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street, 47 Cortlandt Street — Broadway, at 49th Street, 125th Street, at 3rd Ave. — 1456 Broadway, at 42d St., 279 Broadway, at Chambers — 2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN
St. Andrews Golf Balls
REGULAR 50c. QUALITY.
39c
Three for $1.15
$4.50 per dozen

The St. Andrews Golf Ball is manufactured in Scotland expressly for Gimbel Brothers. It's a corking good ball, and always sold for 50 cents. In order to acquaint more players with the merits of this Golf Ball we have set aside the above quantity for a special sale at 39 cents.

The St. Andrews Golf Ball has a soft rubber centre, which is wound with short lengths of the finest rubber tape, and finally covered with the most enduring rubber composition. Every ball is guaranteed for a full round of 18 holes. Obtainable in two weights—sinkers and floaters.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Serve Forty Stores at Reduced Cost

L. Oppenheimer, New York City, says: "During the two years we have used Autocars, they have fulfilled every expectation. We have 40 stores in Manhattan and Bronx which must be served by our wholesale warehouse several times each day and the cars take care of this work in wonderful fashion. We are especially pleased at the way they have reduced our delivery costs."

For information on the Autocar in *your* line of business, see the Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 W. 23rd St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 6060.

THE AUTOCAR MOTOR TRUCK
The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa. Established 1897.

Store Hours Today 8:30 to 5:30

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

3,450 Pieces of Men's
Athletic Underwear
A Great Purchase and Sale

A foremost maker of men's underwear has chosen the Gimbel Outlet to move quickly his season's samples and surplus stocks. Naturally, price was made the feature, although this grade of goods is known in the best shops as a quality article. We are not permitted to advertise the name, but it's a good one.

Shirts and Drawers
45c *Per Garment*
Regular 65c Quality.

Well cut. Expertly made. Of plain sheer mull, cross-bar madras and figured madras. Some, mostly drawers, are road salesmen's samples of 65c to $1 qualities.

Union Suits
(*Samples*)
78c
Regular $1 Quality.

Plain madras Union suits. Fancy striped and figured madras. Some $1.50 quality in the lot. Mostly sizes 38 and 40; some others.

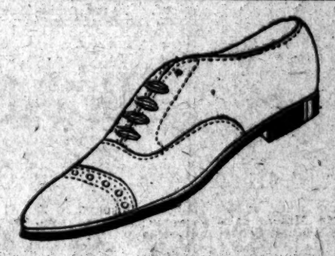
Shirts and Drawers
Per Garment 85c
Regular $1.15 Quality.

Striped and figured silk finish madras and striped or plain silk mixtures. Some, mostly drawers, are salesmen's samples of $1.15 to $1.50 qualities.

Union Suits
(*Samples*)
$1.15
Regular $1.50 Quality.

Union suits of mercerized and silk mixtures. Union suits of fibre silk and cotton mixtures. Mostly sizes 38 and 40. Many higher priced samples included.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

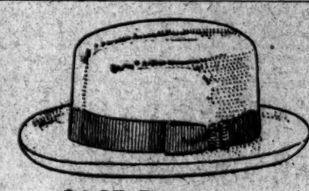


Men's $7 "Welbred" Shoes & Oxfords
$4.75 pr.

Certain lasts that will be discontinued, reduced radically to make their clearance immediate.

Oxfords in Patent Leather. Shoes in Patent Leather, Tan, Calfskin and Gun Metal. A fair range of sizes.

GIMBELS—Second Floor



$4.95 Panamas
$6.00 Panamas
$7.50 Panamas
At $2.95 *Now*

Panamas from the finest sources in South America, blocked in this country by hatters well acquainted with the style trend of the day. There are staples in the assortment that become men of forty and over, and others for the younger generation.

$4.95 Leghorns	$3.00 Straws
$6.00 Leghorns	$4.00 Straws
$7.50 Leghorns	$5.00 Straws
All $2.95 Now	*All $1.75 Now*

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Two Good Silk Shirts

At $3.65
Men's satin striped tub silk shirts in a broad selection of handsome colored striped patterns. Sizes 14 to 17.

At $4.95
Men's shirts of a heavy grade tub silk with lustrous satin stripes and smart colored stripes. Light grounds.

GIMBELS—Main Floor, Corner Broadway and 33rd Street

More Men's Suits At $16.50
That Started Out at $19.50 to $25

Many of the smartest dressed men hereabouts buy their clothes in the middle of a season at considerable saving, and make their less provident friends wonder, next season, how they can look so well on a narrow income. This is one of those opportunities to save. The styles will be "good" for next year.

Blue Serges,
Blue Flannels,
Pinch Backs,
Dark Worsteds,
Shepherd Checks,

Unfinished Worsteds,
Rich Striped Effects,
Plaids, beauties.
Many blacks.
Silk Suits, too.

A Quantity from Regular Stocks Added to Yesterday's Sale.

Genuine Palm Beaches—$5.75

The standard Suits, stylish, man-tailored and cut along New York lines. The label covers the material.

Palm Beach
THE GENUINE CLOTH

Others $8.75 & $10.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

SCHOOLS IN CAVES SHOW FRENCH SPIRIT

Dr. Finley Tells Regents How Education Is Kept Up in War-Beset Areas.

TO KNIT TWO COUNTRIES

Move for Closer Co-operation Between Universities During War —New Appointments.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, who recently returned from a tour in France to study methods of adapting schools to wartime conditions, told the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York at the Bar Association yesterday that the advice of France was to maintain national efficiency by keeping the education of youth up to the highest standards.

"Do not let the needs of the hour, however heavily they fall upon the men and women of the day, permit neglect of the defenses of tomorrow," was the essence of the advice he received.

Dr. Finley said that France, which rejected military training in the schools fifteen years ago after an unsuccessful trial, was experimenting with such instruction again. "New York State in its compulsory physical training," he said, "has gone further than France; but France is looking in the direction in which New York has gone as a pioneer.

"But the advice of France is none the less valuable," continued Dr. Finley, "because it is not specific or of immediate ministry to war needs. Its supreme advice is that the intellectual and moral discipline through which the children of one generation become the citizens of the next must be vigorously maintained in time of struggle, even of peril, as well as in times of peace and prosperity.

"France has restricted the use of food, fuel, and light; she has discouraged travel except for reasons of necessity; she has mobilized every able-bodied man for present defense; but she has not for one moment forgotten her future defense. She has even opened schools in caves and provided teachers and pupils with gas masks; she has put women by thousands in the place of men teachers called to the front; she has received back into service many with marks of honor upon their breasts who have been incapacitated by wounds, to teach again in the schools which they have left. But she has not taken from any child that heritage in which alone is the prophecy of an enduring nation.

"The Candle of Europe."

"Again and again, as I visited school and university, there came to me the remark of Voltaire, 'The spirit of France is the candle of Europe.' Voltaire saw it glowing in the peasants' huts, but everywhere I saw its flame too in the cloisters and halls and even the little rooms of the schools of France."

Dr. Finley said that he had not been able to devote his time exclusively to a study of war conditions in French schools because he was everywhere received as a representative of the United States, which had just joined the war. He said:

"I found myself received in most places as a courier bearing messages of cheer from America—America whose name had suddenly come to the lips of French children in the cry of 'Vive l'Amerique.' It was the eagerness to hear these messages that I bore that prevented me seeing as much as I should otherwise have seen of the daily work of these schools, for in most centres that I visited there were school assemblies and in some places city and university receptions which made holidays for the pupils.

"France has no time to make plans for else than immediate defense. Her universities were at once practically emptied of men, when some should have been held in order that there should be more efficient service later. At the University of Nancy, for example, there were but ten students in medicine, four in the first year, three in the second, two in the third, and one in the fourth, and these were women, foreigners, and wounded. Dr. Finley told of his presentation of the address of the Regents to a meeting of four Faculties of the Sorbonne.

"This address became the basis for a discussion as to practical steps for a closer co-operation between the universities of the two countries," he said. "Two distinct movements toward this end are now under way, and I am hoping that this university may have a helpful part in bringing them to full success.

"One has as its object the establishment of American fellowships in French universities, the other the provision of a Maison that shall become the centre where American and French students in Paris can come into closer social relation. Dean Wigmore of Northwestern University is the Chairman of the first organization and Professor Barrett Wendell of the other.

Centre for American College Men.

"I may here properly speak of another in which only the American universities and colleges are directly concerned—the establishment of a centre for American university and college men in France during the war. I was asked to represent the American university men in Paris in organizing the American committee and in raising the necessary funds, but I found on arrival that such an organization was already under way. I have, therefore, urged the Paris committee to associate itself with this American committee, which, under such trustees as President Goodnow, President Hutchins, and Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, has already assurance of adequate initial support and competent service."

Abram I. Elkus, who represented the Regents in Turkey, where several American schools are still in operation, was present at the meeting of the Board of Regents, of which he is a member. In the afternoon Regent Herbert L. Bridgman gave a luncheon at the Union League Club in honor of Dr. Finley and Mr. Elkus.

The following appointments by the Board of Regents were announced yesterday: To the State Board of Medical Examiners, Dr. Henry B. Minton, Dr. Melvin J. Stearns, and Dr. Ralph H. Williams; to the State Board of Dental Examiners, Dr. William C. Deane, Dr. A. M. Wright; to the State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, Dr. John Hurley, Dr. Leon J. Lascoff, and Dr. Jacob Diner; to the State Board of Nurse Examiners, Jane E. Hitchcock; to the State Board of Veterinary Examiners, Dr. George A. Knapp; to the State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners, William H. Dennis; to the State Board of Examiners in Optometry, Dr. Williston W. Bissell.

The members of the board present besides those previously named were Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter, Walter G. Kellogg, William Nottingham, John Moore, Adelbert Moot, Charles B. Alexander, James Byrne, Albert Vander Veer, Andrew Ten Eyck, Thomas E. Finegan, Augustus S. Downing.

SOUTH'S COLLEGES AS TRAINING CAMPS

Randolph Macon's President Seeks Military Instructors in Canada.

MANY INSTITUTIONS IN LINE

Dr. Blackwell Says Army Class Work Will Replace Athletics and Physical Culture.

Dr. Robert E. Blackwell, President of Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va., who was in New York yesterday on his way home from Canada, where he went to obtain invalided officers to teach at Ashland, said that a large number of the Southern colleges were incorporating military training into their curricula. He said that when the session opened at Randolph Macon in September all students physically fit would be put under the drillmaster. This college is closely affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It is known for its high standard of classical education.

Dr. Blackwell said that a large percentage of the students of Southern colleges were at officers' training camps and that, all in all, he believed the young men of the South were taking the war more seriously than the young men of the Northern States.

"Up in Toronto," said Dr. Blackwell, "I found two other college Presidents from the South on the same mission as myself—to get Canadian officers who had seen service in France, but who were not physically fit to go back, to go to the Southern colleges to give our boys military training. We had applied to the War Department of the United States to find that it was in no position to furnish us instructors, needing all its officers for active war duty. Then we turned to Canada. While my success is not assured, the Canadian authorities showed great interest in our request and promised to do what they could.

"The movement to put military training into the colleges has received a great impulse in the South. Front Royal Academy, one of the preparatory schools for Randolph Macon College, has been turned into a military school. At the college we will give military training like that given at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, famed for the excellence of its training. All matriculants, except those physically unfit, will be enrolled in the military training classes.

"Our program now is to keep this up as long as the war lasts, for we feel that it may last long enough for the training of these boys to be of service to the country. I think that the benefits will be found to be so large that the military classes will be retained in many of the Southern colleges after the war is over. I think the movement will be found to embrace most of the colleges of the country by the time the 1917-1918 session begins.

"As you know, our college has a large number of clergymen as Directors, but when the proposal of military classes was put before the board, there was only one dissenting vote, and that Director was not a clergyman. It was a gratifying reception for a plan that I felt was for the good of the boys and of the country.

"The plans we have worked out will not make the extra work of the military classes a hardship, with the same classical curriculum as before. The military training will take the place of physical culture classes and a part of the athletics. I think there will be little opposition on the part of the students to this program."

Dr. Blackwell predicted that this country was "going to wake up" to the war as soon as our troops got into a big battle. He said that had been the experience in Canada, and told of enthusiasm he saw there, not yet matched here, which led boys to overstate their ages in order to join the colors. He said that on the streets of Toronto any day could be seen boys who had returned invalided who looked not more than 18.

OFFER MUSICIANS INCREASE.

Managers Would Avoid a Break Over Higher Scale Demands.

At the conference of representatives of the United Managers' Protective Association and the Musical Mutual Protective Union held yesterday to consider the demands of the musicians for the adoption of a higher scale of wages the theatrical managers made a move toward avoiding a break by offering the musicians an increase of wages. The managers offered to increase the weekly wages of musicians playing for musical comedies $3, those playing for dramatic attractions $2, and the wages of vaudeville musicians $1.50. The respective increases asked were $5, $4, and $6.50.

D. Edward Porter, President of the Musicians' Union, which is Local 310 of the American Federation of Musicians, Sam Finkelstein, and Edward Canavan represented the instrumentalists. They were not vested with authority to act and will refer the managers' proposition to a meeting of the union to be held next Wednesday.

'La Boheme' Sung Again at Columbia

Fifteen hundred persons sat in Columbia University's gymnasium last night for the second of the Summer opera series, a repetition of "La Bohème," with Maggie Teyte, Mabel Riegelman, and others, as before, and one newcomer in the tenor rôle, Giuseppe Gaudenzi of the Boston Opera. The Fire Department cut out all standees, while 200 more who wanted to buy seats were turned away.

Marcel Charlier of the Chicago troupe conducted the Metropolitan chorus and orchestra. The forces working together so peacefully in Summer time will next Winter be engaged in a revival of old Manhattan opera war. The only war note last night was the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the start of the opera and brief speeches by President Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club and others on behalf of the National Special Aid Society's aviation fund.

J. C. Hyde, Associate Producer.

J. Clarence Hyde, who for the last five years has been general press representative for Klaw & Erlanger, has resigned that position and will be associated with that firm with the beginning of the new season in the production of a new play by Edward Laska entitled "The Brain Promoter." Mr. Hyde will be succeeded by James Jay Brady, for eleven years head of the publicity department of the Ringling Brothers Circus, and for the last few years in the employ of Klaw & Erlanger.

Will Produce Lavedan's "Servir."

Harrison Grey Fiske and Madison Corey will present here next October Henri Lavedan's two-act drama, "Servir," in conjunction with Lord Dunsany's "A Night at an Inn." The French play has been acted more than 500 times at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, Paris, with Lucien Guitry in the principal rôle.

CAN'T USE TABLE LINEN IN BERLIN RESTAURANTS

New-Economy Order Stirs Fashionable Hotels to Vigorous Protests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—The order which was published recently prohibiting the use of table linen in hotels and restaurants on and after Oct. 1 has created considerable commotion among the proprietors of such establishments. When the need of conserving linen became pressing the Association of Hotelkeepers and Restaurateurs volunteered to refrain from using it in on tables which could easily be cleaned, but they wanted to reserve the right to use it for tables which were permanently covered with cloth. This exception is not granted by the new order thus far, but the last word has not been spoken yet. Such tables are mainly in use in the large first-class hotels in Unter den Linden and the various quarters near the Tiergarten, in the restaurants of which all the tables have permanent cloth covers, which at meal times are spread with linen.

The proprietors of these places argue that they could not possibly serve meals without their customary linen to their guests, among whom are many who came to Germany as visitors of the Kaiser, diplomatists, Generals of the highest rank, industrial magnates and merchant princes. The first-class service, fine table decorations, a few flowers, and the snowy linen did much to console the guests with the somewhat Spartan meals —Spartan, at least, compared with former opulence.

Probably the authorities will make some concessions to the first-class hotels if the minor caravanseries do not set up a howl. At Kempinsky's, the largest wine and eating house in Germany, it was feared that trade would fall off enormously if the use of oilcloth at least was not permitted, because it was impossible to keep the wooden tables sufficiently clean during the day, especially as soap and hot water were not plentiful. Many people, it was believed, would prefer to dine at home on what they could find in their depleted larders, preferring cleanliness to whatever luxury could be bought in the restaurants.

Of course, there is already an Ersatz, or substitute, for table linen—washable paper cloth—but it is said that grease and wine stains cannot be removed from it, and that it is dear compared with real linen.

But, despite all these complaints and grim forebodings, it is pretty certain that, linen or no linen, the Berliners will keep on crowding the restaurants.

Many Boots Stolen in Hotels.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London, July 19.)—The time-honored custom among hotel guests of depositing one's footwear in the corridor outside the door to have it polished is likely to come into disuse for the time being. The growing demand for shoes, even castoffs, has encouraged thefts of footwear in hotels.

In order to rescue hotel guests from their predicament in the case of such losses, the Imperial Clothing Bureau has ordained that purchasing certificates be issued without the ordinary restrictions whenever the applicant is able to prove that he has been robbed of his boots in a hotel.

FOUR NOW DISCUSSED FOR ZIMMERMANN POST

Strong Advocates at Berlin of Brockdorff, Hintze, Bernstorff and Kuehlmann.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—Foremost in the interest of the public and the press today is the question of the successor of Zimmermann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Four candidates are mentioned—Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, now Minister at Copenhagen; Admiral von Hintze, recently returned from China and now Minister at Christiania; Count von Bernstorff, late Ambassador at Washington, and Herr von Kuehlmann, now Minister at Constantinople.

Up to noon today no appointment had been made and nobody knew which of the four candidates had the best chance. There is much to be said in favor of each of them.

Brockdorff-Rantzau is considered a very able diplomat, of liberal tendencies, who would suit almost every political party in Germany, with the exception, perhaps, of some members of the ultra reactionary set; but he has succeeded in handling the situation at Copenhagen so cleverly and to the satisfaction of both Germany and Denmark that it seems risky to remove him from his present post in these critical times. Still, no one would be surprised if there were weighty reasons for putting him in charge at Wilhelmstrasse.

Admiral von Hintze's record in China, where he managed to preserve at least tolerable relations in circumstances such as have seldom confronted any diplomat, is too well known to need particular comment. No one doubts that Germany's foreign affairs would be in the hands of one of the most astute diplomats of the present time if he were appointed. Perhaps the overzealousness with which certain conservative organs seek to push Hintze to the front has lessened somewhat the favor with which the parties of the Left might otherwise consider the possibility of his successorship to Zimmermann. As in the case of Brockdorff, it is also argued that it would seem dangerous to recall him from his post at Christiania, where he has displayed extraordinary dexterity in handling the most difficult questions arising from time to time in consequence of the maritime situation.

Just now the possibility of Bernstorff's appointment is discussed a great deal, especially by the organs of the Left.

What is said of the candidacy of Brockdorff and Hintze also holds good in the case of Kuehlmann, who can hardly be spared from his responsible post at Constantinople. He is the youngest of the four candidates, but has had excellent schooling and great experience in diplomacy, having been attached to the embassy at London as First Secretary for years, and in that capacity he acquired a wide knowledge of the men and methods that govern the world today.

The four candidates represent the best diplomatic talent of Germany, and the view is taken here that, no matter who is chosen, German foreign affairs will be in good hands.

Contracts for Guardsmen's Camps.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department announced today the following contracts for construction work at the National Guard encampments:

Linda Vista, Cal., to William E. Hampton & Co. of Los Angeles.

Anniston, Ala., to John O. Chisholm & Co. of New Orleans.

Montgomery, Ala., to Algernon Blair of Montgomery.

MILITANTS FREED AT WILSON'S WORD

Continued from Page 1.

kins, "that the women of the country were aroused, and the agitation would assume nation-wide proportions unless the Anthony amendment was passed. I asked him if he was interested in the sentiment in Congress toward the amendment, and he replied that he was very much interested. I told him that I would undertake to poll Congress on the proposition, and he told me to go ahead and report to him the result. We have proceeded far enough with the poll to justify the prediction that it will show more than a majority for it in the House and the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate. I hope to make a report to the President in a day or two.

"When I make this report to the President—and I think it is going to show that Congress stands ready to pass the amendment if the President gives the word—I am going to ask the President to recommend its immediate consideration and passage as a war emergency measure.

"I tried to make it plain to the President that what the women want is not the right to picket or the right to petition. They undoubtedly have that right now. What they want, and they will not be satisfied until they get it, is the right to vote."

Mr. Malone supplemented Mr. Hopkins's statement by saying that he hoped "a Democratic Congress would pass the Anthony Amendment at once."

At the offices of the National Woman's Party no promises were held out tonight that there would be a cessation of picketing about the White House. The suffragist leaders just out of prison said they reserved the right to continue picketing if it was deemed necessary for the advancement of the "cause." The President's pardon, it was asserted, was not sought, and carried no condition as to a discontinuance of picketing.

After a conference with suffrage leaders tonight, Mr. Malone said he would remain in Washington for some time, perhaps for several weeks, in order to devote his attention to the women's fight. It was denied that he had resigned his post as Collector.

One of his first acts on behalf of the suffrage organization, Mr. Malone said, would be to file charges against Superintendent Whittaker of the workhouse on account of his statements to the women at their departure. He said he intended to have Bainbridge Colby, George Gordon Battle, and other attorneys of ability associated with him.

MILITANTS AND JAILER PARTED IN ANGER

Superintendent Said Future Prisoners Would Work More and Talk Less.

Special to The New York Times.

OCCOQUAN, Va., July 19.—The departure of the militant suffragettes this afternoon was characterized by an air of genuine militancy, which had been almost totally lacking during the few days of their incarceration. There was a sharp clash between Superintendent Whittaker and Dudley Field Malone, acting as attorney for the women, and a milder tilt between Mr. Malone and Mrs. Minnie R. Herndon, matron of the female department, just before the pickets climbed into the five automobiles which had been brought down to convey them back to Washington. Several of the women also took occasion to find fault with the treatment which has been accorded them.

The fighting spirit of the militants was suddenly aroused when Mr. Whittaker walked into the reception room of the female administration building and, addressing himself to Miss Lucy Burns, in a voice which could be heard by all the suffragettes, announced that if any other members of the National Woman's Party should be sentenced to Occoquan for picketing the White House he could not show them to same consideration that had been accorded the sixteen members pardoned by the President.

Mr. Malone, plainly agitated by the statement of the Superintendent, asked him to repeat it, and Mr. Whittaker did so. Thereupon the Collector of the Port of New York proceeded to tell the Occoquan official that the women had received no consideration other than that to which they were entitled, and that if further commitments were made he would see to it that the prisoners received all their rights, including the right to be interviewed at any time by their attorney.

Mr. Malone's manner appeared to agitate Supt. Whittaker as much as his own remarks had perturbed the attorney for the suffragettes. He bluntly told Mr. Malone that he had not addressed his remarks to him, but to the women, and that he did not care to discuss the matter with him.

Mr. Whittaker explained afterward that what he had meant in saying that the same consideration could not be shown any other suffragettes that might be sent to Occoquan was that they would not be allowed to spend the greater part of their time in conferences with attorneys and advisers. He said that the parleys which had been conducted almost continually since the militants arrived at Occoquan had had a bad effect on the discipline of the institution. In the future it would be a case of more work and less talking, he promised.

After leaving the Administration Building Mr. Whittaker drove to the District Building in Washington, where he obtained from a safety vault some of the jewelry of the militants which had been placed there for safekeeping. He delivered this property to the owners, who were only a few minutes behind him in reaching the city.

Just what was the ground of the disagreement between Mr. Malone and Mrs. Herndon may never be become a matter of history. There were a few words and more gestures, which immediately caused the pickets, who had by this time donned their regular wearing apparel, to surround the principals and try to learn what was the cause of the argument. Mrs. Herndon later refused to discuss the incident with members of the press, and Mr. Malone hurried away in an automobile before his version of the affair could be obtained.

Just after this incident and as the women were selecting seats in the automobiles outside complaints of the treatment accorded them became more or less general. Miss Doris Stevens said that they had not been fed according to the menus published in the papers, and another woman complained that no sugar had been given her.

When told of these complaints later Mr. Whittaker expressed surprise, saying that he had interviewed several of the women in the course of the morning and that they had made no complaints whatever. Moreover, J. A. H. Hopkins, husband of one of the women incarcerated, had told Mr. Whittaker only this afternoon, the Superintendent said, that he was much impressed by the institution and that, since his wife had to be sentenced for her part in the White House demonstration, he was glad that it had been to Occoquan.

The decision of the militants to accept the President's pardon came as a surprise, because only a few minutes before it was announced several of the prisoners had told Supt. Whittaker that they would not avail themselves of the offer under any conditions.

Announcement of their decision followed a half hour's conference with Mr. Malone, J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, N. J., and the Rev. Allen McCurday of New York, who drove to the institution soon after noon to acquaint the suffragettes with the President's action and urge that the pardon be accepted.

Before receiving official notice of the pardon, Mr. Whittaker had asked Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Beatrice Kinkead what would be their attitude if the President should agree to offer to liberate the prisoners.

They both said that they would not be pardoned for something of which they were not guilty, and they would stay at the workhouse unless President Wilson put the suffrage amendment through Congress.

Considering it probable that this would be the attitude of all the women, Mr. Whittaker conferred over the telephone with District Commissioner Brownlow and expressed the opinion that the women could not be forced to accept the pardon. Mr. Brownlow asked Corporation Counsel Syme to give an opinion on this point, and the District's legal adviser concurred in the view expressed by the Occoquan official.

In the meantime, Mr. Malone, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. McCurdy had reached Occoquan and gone into conference with the prisoners. As soon as Mr. Whittaker was informed of Corporation Counsel Syme's opinion, he informed the meeting of the prisoners and their advisers that they were free to accept or reject the President's pardon. He also told the suffragettes that their parleys could not be continued indefinitely, and that he must have their decision by 4 o'clock.

Mr. Malone interposed an objection to a time limit being placed upon their consideration of the matter.

"I am not dealing with you, Mr. Malone," retorted the Superintendent. "I am dealing with these women, and they must make up their minds by 4 o'clock if they expect to leave here today."

Mr. Whittaker then returned to his office to await their action. It is understood that he had determined if the pardon was not accepted by 4 o'clock he would keep the women in the workhouse until again ordered by some authority to release them.

While the conference was in progress, Gilson Gardner, husband of one of the prisoners, and Miss Lucy Burns arrived by automobile and immediately joined the delegation. At 3:35 P. M., Mr. Whittaker's telephone rang and he was informed by the matron that all the prisoners would accept the pardon.

If this action had not been taken by all the prisoners, one of their number at least would have left the institution tonight. She is Mrs. John Rogers of New York City. Her husband arrived at the workhouse this morning and immediately obtained Mrs. Rogers's consent that he should pay her fine. He left the workhouse for the police court in Washington, where he expected to make the necessary arrangements to obtain her release.

ROOSEVELT FOR AMENDMENT.

But Won't Promise to Help Militants in Their Picketing Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will not indicate whether or not he will move to aid the women of the Woman's Party whose picketing and arrest in Washington have injected the suffrage question into the war legislation situation.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of Washington, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Woman's Party, carrying out her avowed purpose of winning the Colonel's assistance, visited him at Sagamore Hill today.

The Colonel professed his enthusiasm for and support of the suffrage cause, but would not commit himself as to the situation in Washington until he should have received detailed information regarding it.

In his talk with Mrs. Baker he said: "I am heartily in favor of a suffrage amendment. I feel that it should be passed at once at Washington, just as New York State should vote for woman suffrage this year."

MILITANTS CLAIM VICTORY.

Mrs. Baker Sees in Pardons Fruit of the Fist-Shaking Policy.

The Woman's Party, militants, and the Woman Suffrage Party, Constitutionalists, were interested in different ways in developments of the Washington picketing situation yesterday. The militants were jubilant over the parddon offered their representatives in jail, asserting that things were coming their way. They said at the headquarters of the City Branch of the Woman's Party, 50 East Forty-second Street, that people were so much interested in the advance of the "cause" through their efforts that money was coming in at the rate of $1,000 an hour. The rate was maintained for only one hour, however, when Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer gave $500 and other contributions amounted to $500.

The officers of the Woman Suffrage Party, National, State, and city, expressed their continued opposition to militant methods, but some of them were more or less amused at the suggestion that the President, because of the action of the Washington pickets and their imprisonment, might use his influence to put through the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, Vice President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, smiled when she said:

"Our organization has been trying to win the vote through patriotic service and quiet educational propaganda. It now seems as if the Government wishes to show us by its present action that it rather prefers militant tactics. We prefer to win in our own way, but if the President will take a hand and force our bill through Congress we shall be very grateful. It will give the Democratic Party the great credit of taking the biggest step forward in democracy which has been made since the civil war."

Speaking for the Woman's Party, which objects to the quiet methods of the Woman Suffrage Party and the conservatives, Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker, Chairman of the party's Press Committee, said:

"The members of the Woman Suffrage Party go to the Government and, standing obsequiously, they say: 'Won't you please give us the vote?' Then the Government officials say rudely: 'No; we don't like the way you do your hair, and the Suffrage Party women go off and do their hair another way. Now, we shake our fists in their faces and say: 'Do you want what we have, the power of the woman voter?' and they are glad to give us their attention."

The conservative suffragists were strong in their praise of the President yesterday. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National Woman Suffrage Party President, said that in pardoning the pickets he had shown "his usual astute comprehension of the psychology of the situation. With the clash with the pickets over," said Mrs. Catt, "he can more readily insure a quick passage of the Federal suffrage amendment, which the National American Woman Suffrage Association has declared from the first was a war measure and should be recognized as such by the Sixty-fifth Congress."

Mrs. William L. Colt, with five other women who are to picket the White House tomorrow, will start for Washington today. Her companions will be Miss Cora A. Week, Miss Katherine Fisher, Mrs. Paule Jacobi, Mrs. Florence Hirsh, and Mrs. Sophia Kremer.

Mrs. Colt was having her baggage marked last night "Care Nicholas Romanoff Woodrow Wilson, Woman's Siberia, Somewhere in America."

CHINA NOW SHORT OF "CASH"

Too Much of It Sold to Japan for Conversion Into War Material

EVER since the demand for copper for war purposes caused an unprecedented price to be offered for that metal Japanese dealers have been scouring China buying up all that could be had. The peculiar fact of copper being worth more by weight than its purchasing power in copper "cash," the lower form of Chinese currency, led to the accumulation and exportation of huge quantities by Japanese dealers. Finally, the Chinese Government stopped the exportation by legal enactment. Now the shortage of silver due to the high prices to be obtained for that metal in other countries, coupled with speculation in gold exchange by natives, has caused the people to fall back on "cash" for use as a medium of exchange, only to discover that the supply of "cash" had been so depleted by exportation that the amount remaining in the republic is inadequate to meet the needs of trade. The situation is decidedly awkward.

THE UPWARD FLIGHT OF PRICES

THIS table shows the upward flight of prices of raw materials in the coal, coke, iron, and steel trades from the beginning of the war to July 1, last, and the sensational advances in steel and iron prices in recent months:

	July 1,'14.	July 1,'15.	July 1,'16	Jan. 1,'17.	July 1,'17.
Iron ore:					
Old Range Bess.	3.75	3.75	4.45	5.95	5.95
Old Range non-Bess	3.00	3.00	3.70	5.20	5.20
Mesaba Bess	3.50	3.45	4.20	5.70	5.70
Mesaba non-Bess	2.85	2.80	3.55	5.05	5.05
Coal	1.15	1.05	1.23	1.25	4.00
Coke	2.30	2.25	3.30	9.50	13.00
Pig iron (composite)	13.52	13.125	18.585	30.00	50.00
Ingot iron...	2.50	2.45	3.80	5.20	8.70
Slabs	20.00	22.00	42.00	60.00	105.00
Billets O. H.	19.50	22.40	44.50	60.00	100.00
Sheets	1.80	1.75	2.90	4.50	8.00
Bars	1.15	1.25	2.50	3.00	4.50
Bands	1.15	1.25	2.50	3.25	5.25
Hoops	1.25	1.30	2.75	3.25	5.25
Flat wire....	2.50	2.50	6.50	7.00	9.00
Wire rods...	24.50	25.00	50.00	70.00	95.00
Wire	1.30	1.35	2.45	2.95	3.95

Iron ore—Free on board Lake Erie Dock.
Coke—Free on board Furnace.
Coal—Free on board mines, contract prices.
Pig iron—Free on board Valley.
Ingot iron—Free on board Youngstown.
Balance—Free on board Pittsburgh.

(From The Annalist of July 16.)

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

THE OBSTACLE.

Whether German submarines are destroying 1,600,000 tons of shipping every month, or 1,000,000, or half of 1,000,000 tons, the danger, not merely to the people of England but to the whole cause of the Allies and of democracy, is too great to be ignored for a single moment. Least of all can we in the United States be pardoned if we shut our eyes to the extreme gravity of the submarine menace. We entered the war late, but with enormous resources; our allies look to us not alone for much help, but for immediate help. They hoped we would give relief in the quarter where it is most urgently needed, by reinforcing their means of combating the submarine, if that lay in our power, certainly by largely augmenting the tonnage available for the Atlantic trade, thus offsetting the ravages of the U-boats.

Whatever we may have been able to do to aid England in destroying U-boats, and we have contributed no new device, merely adding to the offensive and defensive means she was already employing, we have thus far made no notable addition to the tonnage upon which she must depend for supplies. But we have a Shipping Board for which $50,000 was appropriated in the act creating it and an additional $750,000 is supplied by the Ship Emergency bill. Senator SMOOT says that he "has been unable to "ascertain definitely that the Ship-"ping Board has started the con-"struction of one ship, although it "has been organized nearly a year." We have also the Emergency Fleet Corporation, created, as its name implies, to make good, so far as lay in its power, the losses due to U-boat operations.

The Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation have been paralyzed by the differences that have arisen between Chairman DENMAN of the Shipping Board and General Manager GOETHALS of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The public long since tired of the controversy; it is now more than tired, it is alarmed, for the danger, already very great, increases with every day through which this futile and dangerous dispute is prolonged.

From Washington now come reports that the differences between Chairman DENMAN and General Manager GOETHALS are in the way of arrangement. Let them make no mistake about it, the country will not for a moment bear with them, or with either of them, if they now fail to come to an understanding which will permit a beginning to be made at once in the work of ship construction, all too long delayed. The dispatches we print this morning give ground for the hope that the dispute has been composed in a way to remove it altogether from public attention. It has been an obstacle which cannot be permitted again to interpose itself between the country's expectation and the fulfillment of the shipbuilding program. If there are further quarrels, the President must end them at once.

SORROWS OF THE SIXTEEN.

President WILSON, whom they most sought to annoy, has taken pity on the sixteen women of the extreme and meagre suffrage Left who, convicted of unlawful assembly, had been sent to the workhouse for sixty days because they wouldn't pay the moderate fine of $25 imposed upon them. Mr. WILSON is more than lenient.

These misguided extremists don't mind a little sedition. They gayly defy the law, pose as martyrs. Finding that not two or three days of workhouse experience, so delightful to recall, but sixty days, are before them, they send up, or have sent up for them, a pitiful ululation. Then, the prison one-piece dress is really coarse and unbecoming. One meets such vulgar people in one's quest of excitement and martyrdom, and corned beef and cabbage is no congenial cate to a dainty stomach.

The whole episode is absurd. The public has more serious matters to think about, and will gladly forget these unheroic heroines if they will not repeat their offense. If they, or any of them or their imitators, daily with sedition and disturb the peace, they should be punished, and there should be no remission of their penalty. The sight of high-bred women disturbing the peace in pursuit of their petty whim while the nation is at war is deplorable.

They are injuring woman suffrage. They are disgusting the doubtful and making some of the faithful doubt. The irreconcilables of the Woman's Party are an insignificant minority, whose lack of wisdom makes the sensible majority grieve.

A Mr. HOPKINS of New Jersey has leaped into the empyrean of fame, for one brief moment, by informing the world, after an interview which illustrates Mr. WILSON'S patience, that the President has discussed with him the advisability of treating the Suffrage Amendment as "a war emergency measure." The super-absurdity of this Hopkinese discovery is a worthy pendant of the Sorrows of the Sixteen. It should be known, by the way, even in darkest New Jersey, that a gentleman who has an interview with the President is not expected to disclose it without permission. But Mr. HOPKINS is a poet. He swims back into the memory as the Progressive who, in 1916, attributed to Colonel ROOSEVELT, who had entertained him at Oyster Bay, opinions and intentions so palpably preposterous that the Colonel denied them in terms that were keenly appreciative of the swift imaginative temperament of Mr. HOPKINS. A poet, doubtless, deserving to be ranked with HOPKINS of STERNHOLD and HOPKINS and the hymn book.

HAMPERING THE GOVERNMENT.

Senators HARDWICK of Georgia and OWEN of Oklahoma have managed to delay the vote on the Aviation bill for another week. The Senate was ready to vote on it Wednesday, but its ancient rules permit one or two Senators to delay action. Mr. VARDAMAN of Mississippi joined his objections to those of his illustrious associates in opposition to all warlike preparations. The Aviation bill might have been a law this week. The plans to create a vast military air service might have been put in operation immediately. The mischief these comparatively few ill-disposed men have been able to accomplish thus far is serious. HARDWICK excused his disapproval of the Aviation bill because it provides that men for the Aviation Corps may be obtained by draft. That process is now sanctioned by law with the approval of the people. The objection is therefore futile and silly. VARDAMAN supports HARDWICK. It is gratifying to him to see that "his brethren" in Canada are opposing conscription. On the eve of our first draft, these are foolish and wicked words. Does the Mississippi Senator hope to incite draft riots in this country? The I. W. W. will help him. But his object and HARDWICK'S and OWEN'S, who fears to intrust the expenditure of $640,000,000 to public officials who are to expend about $10,000,000,000 yearly, is merely to delay action on another war measure as action has been so shamefully delayed on the Food bill.

After many days that ill-treated measure is taking shape, though not the shape it should have. Mr. REED of Missouri yesterday tried to have the Board of Control increased to five members to make it as nearly unworkable as possible. Mr. KENYON of Iowa tried to extend control to iron, binding twine, and farm tools. Mr. GRONNA was on hand with an obstructive amendment. But it is likely that the forces of disloyalty have done their worst with the Food bill. They have assuredly left their marks on it. The names of these men will be remembered in the dark days to come. They have struggled to prevent measures for national safety. They have hampered the Government in a dangerous crisis. They have earned the cordial approval of the enemies of this country.

FIRE-BALLOONS.

Some time ago a dispatch from China declared it to be "virtually established" that General CHANG HSUN was a German agent. The Sun printed yesterday a Washington dispatch saying:

> Reports have reached Japanese circles here tending to show that responsibility for the attempt to restore the Chinese monarchy has been traced directly to German plotters working with the financial backing of the German Government.

If CHANG HSUN'S revolt was inspired by any foreign nation, the facts favor its having been Germany. For one thing, any foreign power plotting a Chinese revolution and having its hands free would have made the rebellion a much more formidable thing than it was. It was inadequately supported and was unable to stand against the first push. A power which aimed to overthrow another Government by financing a revolution, at least would make sure of being able to make a show of resistance when its revolution was attacked. If its own hands were fully occupied, however, as Germany's hands now are, it could do no more than light the firebrand and then let it burn or go out as circumstances ordered; and that is what has happened. Whatever foreign assistance CHANG received was only enough to enable him to start his riot, not enough to convert it into a revolution.

Germany's attempt to bring about war between the United States and Mexico was an even more striking instance. If she had had her hands free she would have gone about that war-making project in a really effective way. As it was, all she could do was first to finance HUERTA for the purpose of starting a rebellion that never came off, and then to attempt the seduction of CARRANZA. If he had complied with her suggestions, she would have been able to give him no more assistance than she has been able to give to CHANG HSUN, and he would have fallen as disastrously and as quickly as CHANG has. She armed CASEMENT in the same way and sent him cynically to his death, as she throws a bomb on London, hoping it will do some damage, but careless about what becomes of the bomb. Her attempts to arouse revolution in India have been of the same kind; and if it is true that she has had anything to do with the revolts in Cuba and Costa Rica, they supply further instances of the same heartless and, so far, ineffective policy. CHANG and CASEMENT were fire-balloons tossed by Germany into the air to burn without any further help from her, on the chance that they might burn something besides themselves, and that would have been CARRANZA'S lot if her schemes with him had succeeded.

THE AQUEDUCT MEMORIAL.

Next October the completion of the new aqueduct, which is to provide an unfailing supply of water for all the boroughs of Greater New York, will be duly celebrated. In view of the fact that the nation is at war, there is no possibility of such a general celebration as that which marked the completion of the Croton system in the days of our grandfathers. Relatively, such a municipal festival in twentieth century New York would be on an enormous scale and would entail the immediate expenditure of much money, for which there are now other uses. A simple ceremonial probably confined to one day will serve this year. The committee appointed by Mayor MITCHEL has therefore concentrated most of its efforts on a plan for the memorial which shall fitly mark the completion of an engineering work greater in magnitude than the construction of the Panama Canal, and provide a lasting ornament for the city.

The selection for this purpose, announced this morning by Park Commissioner WARD, of the site of the older reservoir in Central Park, the old Croton Reservoir, which is to be abandoned by the Board of Water Supply, might be objected to on the ground that with the reversion of thirty-four acres of park land they might better be converted into hill and dale, with much greensward and plenty of trees, thus increasing the natural beauty of our principal park. This is an objection worth considering. The substitution of art for nature in a city park is never to be regarded lightly. But there are many other considerations which should not be overlooked in this case. Central Park is assuredly a suitable place for this memorial, if the design fits the park. The reservoir site has been chosen also by an army of park invaders as a place for a stadium, an open-air theatre, and various other unnecessary institutions which must not be permitted in Central Park under any circumstanes. The plan informally approved by the Park Commissioner for the utilization of the reservoir site is the best that has been suggested, and will cost the city much less than any other plan. There is already plenty of natural scenery in the park, of wide diversity, and the design for the memorial, if conscientiously carried out, will establish permanently in the heart of the city a beautiful spot, which will be wholly parklike in character, will have all the charm desired, and will serve always as an appropriate memorial.

The details of the plans, tentatively prepared by Mr. THOMAS HASTINGS, in consultation with Park Commissioner WARD and the Mayor's Committee, and still subject to confirmation by the city authorities, are fully set forth in the news columns of THE TIMES today. The colossal fountain by FREDERICK MACMONNIES, which was the most conspicuous and most admired work of the sculptor's art at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, will rise at the north end of the remodeled reservoir site. Mr. MACMONNIES has never permitted a reproduction of this splendid work in a permanent form, but he has all the models, and here at length are the site and the occasion for its perpetuation. The reproduction, with its many figures, will be in bronze and marble. It will be surrounded on three sides by a stone terrace. Back of it, from the waters of the larger reservoir, will rise at all times a great jet of water, which will serve to aerate the contents of that reservoir and will add greatly to the impressive effect of the MacMonnies group as viewed from the southern end of the pool.

Here terraces will be constructed on the grassy slopes and a band stand will be built, to which the park concerts, hitherto misplaced on the Mall, will be transferred. This transfer of the park music to an appropriate place will make possible the preservation of the original design of the Mall. That has never been a suitable place for the great crowds attracted by the bands. It is desirable that the removal of the band stand from the Mall shall be made a condition of the acceptance of the committee's plan.

A park roadway will be constructed over the southern end of the reservoir site, back of the terraces and the band pavilion, which will be connected by very short links with both the east and the west drives. We may reasonably hope that the clamor for a highway across the park will then cease. No feature of the plan is foreign to the original design of the park. The re-creation of the wonderful MacMonnies fountain will be a valuable gift to the city. The work will be paid for by private subscriptions. So will the laying out of the terraces and the building of the band stand. In fact, much of this money has already been subscribed.

The plan meets the approval of judicious citizens because it is congruous with the park idea, because it provides for an embellishment, a garden and water picture, purely for pleasure, with no ulterior notion of public entertainment other than the permanent establishment of the park concerts, which are at last to be given in a suitable place.

THE NEXT AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

Few, if any, posts in the American diplomatic service are so important, so difficult, as that of Ambassador to Japan. Causes of controversy between the two nations, such as the immigration of Japanese, their right or want of right of naturalization, State alien land laws and school laws, linger and await a solution. Japan's conquest of the German possessions in China and of German islands in the Pacific, her diplomatic successes in China since the war began, her great and growing political and economic influence there, a certain predominance natural enough while the other Powers, formerly commercially and politically influential in the Pacific, are occupied elsewhere, our own commercial and strategic interests in the Pacific—a whole sheaf of matters, old and new, makes "conversations" between the two countries a field where the most astute and wary diplomatist will find plenty of employment.

The integrity of China, the continuance, or rather the realization, of the policy of "the open door," equal commercial opportunity without political or territorial design: that, substantially, is the policy of the United States in regard to China, for whom we have shown a special unselfish kindness. Since neither our traditional friendliness to Japan nor our motives in China can be questioned, amicable negotiation should be always possible; and diplomatists politer, shrewder, cleverer, and more persistent than the Japanese cannot be found in the history of diplomacy.

We say it to their honor, and trust that Mr. ROLAND C. MORRIS, who is to be appointed Ambassador to Japan, will display not only the tact, the clear intelligence, the delicacy of apprehension, attributed, usually without reason, to trained diplomatists, but, on occasion, firmness. That is a quality admired, possessed, and successfully practiced by Japanese statesmen.

Mr. MORRIS comes to diplomacy by the road of politics, which has given us some of our best Ambassadors and Ministers, the common American road. His want of experience is nothing against him. The wreck of trained diplomacy in Europe since 1914 has been stupendous, and some of our novices have brilliantly succeeded in Europe and Asia, setting an example which Mr. MORRIS, a man of education, of position and distinction, may be counted on to follow.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Southern Camps for Military Training.

The objections advanced in the Senate by Mr. LODGE and others to the location of so many of the military camps in the South are scarcely sincere. Those Southern camps are well placed and they are much better fitted for Winter quarters than the Northern camps. Plattsburg, for instance, would be impossible as a training camp in cold weather. The question of the location of military training camps for 2,000,000 men, more or less, had never arisen before. The authorities who had to decide on locations, and decide quickly, had a new problem to solve. Unprejudiced Northerners feel that they decided wisely. Senator WATSON'S idea that there is "something back of the plan other than military reasons," echoed by Senator TOWNSEND, savors of politics. Of course LA FOLLETTE objects to the Southern camps. To what, in the way of preparation for war, does he not object?

The country will not be deceived by this political play. The South is the best part of the country for training camps. Moreover, it should silence all objections to Southern camps to know that the recruits sent to them will be in the command of Major General LEONARD WOOD. He is pre-eminently the ablest General we have to superintend the mobilization and training of large bodies of inexperienced soldiers. The large tracts of land in his military department have all the qualities camp sites should have. They are well watered and can be drained easily. General GORGAS has expressed his approval, from the medical point of view, of the selection of Southern sites. There was no politics in the selection. There is little except politics and prejudice in the objections to it.

An Old Mistake About Two Great Men.

Camp Sheridan being the name selected for the Montgomery cantonment, The Advertiser of that city is moved to an examination of the career of the eminent Yankee thus honored. It says that "at the beginning of the great war between the States the slow-moving and slow-thinking Northern Generals made a pitiful showing against the dash, spirit, and brilliance of the Southern commanders," which is true. But later such resourceful commanders as SHERIDAN came to the front because "General GRANT, although a hammerer and a slow, methodical fighter, sought men of quick wit and action among his subordinates." Thus by inference GRANT is placed in the class so unkindly if correctly described.

It is astonishing how this delusion about GRANT persists. He was not one of the "slow-moving and slow-thinking Northern Generals," nor was he by choice "a hammerer and a slow, methodical fighter." That is the way he fought in the last year of the war, but it was only because he found that that was the only way that would bring him success in Virginia, because of the conditions which by that time ruled the war. In Mississippi, in Tennessee, in Kentucky, he did not hammer and he was not slow, because in those campaigns dash and venturesomeness were required. His campaign against Vicksburg was so daring in its inception that SHERMAN, who to the popular imagination is a much more dashing figure, recoiled from it in horror and prophesied defeat. GRANT'S early campaigns displayed not only adventurousness but strategic imagination, and in Virginia he deliberately abandoned these methods, because in 1864 hammering was the way to win. In other words he had imagination enough to see when occasion demanded, and adopt either method, instead of being tied to one.

But the delusion persists, just as it does about WASHINGTON, who is called a "Fabian" and a cautious fighter, when he was so adventurous as to be not infrequently blameworthy for recklessness. The man who darted to Yorktown and staked everything on one die, who made the sensational swoop on Trenton, who pounced like the eagle and dashed like a bulldog, was cautious or slow when the military needs of the moment made that the best policy. He had imagination enough to see when occasion demanded and adopt either method, though the cautious one always jarred on his spirit. In this respect the resemblance between GRANT and WASHINGTON is strong. It is useless, of course, to hope that the facts will ever overthrow a settled belief, however wrong, and one cannot expect it; but it is a bit discouraging to find the clear-headed and informed Montgomery Advertiser propping up the old error.

The One Anger That Peace Will Not Cure.

Looking into the future is an uncertain pursuit, as a rule, but there is no uncertainty about the kind in which The Omaha World-Herald indulges:

> Americans who are not supporting this war, who desire in their hearts that the Allies should be defeated and Germany win, can hardly realize what sort of a future they are preparing for themselves, whether the war is won or lost. If the war is lost, there will be for many years to come a hatred of them entertained by those loyal Americans who are now standing by the President and the country, so fierce that it cannot be described.

It may be deplorable, but it is the fact that no distinction will be made in the general mind between the pacifist idealist who labors against his country from mere wrong-headedness and his crafty co-worker who knowingly serves the enemy. The fact is certain, for it is attested by history, a study to which people of this turn of mind are not given. They do not know that their kind has existed in every war in which this country was ever engaged, and that many of the men who were so deeply loathed as Tories in one war and as Copperheads in another were honest idealists. Yet the obloquy that overtook them made no distinction between the honest Copperhead and the traitor in Confederate pay. That obloquy was directed against men who, whatever their motives, tried to snatch back their country's arm when it was raised in a fight for its life, and let the enemy get his blow in. It made no distinction of motives, it never will, and it is just as well that it does not.

Nor did the obloquy die with the Tories of 1776, the Blue Lights of 1814, and the Copperheads of 1861. Their children felt it. The obloquy did not fall on the children, but the children felt ashamed of their parents. No man goes around boasting, "My father was a Copperhead in 1861." Nowhere are there any societies called the Sons of Copperheads, or the Daughters of the Tories of the Revolution, or the Blue Light Dames. The passions excited by war die down, enemies forgive each other in time, but there is one passion that never weakens, never is changed by time; it is, as The World-Herald says, the mixture of anger and contempt that follows not the enemy in the field, but the enemy at home.

For a Foreign Legion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Convinced that the Republic should show all her might and will throw into the balance all the available man power to make an end of this war based on justice, I would suggest that a foreign legion be formed, in which alien citizens might enlist. What efficient work they can do is shown in France, where since the beginning of the war they have given heroic proof of devotion.

H. SAKSOORIAN.

New York, July 12, 1917.

AMERICA EMBATTLED.

Bride of the Sea, in the light of the morning
Rise from your couch at the edge of the world;
Poised on the rocks, the twin oceans adorning,
Count the bright stars in a standard long furled.
Rise in the splendor of youth and of beauty,
Out of a slumber that bordered on death;
Call to your legions! See, honor and duty
Start at the summons, and stir with your breath.

Star of the West, that the Lord of Creation
Laid like a gem on the breast of the earth,
Lighting the way of the slave to salvation—
Rise up in majesty, land of my birth.
Tyrants are plotting your death and your shaming;
Liberty totters—America, wake!
Stretch out your hand for the sword, fiercely flaming;
Strike, for your own and humanity's sake.

Lo, she has risen! The visions that bound her,
Wrapping her close in a fabric of dreams,
Serving the minions of Mammon around her,
Fade when the Eagle of Liberty screams.
Blow, all ye trumpets! Exult, O ye nations!
Freedom's high priestess is once more arrayed
Proudly for battle. A world's tribulations
Rouse her to action and whole-hearted aid.

Hail, she is coming! Behold then her banners!
Who shall retard her triumphant advance?
Greet her with cymbals, with shouts and hosannahs;
Mingle her stars with the lilies of France.
Hear ye those drumbeats, insistent, compelling?
Treading the path that their forefathers trod,
Count ye her armies, with ranks ever swelling,
Instruments all of the justice of God.

BEATRICE BARRY.

AN ANSWER TO THE DANISH PLEA.

Figures That Point to Important Shipments to Germany—Exports to England Greatly Reduced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Danes complain that the United States is not acquainted with their affairs, that it is misinformed, its papers are angry, and yet no convincing statement has yet been forthcoming that they are not sending food to Germany. As a matter of fact, their own reports show evidence to quite the contrary.

If any one still harbors a doubt on the subject, his mind will be set at rest by the Danish reply to my letter which appeared in your paper of July 12 last. The writer points out that the imported fodder is mainly used for feeding milk cows, whereas the cattle they send to Germany are young cattle fed on the green pastures. It seems to me, however, that a calf is a product of the cow just as much as milk or butter, and were it not for cows there would be no milk, no butter, no young cattle to feed the Germans.

My correspondent states that he deems it unnecessary to contradict in detail the figures given in the article. The fact is that he cannot contradict them unless he cares to throw doubt on the accuracy of American official statistics from which I have taken most of my figures. He makes the sweeping statement that the import to Denmark of oils, nitrates, cocoa, coffee show no increase during the war which in the slightest degree comes near the increase indicated in the article. May I ask him to read the passage over again, and he will notice that when M. Tardieu gave those figures in the French Parliament he had in mind Scandinavia as a whole during 1916?

But if one cares to consider Denmark separately, during the war, the increase appears considerably greater. Take for example cocoa. Denmark before the war received practically no cocoa from the United States, but it imported from that country in 1915 15,696,109 pounds, in 1916 10,408,743 pounds. As in peace time the yearly import is about 3,800,000 pounds from all sources, the increase is therefore already 243 per cent. for the two years. But it must be noticed that in addition to this huge quantities are also imported from the East and the United Kingdom, the export from which country for the sixteen months of the war exceeded the peace figures by over 60,000,000 pounds, mainly to Holland and Denmark, (Lord Sydenham in the House of Lords.) Considering the total import, the increase is therefore greater still.

Practically no coffee was imported from the United States before the war. The Danes imported from that country in 1915 17,967,157 pounds, in 1916 12,624,906 pounds. In addition to this, large amounts came from Brazil direct, the shipments of which country to Scandinavia amounted in 1915 to 1,933,373 bags, showing the remarkable increase of 489 per cent.

It would take several columns of your valuable paper to go into only a few of the intricate details of the agreement between the British Government and the Danish merchants. Much has been said for and against, but the undeniable fact remains that it has failed to prevent food from reaching Germany, and the majority of the people in England and France would welcome a change in the policy which consists in allowing the stuff to get into Denmark and then relying on the vigilance of the Danish police to see that it stays there. It is a surprise and shock to see the amount of leakage of food to Germany, and the joy with which the news of an American embargo was greeted in the allied press points out that there will be a sigh of relief in all quarters when the United States has finally started rationing the neutrals at the source.

The free harbor, with its extensive bonded warehouses, is of incalculable value to our enemies, and Germany and neutrals alike avail themselves freely of its numerous advantages. What Hamburg was before the war Copenhagen is at present—a huge entrepôt and distributing centre for the northern countries.

It is further stated in the article now under reply that the Danes have kept up the pre-war export of foodstuffs to their old customers in allied nations at prices far below cost and with sacrifice of millions of dollars. I challenge Mr. Boggild to produce figures in support of his statement, figures, be it understood, that will bear comparison with those already approved by the Governments of the countries interested. The following are official British figures regarding the import of dairy produce from Denmark in 1915 and 1916 as compared with 1913:

	1913.	1915.	1916.
Butter, cwts.....	1,706,759	1,327,100	1,134,801
Bacon, cwts.....	2,334,945	2,063,221	1,641,613
Eggs, great hundreds..........	4,264,943	2,657,835	1,392,161
Pork, salt, cwts.	187,527	37,340	nil
Pork, fresh, cwts.	5,706	10	nil
Lard, cwts.......	17,516	2,835	......
FROM (DANISH POSSESSION) ICELAND.			
Butter, cwts.....	4,256	1,782	Not avail.

Comments are unnecessary.

Great Britain was before the war Denmark's best customer. Exportation of dairy produce to Germany was trifling by comparison. The situation is now the reverse. Germany is getting the lion's share from Denmark, as well as from Holland.

Mr. Boggild quotes certain statements made in the House of Commons and assumes thereby having silenced all criticism, but he forgets to mention that the startling news which appeared in the paper last week that the Kaiser was smuggling enough fat to supply his whole army was also based on figures from British sources. Furthermore, in the quotation given I take the following:

> Undoubtedly there is still considerable export from the neutrals into Germany. * * * Certainly they import fodder and sell pigs. * * *

This is precisely what we want stopped, this is precisely the "raison d'être" of the American embargo.

We have abundance of proofs that the enemy is being fed through neutrals. Recently Secret Service men, by halting a Norwegian steamer in the Roads, have discovered the secret of Germany's copper supply. More surprises are probably yet to come. It is sheer madness to assume that, when America is about to send 500,000 men to the trenches in France, she is at the same time directly or indirectly going to give sustenance and material for clothes and shells to the German army. It would not be playing the game toward herself or her Allies.

The embargo is being hailed by the Allies as one of the most serious blows that Germany has so far sustained, and if strictly enforced it may prove to be the decisive act of the war.

A RESIDENT FOR TWO YEARS IN DENMARK.

TAMMANY HUNTING A MAN FOR MAYOR

Puzzled Over the Sort of Candidate to Run in Opposition to Mitchel.

SHERIFF SMITH FAVORED

His Selection Likely if Leader Murphy Decides on a Straight-Out Organization Candidate.

Tammany leaders are having a hard job trying to pick a Mayoralty candidate to run against Mayor Mitchel. There probably had never been a city election, it was said yesterday, when available Tammany Mayoralty timber was so scarce. The main trouble appears to be that Charles F. Murphy and his advisers do not know just what sort of candidate to pick. Some of the leaders have advised Mr. Murphy that to win this year a high-class business man without too much of the Tammany brand must be drafted. On the other hand, Mr. Murphy has been just as strongly advised that it would be good politics to put up an out-and-out organization man and fight the campaign on the clear-cut issue of Tammany vs. Fusion.

If Mr. Murphy decides upon the latter course it is altogether likely that Sheriff Alfred E. Smith will be his selection. Every Tammany leader has agreed that the Sheriff will poll a full Tammany vote and that he would have the backing of all the elements opposed to Mayor Mitchel, including William R. Hearst. Mr. Smith's legislative record, it was also pointed out, would be a great help to him, for his work at Albany has been indorsed by such a non-partisan organization as the Citizens Union. Some other names that the Fourteenth Street leaders are mulling over these days are Bainbridge Colby, Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; Justice Victor J. Dowling of the Appellate Division, Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company; Preston P. Lynn, General Manager of the Wanamaker stores; Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines; John F. Galvin, and William R. Hearst.

No matter who is selected, Tammany is getting worried over the slow manner in which its end of the campaign is starting. The Wigwam leaders frankly concede that the Fusionists got the advantage of the organization when its Nominating Committee selected a slate last Tuesday evening. As soon as the Tammany ticket is made up the Democratic campaign managers will start a slam-bang fight in order to make up for lost time.

Fusion Completing Its Slate.

While Tammany is floundering the Fusion Committee is going ahead perfecting its organization and completing its slate. The Bronx members of its Borough Committee yesterday agreed upon the selection of Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle as the Fusion candidate for Borough President of the Bronx, in place of Douglas Mathewson, the present incumbent. Mr. Mathewson, it is said, is to receive a Justiceship this year for his renunciation of the Borough Presidency. The Borough Committee will make its recommendation to the full Fusion Committe when it meets this afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan to ratify the ticket already selected by its Nominating Committee.

A strong indorsement of the Fusion ticket came yesterday from United States Senator William M. Calder of Brooklyn. This indorsement is expected to have a decided effect upon the action of the Brooklyn Republicans, headed by Jacob A. Livingston, the county leader, who are booming Justice Cropsey for Mayor.

That the Fusionists may not have complete harmony at their meeting today was indicated yesterday when it was reported that Borough President Marcus M. Marks was considering the advisability of refusing the Fusion renomination and entering the Republican primaries as a candidate for Controller against William A. Prendergast.

"At this moment I am absolutely free," said Mr. Marks yesterday. "I have not accepted a nomination, nor have I consented to have my name used as candidate either for the Borough Presidency or Controllership. I have not seen the Fusion platform, if there be such. I am a hearty advocate of Fusion, but I do not believe that Fusion depends upon this or that individual being renominated or re-elected to office. Fusion is a policy of government. The spirit of Fusion demands that in city government non-partisanship should be the guiding principle."

Asked if he had pledged himself to accept a Fusion nomination, either conditionally or unconditionally, Mr. Marks replied:

"Absolutely not. There are many things to be taken into consideration."

Asked if he referred to opposition to him on the part of the Mayor and the Controller, he said:

"That naturally is a delicate and yet serious matter. In order to accomplish results any member of the Board of Estimate must not be constantly hampered. He must be able to count on a square deal and at least reasonable co-operation. It is intolerable to live in an atmosphere of personal abuse, and subject to constant stumbling blocks which Controller Prendergast has placed in my way. It takes entirely too much effort to accomplish results, and in the end it cannot be satisfactory."

Will Consult Whitman.

After the Fusion Committee has ratified the selections made by its Nominating Committee it will take up the consideration of other places on the ticket. The advice of Governor Whitman will be taken regarding the selection of a candidate for District Attorney. The Governor is much interested in having a capable Republican elected and has conferred with a number of Republicans concerning it already. City Magistrate Joseph J. Corrigan had a talk with the Governor yesterday and is said to be willing to run for office on the Fusion ticket, although he is a Democrat. The Governor is said to look favorably upon his candidacy.

The Governor said yesterday that he would not be displeased if Robert W. Bonynge, President of the Republican Club, was named by the Fusionists.

"Of course I am very much interested in that particular office," said the Governor, "and unhesitatingly approve of the reported selection of Mr. Bonynge. I believe he would have the unqualified indorsement of the bar of this city. I appointed him as counsel to the Industrial Commission two years ago, and have never regretted the appointment."

For Sheriff, Coroner Timothy Healy has the backing of the labor organizations. Former Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen is also said to be a possibility. County Clerk William F. Schneider was nominated for that office four years ago, but having allied himself with the Tammany fusionists he has eliminated himself from consideration by the Republican fusionists this year. The Republicans probably will insist upon having the selection of the candidate this year. Register John J. Hopper will not likely be nominated by the fusionists this year as he was four years ago, because of his alliance with the Hearst forces. Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett, once a candidate for Governor, threatened yesterday to make trouble by announcing that a complete ticket for the city, county, and borough offices would be put in the field for the Republican primaries. He did not say who would organize the movement, but in a letter to Governor Whitman he assailed the fusion slate.

On behalf of the City Democracy, the organization of independent Democrats which is fighting Tammany, it was stated that many of the younger Tammany element are flocking to the new organization, and that a list of the names of these voters would be issued in a few days.

TO ALTER RESERVOIR INTO SUNKEN GARDEN

Aqueduct Celebration Committee Accepts Plan for Memorial to New Water System.

OLD BASIN TO BE DRAINED

MacMonnies Fountain, Amphitheatre, and Drives Part of Central Park Scheme.

The Mayor's Catskill Aqueduct Celebration Committee accepted a plan yesterday to convert the old Croton Reservoir in Central Park into a great sunken garden as a permanent memorial of the new water supply system. The reservoir extends from Seventy-ninth Street to Eighty-sixth Street. The opening of the new system will force its abandonment. There is no intention to disturb the upper reservoir, which extends from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-sixth Street.

At the northern end of the garden the plans call for the erection of the Frederick MacMonnies fountain of the sea horses drawing Fame and the barge of State. This fountain is known to artists the world over, and was a feature of the exposition at Chicago in 1893. At the other end it is proposed to build a garden amphitheatre, descending by turf terraces to a music pavilion, and between there is to be a lagoon flanked on the east and west by parked spaces, girded by stately trees, that can be used by children for playgrounds. North of the garden, in the upper reservoir, an eighty-foot jet will furnish a feathery plume in the picture.

Thomas Hastings, the architect, of Carrère & Hastings, designer of the New York Public Library, drew the plans for the garden, and explained them to the members of the Mayor's Committee at a meeting at the Union League Club, at which Mr. MacMonnies also was present. The committee, after hearing also from George McAneny, Chairman of the General Committee in charge of the aqueduct celebration, and Arthur Williams, Chairman of the Executive Committee, unanimously approved the plans and agreed to submit them to the proper city authorities. Approval of the Park Department and the Art Commission is necessary to give sanction to the project.

100,000 Children to Take Part.

Some time ago the Mayor's Committee announced that a three-day celebration to mark the completion of the aqueduct system would start on Oct. 12, next, and it is proposed, if the necessary assent of the city authorities is obtained, to lay the cornerstone of the Central Park Sunken Garden on that date. The program is to make the event as impressive as possible, and to have 100,000 school children form a living boundary of the garden when the cornerstone is laid.

Mr. Hastings told the members of the Mayor's Committee at the meeting yesterday the utilization of the reservoir site, along the lines suggested, would give the city an art feature as beautiful as the Luxembourg Garden in Paris. This reservoir, he said, covered about thirty-four acres, and would be abandoned in any case. He called attention to the fact that the bottom of the basin, in which the water is now stored, was about 18 feet below the general level of the park, and that it would cost the city a great deal more to fill in this great acreage than it would to convert it into a sunken garden.

Mr. Hastings indicated on drawings hung on the walls the proposed location of the MacMonnies fountain. Looking north, the visitor entering the garden by way of the terraced amphitheatre will see, first of all, the figures of plunging horses carrying mermaids and mermen. Behind this, with trumpet at her mouth, will appear the winged figure of Fame. Back of this and overtopping the eight oarswomen propelling the barge, will appear the figure of Columbia.

His idea for the amphitheatre, Mr. Hastings explained, was to make it large enough to accommodate at least 20,000 persons on days when there was a special program of music at the pavilion, or when the garden was in use for some festal occasion.

"All kinds of features could be developed," he said. "It may be found convenient to place boats on the lake and to install a system of decorative lighting on special occasions."

To Preserve Historic Value.

The idea of converting the reservoir into a sunken garden grew out of the desire of Mayor Mitchel for some permanent memorial to mark the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct. The reservoir finally claimed the attention of the Celebration Committee, which saw a possibility of putting it to the use recommended by the Mayor in a manner to connect it historically with the old Croton system, of which it had been so long a part.

"The committee has kept in mind the prevailing public sentiment," a statement issued by the committee read, "which has also been expressed to it by Water Commissioner Williams and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, against any radical change in the use of Central Park, and has developed a plan which, it believes, embodies the most acceptable feature of the schemes previously advanced, together with the important original ideas, the whole scheme being entirely in harmony with the original conception of Central Park.

"Recognizing the fact that the old reservoir was built before Central Park existed, and that this region of the Park, with its system of roads, paths, lawns, and plantations, has grown up and been molded around the reservoir, an important feature of the new plan is that it is confined to the area of the present reservoir, and does not encroach upon or disturb the arrangement of its environment.

"At the same time it connects with the neighboring road systems on either side and forms a convenient connection across the Park between the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History.

"Upon the top of the embankment at both the north and south ends will be a broad driveway or esplanade, connecting by means of driveways of ordinary width with the adjacent drives on the east and west, thus making convenient avenues of communication between the two museums. This provision for connections between the two museums will, it is believed, have an important effect on the scientific and art life of the city. At present many persons living on the east side of the city are deterred from visiting the American Museum of Natural History and many on the west side from visiting the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the lack of connecting drives.

"In the vista looking northward, rising above the heavy background of the MacMonnies fountain, will appear the majestic white plume of the jet fountain, assured by the tender of a private gift to William Williams, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. It will be a single jet of Catskill water rising from the surface of the upper reservoir to a height of about eighty feet, and will be located in the axis of the lower reservoir, so as to form a part of a single composition."

The Chairmen of the committees to have charge of the various features of the Catskill Aqueduct celebration were announced by Mr. Williams. William Fellowes Morgan, head of the Merchants' Association, will have charge of the exercises at City Hall and Judge Elbert H. Gary of the dinner on the night of Oct. 12, at which ex-Mayor McClellan is expected to be guest of honor. Dr. George Frederick Kunz was named Chairman of the Committee on exhibitions and Robert W. de Forest Chairman of the committee that is to agree on the designs for the medals to be distributed at the dinner. Nicholas F. Brady was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Illuminations, Oswald Garrison Villard of the Musical Festival Committee, and Leo Arnstein of the committee in charge of the celebrations at the public schools.

The meeting yesterday was attended by Mr. Williams, Mr. McAneny, Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Mr. Kunz, Henry R. Towne, members of the committee, and Charles N. Chadwick, Water Commissioner; William J. Lee, Superintendent of Recreation, and the Rev. Walter Laidlaw.

GET MILLIKEN PLANT FOR LARGE SHIPYARD

Downey Interests Plan to Build 100,000 Tons a Year on Staten Island.

$1,300,000 CHANGES HANDS

Company Takes Over the 600 Employes, and Payroll Will Be Increased to 5,000 Men.

The consummation of the purchase of the steel fabricating plant of Milliken Brothers, Inc., on Staten Island, by the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation of 120 Broadway, and the immediate conversion of the Staten Island plant into a shipbuilding yard capable of manufacturing 100,000 tons of standardized steel steamships a year, was announced last night by Wallace Downey, President and chief stockholder of the Downey Corporation.

Mr. Downey said that during the afternoon he had paid Lorenzo C. Dilks, President of Milliken Brothers, $1,300,000 as a final payment on the contract entered into several months ago. The Downey Shipbuilding Company took possession at once, taking over the 600 employes.

"We have a contract with the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Major Gen. George W. Goethals is the General Manager, to build ten 7,500-ton steel steamships," said Mr. Downey. "We are going to begin tomorrow to install shipbuilding ways and to make other shipbuilding additions to the plant. Milliken Brothers, Inc., will be converted into a shipbuilding company entirely. We have taken over its 600 employes and will increase the roll to 5,000."

The Staten Island property acquired by the Downey Corporation consists of 160 acres of land, with a water frontage of 1,800 feet.

"This water frontage," said Mr. Downey, "is enough to install ten shipbuilding berths, and of these six will be built at once. The others may be installed some time in the future."

Mr. Downey was until recently one-third owner of the Standard Shipbuilding Company of Staten Island, of which he was also the founder. At about the time he entered into the contract to buy the Milliken Brothers' plant he sold his share in the Standard Company to José Marimon, President of the Spanish Bank of Cuba. Later Mr. Downey organized the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation.

Milliken Brothers, Inc., has been in existence for many years, and has been manufacturing steel structural shapes and beams. It formerly operated a rolling mill, but sold it three years ago to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Its outstanding stock consisted of $2,761,000 preferred and $993,666 common stock. There was also outstanding until recently $600,000 in ten-year notes. Whether these have been retired was not made known last night. The common stock was held in a trust of which the voting Trustees were Jules S. Bache, William Salomon and Andrew Robinson.

QUEEN OF SPAIN'S BROTHER MARRIES

Marquis of Carlsbrooke Weds Lady Irene Denison in St. James's Palace Chapel.

LONDON, July 19.—The Marquis of Carisbrooke, who was Prince Alexander of Battenberg until King George abolished German titles in the royal family, was married in the Chapel of St. James's Palace today to Lady Irene Denison, daughter of the Earl of Londesborough. The King, Queen, and other members of the royal family attended the wedding. The Marquis is a son of Princess Beatrice.

The engagement of Lady Denison to the Marquis of Carisbrooke was announced early in May. Her mother was the Lady Grace Fane, older daughter of the twelfth Earl of Westmoreland. The mother of the Marquis was the fifth and youngest child of Queen Victoria. He is a brother of the Queen of Spain.

WOMAN SHOT BY BURGLAR.

Supposed Assailant Sends Policeman to Victim's Aid.

Mrs. Minnie Perner was awakened shortly before 1 o'clock this morning by a noise in the courtyard beneath her window on the second floor rear of the apartment at 221 West 141st Street. She went to the window, and as she looked out was shot by a bullet which entered her chest. Her husband, Isaac Perner, and her sixteen-year-old daughter were asleep in the apartment at the time.

A few moments later a man ran up to Patrolman Beatty a half block away and told him there was a fire in 221 West 141st Street. While Beatty started on a run to the house the man went to 141st Street and Seventh Avenue and turned in a fire alarm. Beatty at the house found the tenants searching excitedly for the person who fired the shot. He called an ambulance, which took Mrs. Perner to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said she would probably live.

It is the theory of the police that Mrs. Perner had disturbed burglars trying to effect an entrance into the house and that a burglar or one of the tenants firing at them shot her.

Concert for Wounded Americans.

LONDON, July 19.—Two hundred and fifty wounded Americans, members of the British Army and Navy, were entertained today at Holland Park by the Red Cross Committee for American Soldiers and Sailors. The Belgian Refugees' Band and other entertainers were engaged by Mrs. Walter H. Page, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Robert P. Skinner, who have been caring for the comforts of Americans.

S. C. Mabon Weds Mrs. Outwater.

S. Clifton Mabon, a member of the firm of Mabon & Co., and Mrs. Margaret Outwater were married quietly yesterday in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon. Mr. Mabon was graduated from Rutgers College in 1891, and is a member of the University, Racquet, Ardsley, and Garden City Golf Clubs.

Steed-Gibbs Wedding.

In St. Paul's Chapel on Wednesday the Rev. Thomas J. Crosby solemnized the marriage of Ewing Steed and Mrs. Angelica Duer Gibbs, daughter of the late Edward A. Duer of Hauxhurst, Weehawken, N. J., and of Mrs. Duer of this city. Mrs. Steed's first husband was the late Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs. She is a sister of Edward A. Duer and John Van Buren Duer.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

500 SHOTS EXCHANGED ACROSS RIO GRANDE

Mexicans Fire for Several Hours on Patrol, Then Retreat—No American Loss.

MISSION, Texas, July 19.—Approximately 500 shots were exchanged across the Rio Grande today at Ojo de Agua, eight miles southwest of Mission, between a small American border patrol and a number of unidentified Mexicans.

There were no American casualties, but latest reports say two or three Mexicans were seen to fall in the engagement. The exchange of shots started at 11 o'clock in the morning and ceased at 5 o'clock, when the Mexicans withdrew.

The Americans were under command of Corporal Kent. The fighting started when several shots were fired from the Mexican side. The outpost at Ojo de Agua, hearing the American patrol returning the shots, immediately sent reinforcements under Sergeant J. C. Henderson.

Late in the day Colonel B. F. Delamater reached the scene with 100 men from K and M companies of the Second Texas Infantry from nearby posts. A strong patrol was thrown out along the Rio Grande in the affected section as a precaution against a possible attempt at border raiding.

Few details of the engagement reached here tonight. From the best information, about 100 Mexicans took part. One report says three distinct bugle calls were heard, indicating that the Americans were attacked by an organized force.

The last of the attackers disappeared in the brush just before Colonel Delamater reached Ojo de Agua.

CHINA'S CABINET COMPLETE.

Noted Republican Leaders Take Posts Under Feng Kuo-chang.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Chinese Legation announced today the completion of the Cabinet in Peking under the Presidency of Feng Kuo-chang, who was elevated from the Vice Presidency, and the premiership of Tuan Chi-jui. The members, in addition to those holding the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Marine, and War, previously announced, are:

Minister of Finance—Liang Chi-chac.
Minister of the Interior—Tang Hua-lung.
Minister of Justice—Lin Chang-min.
Minister of Communications—Tsao Ju-lin.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Chang Kuo-kan.
Minister of Education—Fan Yuan-lien.

Liang Chi-chac is reputed to be one of the leading scholars and critics of China, and is a noted journalist. He was Minister of Justice under the Presidency of Yuan Shih-kai, in the latter's first Cabinet, and is a stanch reformer and republican. Liang was identified with the first Chinese reform movement in 1898, and when the coup d'état of the Empress Dowager succeeded he fled from the country, finding refuge in Japan, where he remained many years.

Tang Hua-lung has been Speaker of the House of Representatives and Minister of Education.

Lin Chang-min served for a time as Secretary of the Senate.

Tsao Ju-lin was named as Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Provisional Government at Tientsin, and was also a member of the former Chinese Government. He is a shrewd politician and is known to have decided pro-Japanese leanings.

Chang Kuo-kan was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in President Li Yuan-hung's Cabinet, and Fan Yuan-lien also succeeds himself as Minister of Education. Fan was educated abroad.

IGNORES CITIZENSHIP HERE.

New Russian Government Denies Right to Change Allegiance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Russians who have taken out citizenship papers in the United States are still being considered as Russian citizens by the new Petrograd Government, unless they have obtained the consent of the Russian Government to their change of allegiance.

The State Department has been informed that the Russian Provisional Government holds to the same principle upheld by the Government of the Empire, that it is necessary for a Russian to obtain the consent of his Government before he can discard his allegiance. At the same time, a diplomatic dispatch from Petrograd adds, it may be safe for American citizens of Russian birth to visit Russia without running undue risks, as it is necessary for such persons to be denounced to the Russian authorities before action is taken against them, and it is considered unlikely that such denunciations will take place in the present circumstances.

The question is considered of considerable interest to a great number of American Jews of Russian origin, who have relatives and friends whom they desire to visit in Russia, and who might wish to go there to bring back with them to the United States their wives, children, parents or other persons. It is probable that when normal conditions are restored in Russia the State Department will initiate negotiations looking toward the recognition by Russia of the American citizenship of native Russians who have become naturalized in the United States.

LONDON, July 19.—A convention made between Great Britain and the Provisional Russian Government was laid before Parliament today to the effect that British subjects of military age in Russia and Russian subjects of military age here must either return to their own countries or serve in the army of the country in which they are residing. Russians who remain in Great Britain will be subject to the operations of the military authorities by an Order in Council which it is expected will be issued on Aug. 20.

Miss Helen H. Schley Engaged.

Mrs. Robert H. Schley of Maplewood, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen H. Schley, to Victor A. Traub of South Orange, N. J. Mr. Traub was graduated from Princeton, class of '13. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Arthur Woods Recovering.

Mrs. Arthur Woods, wife of Police Commissioner Woods, is recovering satisfactorily from an operation for appendicitis performed on Wednesday, it was announced yesterday by Henry J. Case, Secretary to the Police Commissioner. Mrs. Woods is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, 32 East Thirty-sixth Street, and is under the care of Dr. Adrian Van S. Lambert.

Needless Export Applications.

An appeal was made yesterday to shippers not to clog the New York Licensing Bureau with applications covering articles not requiring export license. Applications have been made to cover dress fasteners, lead pencils, brooms, musical instruments, and many other articles not included in the export restrictions.

SIBERT INSPECTS CAMP IN FRANCE

General Sets Stiff Pace for His Staff During Tour in Pouring Rain.

FRENCH CROWDS CHEER HIM

He Finds Many Soldiers Minus Bronze Buttons, Given Away as Souvenirs to Admirers.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 19.—Major Gen. William L. Sibert went through his entire camp today on the first official inspection tour he has made. From early morning until late in the afternoon he made the rounds and did not call it a day until he had examined each set of quarters and inspected virtually every man in his command.

As the entire army is divided into squads, the majority of which are billeted out with the inhabitants of the district, the task of inspection was a tremendous one and could be accomplished only by the amazing activity of the General, who almost ran his staff off their legs and set a pace obviously stiff for the youngest of the men. The result of the inspection was apparently satisfactory in the main, for the General criticised but seldom, and everywhere had a good word for the results achieved by the troops in cleaning up the quarters into which they have moved.

Here and there he found lack of cleanliness and proper sanitation, which he ordered rectified. Occasionally, also, in passing in front of the troops lined up for his examination, he found time to stop and exchange a word and ask questions.

The inspection trip began punctually at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, for the General is an early riser, and at noon he returned to his headquarters long enough to snatch a hasty lunch before starting out again. Rain fell in a steady stream most of the time, but that did not deter the inspection in the slightest.

General Sibert early noted that many of the soldiers were without the regulation bronze button bearing the letters U. S., which is worn on the collar. Investigation showed that some of the men had actually lost the insignia, while others had thoughtlessly given their buttons away to admirers. Three aids were constantly at the General's side, taking down suggestions for alterations or noting recommendations, while the officers of each regiment visited followed as clearly as the General's pace would permit, explaining details and arrangements.

The French residents at various points viewed the inspection curiously but enthusiastically, and occasionally cheered the General and his staff.

The day was a partial holiday for the troops, for the inspection relieved them of drill for the period of its duration. Hardly had the General's car vanished on the way to the next inspection point when the men were hard at work again, mastering the technique of modern warfare.

Several thousand soldiers were made happy today when as many letters or packages arrived and were distributed among the various camps. It was for many, if not for most of the men, the first mail they had received since leaving the United States, and it was more welcome than anything else could have been.

The original addresses on the letters indicated often how long the families of men had been out of touch with them. Every third or fourth missive was addressed in care of the former assignments of regiments; for instance, the Mexican border and Western forts. Others had found their way over to "Somewhere in France," despite the addresses. Others had been addressed to the recipients at Washington in care of the War Department, while the others had been forwarded from the sailing points of various regiments.

The mail here has been put in charge of one of the army chaplains, who thus has a busy week between his Sunday duties and his work as Postmaster. All letters and packages are forwarded from Paris, and must be sorted and distributed under his direction. Likewise, he has charge of all the outgoing mail, which is turned over to him after having been censored by company officers.

Though he has been working on the complicated problem only a short time, the chaplain already has evolved a thoroughgoing system which insures the soldiers receiving their mail within a few hours after its arrival. The outgoing mail for the United States leaves by way of Paris once daily.

The encampment has almost metamorphosed this thoroughly and distinctively French town into an American community, notwithstanding the fact that the soldiers have taken notable pains to adapt themselves to the customs and habits of their hosts.

Yesterday an American Corporal opened a barber's shop in the abandoned quarters of a one-time trench barber who is now at the front. Almost immediately the American cornered virtually all the trade in town. He had so many customers, both French and American, that he announced that business here was far better than in his previous army shops in Manila, Hawaii, Alaska, and on the Mexican border.

As the kits have been unpacked phonographs have made their appearance, and the daily military concerts are supplemented by informal phonograph recitals. The French soldiers who are camping adjacent to the Americans are outspoken admirers of the American equipment and its practicability. They particularly praise the cotton belt worn by the Americans, which they say has not an equal as a feasible means for carrying the multitudinous gear, such as cartridges, pistol, knife, and other things.

They express wonder at the huge number of soldiers among the American troops who carry pistols. They admire also the new harness and the trappings of horses and mules, and envy every American soldier their comfortable cots and sleeping equipment. Likewise they marvel at the independence of the American officers, who shift almost entirely for themselves without the aid of the customary orderlies and servants.

4,689,853 CASUALTIES LATEST GERMAN TOTAL

32,034 Dead and 38,606 Prisoners and Missing Reported in June.

LONDON, July 19.—The German casualties reported in the German official lists during June, but not as having occurred in June, were given out by the War Office here as follows:

Killed or died of wounds, 28,819.
Died of sickness, 3,215.
Prisoners and missing, 38,606.
Wounded, 95,906.

The totals of the German official lists since the war began are:

Killed or died of wounds, 1,032,800.
Died of sickness, 72,960.
Prisoners and missing, 591,966.
Wounded, 2,825,581.
Total casualties, 4,523,307.

The naval and colonial casualties are not included.

Mayor Mitchel 38 Years Old.

Mayor Mitchel was 38 years old yesterday, and felicitations in the shape of two score of congratulatory telegrams were received by him at the City Hall. A number of friends also called. The Mayor, however, was not at his office to receive them. Instead he was making the ascent of Mount Washington in New Hampshire, where he is motoring with Mrs. Mitchel and Mr. and Mrs. J. Waldo Smith. The Mayor left Bretton Woods, N. H., during the day for a motor trip back to the city.

PENNSYLVANIA GAINS IN RECRUITING RACE

Has Now Enlisted 17,184 Men for Army to 16,935 by New York—Record by States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Pennsylvania, in its race with New York State for supremacy in regular army recruiting, gained 56 points yesterday by recruiting 214 men, as against 158 enlisted in New York. This put Pennsylvania over the 17,000 notch, representing men recruited for the army since April 1. The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obtained July 18.	Total to July 18.		Obtained July 18.	Total to July 18.
Alabama	37	1,539	*Nebraska	14	2,627
Arizona	..	206	*Nevada	4	718
Arkansas	9	885	New Hamp.	1	387
*California	38	5,805	*N. Jersey	52	5,149
Colorado	9	1,382	N. Mexico	4	245
Conn.	36	1,645	New York	158	16,935
Delaware	6	299	N. Carolina	61	127
Dist. of C.	6	346	N. Dakota	..	538
Florida	8	1,219	Ohio	71	6,863
Georgia	32	3,725	Oklahoma	18	1,949
*Idaho	5	825	*Oregon	5	2,460
*Illinois	55	13,855	*Penn.	214	17,184
*Indiana	37	7,832	Rhode Isl'd	4	598
Iowa	24	4,055	S. Carolina	8	546
Kansas	16	3,116	S. Dakota	4	785
Kentucky	17	2,651	Tennessee	15	2,019
Louisiana	7	1,565	Texas	41	5,339
Maine	3	704	*Utah	5	1,456
Maryland	17	1,161	Vermont	..	94
Mass.	78	6,668	Virginia	14	1,165
*Michigan	38	6,695	Washington	37	1,837
Minnesota	29	3,072	West Va.	4	1,491
Mississippi	6	881	Wisconsin	17	1,644
Missouri	48	6,482	*Wyoming	5	539
*Montana	19	1,206			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained for July 18, 1,276.
Total obtained since April 1, 151,319.

WARN PLATTSBURG CAMPERS

Must Not Visit Vermont on Account of Paralysis Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 19.—Owing to the presence of infantile paralysis in Vermont, Colonel Wolf issued orders today forbidding any members of the Plattsburg garrison and training camp to visit that State without the written permission of the commanding officer. More than seventy cases of poliomyelitis have been reported in Vermont, and the medical officers at the Plattsburg post hospital received a cautionary telegram from Surgeon General Gorgas on the subject. As yet no cases of infantile paralysis have been reported on the New York side of Lake Champlain.

It was said at camp headquarters today that hereafter all men detailed to aviation schools would be sent to the school at Princeton, N. J. The men under orders to leave for aviation duty next Saturday will go to Princeton instead of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to the new instructions. In the New York contingent Penrose V. Stout and J. D. Sibley will leave Saturday in place of W. E. Tuttle and G. A. Mullinger, while Leonard L. Stanley will take the place of W. W. Pinney of the New England camp.

The thirty-two officers' boards appointed yesterday by Colonel Wolf to recommend candidates for commissions will begin their work of classification tomorrow. The men at the camp will be placed in the following groups: Those qualifying for commissions in the National Army, additional reserve officers, provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular army, men suitable for the Quartermaster Corps, ordnance officers, intelligence officers, candidates for machine-gun instruction, candidates for aviation ground schools, possible students in the aviation section of the Signal Corps enlisted reserve, men who should have further instruction at second officers' training camps, and men who should be discharged.

Exclusive of the men selected for aviation, the number of whom is indefinite, the Plattsburg camp will be called upon to supply 3,145 officers in different branches of the service. The list of those recommended for commissions will be ready Aug. 1, and the men will be commissioned at the close of camp, Aug. 14.

The First New England battery had sub-calibre practice today with three-inch field pieces, aiming at targets floating in Lake Champlain.

R. L. Potter of the New York regiment was released from the camp today on account of physical disability. A New England candidate was discharged for personal and official reasons.

TURKS TALK OF REPRISALS.

Angry at Consul's Report That Students Were Detained Here.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London, July 19.)—Dr. Achmed Emin Bey, editor of the Constantinople Daily Sabah, one of a party of Turkish journalists who are guests of the German Government, told The Associated Press today that the Turkish Government withdrew the special train arranged for Americans who wished to depart from Turkey as a result of a report made by the former Turkish Consul General at New York on his arrival at Constantinople that the American Government had refused to permit Turkish students in New York to return with the officials.

"There is much feeling in Turkey as a result of the action of the United States," said he, "and reprisals are being urged in some quarters. When the break came our Government offered to place at the disposal of American citizens a special train in which they might travel in comfort on their way to Switzerland. After we learned the attitude in America toward the Turkish students the Government withdrew the offer of travel accommodations.

"When the war began our Government closed the English, French, and Russian schools and seized their property. Robert College at Constantinople, (an American institution,) was not molested, and is still open.

"About 400 Americans are still in Turkey."

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The impression that Turkish students were prevented from leaving the United States arose from an ambiguous report on the subject forwarded to Constantinople by a neutral diplomat. The matter has been arranged to Turkey's satisfaction.

CALL TO ALLIED SOCIALISTS.

French Group Invites Them to Confer on Stockholm Proposals.

PARIS, July 19.—At a meeting of the French Parliamentary Socialist group at which Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, was present, it was decided that it was of the greatest interest for Socialists of Allied Governments to come to an agreement on all points which might eventually be discussed at the Stockholm Conference.

It was, accordingly, resolved to call preliminary conferences in Paris of representatives of the allied Socialists. Telegrams were sent to members now in London and to British Socialist organizations asking their adhesion to such a preliminary conference.

DRIVE TURKS 12 MILES.

British, Despite Great Heat, Continue Advance in Mesopotamia.

LONDON, July 19.—An official report relating to the Mesopotamian campaign was issued tonight, showing a considerable British advance. The report reads:

On July 11 one of our columns engaged a Turkish force in the direction of Ramadies, on the Euphrates. After a short action, in which considerable loss was inflicted on the Turks, a further advance was broken off by us owing to the extreme heat. As a result of these operations we have been able to advance about twelve miles up the Euphrates in the last ten days.

WAGNER OFFERS SHIP TO THE RED CROSS

Suggests the Muskegon, Once Accused of Being a German U-Boat Feeder.

RED CROSS DELAYS REPLY

Organization Would Save $100,000, Mr. Wagner Says, by Accepting the Freighter.

Richard C. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place, who was named in connection with the sending of freighters to the South Atlantic to assist German submarines and raiders, has offered the free use of one of these freighters to the American Red Cross for the transportation of relief supplies from the United States to France. The freighter is the Muskegon, one of the so-called "submarine feeders" mentioned in the charges, which were investigated by officials at Washington but not proved.

Mr. Wagner tendered the use of the Muskegon, it was learned yesterday, through George S. Dearborn, President of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, and his brokers, D. B. Dearborn & Co., steamship agents. Several days ago D. W. Cook, Vice President of the Erie Railroad Company, now engaged in Red Cross work with the War Council at Washington, appealed to Mr. Dearborn for assistance in finding a steamship for the Red Cross. The society had many supplies on hand which, Mr. Cook explained, could not be sent to Europe because all the ships in the service of the Red Cross were in use to capacity, and because cargo space on other craft was difficult to get.

Mr. Dearborn turned the appeal over to his brokers with instructions to do everything possible to assist the Red Cross, and D. B. Dearborn & Co. sent out circular letters to ship owners and steamship companies, asking if they knew where the relief organization could find a ship. One of these letters found its way to Mr. Wagner, who replied promptly that the American Transatlantic Company was willing to help the Red Cross to the extent of supplying it with a steamship for one round trip without cost to the society.

Mr. Wagner called attention to the fact that by accepting this offer the society would save $100,000, which it would have to pay for such a vessel as the Muskegon for one round trip. The letter containing this offer was turned over to Mr. Cook, who wrote to the American Transatlantic Company praising its generosity, and adding that the offer probably would be accepted, and that as soon as a decision was reached Mr. Wagner would be notified. No acceptance had been received up to last night.

The American Transatlantic Company was organized soon after the beginning of the war. Mr. Wagner, its President, formerly lived in Milwaukee, where he was the head for a time of the Wisconsin Beet Sugar Company. Before coming to New York City and organizing the shipping company he spent some time in Germany, according to a news dispatch from Milwaukee, published at the time the charges were made.

The charges against the Muskegon were made by the crew of a sister ship, the Manitowoc, also owned by the American Transatlantic Company. These two steamships and the Ollaguash, also owned by the company, left New York last March with general cargoes for Buenos Aires, according to Mr. Wagner, but to assist submarines, according to the crew of the Manitowoc. All three were detained for a time at St. Thomas while the Navy Department investigated the charges made by the crew of the Manitowoc. Mr. Wagner denied that his vessels were assisting German submarines and said the charges were inspired by a desire for revenge on the part of some of the Manitowoc's sailors, who had been dismissed. The Navy Department finally released the vessels.

Before that three other vessels of the company had been seized by the British Admiralty, and the others were blacklisted, on the ground that the American Transatlantic Company was backed by German money and was really in German service.

Mr. Wagner replied to these and other charges by offering a reward of $10,000 to any one who could prove that the company was not thoroughly American or that it was not composed entirely of American interests.

Asked yesterday about his offer to the Red Cross, Mr. Wagner said the Muskegon could carry a cargo of 4,800 tons. She was now at a port in Chile, loading nitrate for Boston. She would reach New York in about two weeks and be ready for service with the Red Cross about the middle of August.

"But we have not received an acceptance of our reply yet," said Mr. Wagner. "If the American Red Cross desires to avail itself of the offer the Muskegon is at its disposal."

GEM THEFT PUZZLES POLICE

Jewels and Furs Valued at $21,000 Stolen Three Months Ago.

The police have been unable to solve the theft of jewels, furs, and silver, valued at $21,000, from the apartment of Miss Charlotte C. Castner, 133 East Seventy-third Street, more than three months ago, it was learned yesterday. She notified the Detective Bureau and the case was assigned to the Third Branch. Repeated inquiries about the matter brought the response that the police were working on the case. Miss Castner was told not to let it get in the newspapers. She has notified Commissioner Woods of the case.

Miss Castner went to the Waldorf on the afternoon of April 15 to dine with friends. From there she went to the opera, and did not reach her home until late at night, when she found that her apartment had been ransacked. Among the missing articles were a necklace valued at $8,000, another necklace worth $3,000, and a brooch she valued at $3,500.

H. C. BALDWIN TO BELLEVUE.

Man Said to be a Relative of Bishop Potter in Psycopathic Ward.

Henry C. Baldwin, 27 years old, who is said to be a relative of the late Bishop Potter, was committed to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for observation last night by Magistrate Appleton in the Men's Night Court, where he was brought on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge when released from the hospital.

The young man was committed to the hospital at the request of a sister, whose attorney told the Magistrate that he had created a disturbance earlier in the afternoon in the office of James Roach, a private detective at 220 Broadway. The attorney did not state the reason Baldwin had gone to the detective's office. Baldwin protested at first when the commitment to Bellevue was suggested, but later acquiesced. He said that in the last year he had spent $28,000 which he inherited from his father.

U. S. Express Distributes Assets.

The United States Express Company has declared a fourth and partial distribution of assets amounting to $2 a share, payable Aug. 11. This brings the total disbursements to more than 50 per cent. of the assets of the company, and means that on the date of payment stockholders will receive the sum of $200,000, making the total to date $5,000,000.

WOMAN NAMED FOR MAYOR.

Election of Mrs. Marion N. Horwitz in Moore Haven, Fla., Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

MOORE HAVEN, Fla., July 19.—This town, the only suffrage town in the State of Florida, today decided to add to its distinction by electing a woman Mayor. Mrs. Marion N. Horwitz was nominated for Mayor in the Democratic primaries, which is equivalent to election. Indeed, no opposing candidate has been put forward.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Mrs. Marion N. Horwitz is the widow of George Quintard Horwitz, a widely known Philadelphia attorney who died last Fall. She is a daughter of the late Daniel Newhall, an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has many relatives who are socially prominent in Philadelphia.

Before the death of her husband Mrs. Horwitz was one of the leaders of the Emergency Aid Committee, which directed the greater part of the war relief work in Philadelphia before the Red Cross took charge on the entrance of this nation into the conflict.

In her work for the emergency aid, which includes committees for relief in France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia, and other nations, Mrs. Horwitz displayed great executive ability, and when she took over a Florida farm that her husband had purchased shortly before his death her friends were not at all surprised that she made a success of it.

GERMANS ARRESTED IN OHIO

Aliens Reported Listed Under Guise of Employment Bureau.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Fritz Baumgaertner, recently Superintendent of the Lake Erie Iron Works and a member of several exclusive Cleveland clubs, was arrested today at his home by the Federal authorities on orders from Washington, and the announcement was made that he would be interned for the period of the war. Several weeks ago he failed to get a permit as a subject of Germany to remain at his position as Superintendent.

Baumgaertner, who, it is reported, was at one time connected with the Krupp works in Germany, is said to have been asked by German interests in South America to head a movement to establish a German arms factory there. He is credited with having been active in listing Ohio Germans under the guise of an employment bureau.

Fred D. Schmidt, a German electrical engineer, and Arthur Froelich and Max Koch, I. W. W. agitators, were also held and ordered interned by Federal agents under orders of the Department of Justice.

The exact cause of Baumgaertner's arrest and the previous refusal to grant him a parole permit are mysterious. Schmidt is said to have sought employment at different times in arms and munitions factories in this section, and had been trailed by Government authorities for several months.

BROTHERS DIE A DAY APART.

Charles Schmeiser Was Postmaster of Stapleton, S. I., Under Taft.

Charles and Frederick Schmeiser, brothers, who came to this country when young men from Germany and settled in Stapleton, S. I., died within twenty-four hours of each other, Frederick on Wednesday, in his fifty-first year, following an operation, and his brother, who was 65 years old, yesterday, after a brief illness.

Charles commenced here as an architect, but became active in politics and was made Postmaster of Stapleton under President Taft. He was later appointed Plan Examiner for the Department of Buildings. Frederick Schmeiser had been a hotel proprietor on Staten Island for many years.

Right Rev. Mgr. John O'Brien.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—The Right Rev. Mgr. John O'Brien, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, and founder of the Sacred Heart Review, died here tonight at the age of 79 years. Mgr. O'Brien was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1850. He was educated at St. Charles's College, Baltimore, and St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y. He had been pastor of Sacred Heart Church here since 1873. In 1888 he founded and edited until recently The Sacred Heart Review. He was made a domestic prelate with the title of Monsignor by Pope Pius X. in 1909. Mgr. O'Brien had been a member of Cambridge School and Park Commissions for many years.

Gustavo Garcia Menocal.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 19.—Gustavo Garcia Menocal, brother of President Mario G. Menocal and Representative in Congress from the Province of Matanzas, died at his home near Havana last night. He bore the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Cuban war of independence.

Barry Maxwell, Comedian, Dies.

Barry Maxwell, a widely known comedian, for many years under the management of Cohan & Harris, died yesterday at the Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, S. I., in his seventieth year. Mr. Maxwell had been in failing health for some time and took up his residence at the Actors' Fund Home three weeks ago.

Obituary Notes.

INNIS TOWNSEND, for many years with diamond firms in the Maiden Lane district and for three years President of the Brotherhood of Traveling Jewelers, died yesterday at the Stern Hospital following an operation for appendicitis, in his forty-seventh year.

GEORGE WEIDNER, one of the organizers of the Diogenes Brewing Company, of which he was Vice President, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 1,544 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Weidner was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and an old member of Teutonia Lodge, No. 617, F. and A. M.

JOHN MARTIN SCHLOEN, auditor of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, in Manhattan, and a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 516 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his fortieth year.

WILLIAM C. DOBLER, formerly for thirty years in the employ of the Alfred Benjamin Company and one of the organizers of St. Peter's Dramatic Association of St. Peter's R. C. Church in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,614 East Ninth Street, Flatbush, on Wednesday.

Miss FANNIE E. BEST, for nineteen years a school teacher in Staten Island, died in Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday. She was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., where the interment will be made.

J. EVERETT VINCENT, 56 years old, in the accident, fire and health insurance business in Brooklyn, died at his Summer home in Freehold, N. J., on Tuesday. Mr. Vincent's Brooklyn home was at 1,714 Seventy-fifth Street. He left a widow.

EDWARD JAMES BARBER, a clerk in the Jamaica branch of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died in that village on Wednesday, aged 62 years.

Captain WILLIAM E. FARROW, commander of the trading ship Adelaide Barbour, is dead at Barbados of tropical fever, according to messages received by his father, Captain John O. Farrow of Saco, Me. The vessel was homeward bound from Africa.

AARON SHAPIRO, head of the Manhattan Clothing Company, Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue, is dead at his home, 64 East Ninetieth Street, in his fifty-third year. Mr. Shapiro was a member of the Masonic order and other organizations.

FRANK M. ECKHARDT, who was manager of the United States Card Company, died suddenly on Wednesday at the Harlem Hospital in his thirty-fifth year. Mr. Eckhardt was a member of the Harlem Baptist Church.

E. AVERY BREWSTER, prominent in the wholesale and retail drug business of New England, died on Wednesday at his Summer home at Duxbury, Mass. Mr. Brewster held a controlling interest in several large concerns.

Mrs. AUGUSTA WASSERCHEID, widow of Frederick Wasserscheid, who was a professor of art, died on Tuesday at her home, 325 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Wasserscheid was an active church worker.

JOHN McGOWAN, 75 years old, who served throughout the civil war, died on Wednesday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.

Mrs. GEORGE B. LORING, 72 years old, widow of George B. Loring, who was Commissioner of Agriculture in the Cabinet of President Garfield and later American Minister to Portugal, died yesterday at her home, the Hendrik Hudson Apartments. Mrs. Loring was the daughter of Isaac Smith, one of the founders of the Union League Club.

WALDRON WILLIAMS DIES AT SUMMER HOME

Retired Merchant Was Former Chairman of Democratic Committee of Westchester.

Waldron Williams, a former member of the firm of Ichabod T. Williams & Sons, lumber merchants, died yesterday at his Summer home, Stonehouse, in Kirby Lane, Rye, N. Y., in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Williams had been ill for several weeks, and death was due to anaemia. He was born in this city, the son of the late Ichabod T. Williams and Elizabeth Skelding Williams.

Since his retirement from active business six years ago Mr. Williams had been interested in the dehydration and conservation of food products here. He was likewise interested in the local affairs of Rye and Westchester County. He was President of the Board of Health of Rye and had been Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Westchester. He was also a member of the Rye Home Defense Battalion and was active in Red Cross work there.

Mr. Williams was Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Miantonomoh Club, recently organized, and representing the members he offered the club site on Manursing Island in Long Island Sound to the Government for use as an aviation field.

Mr. Williams was graduated at Columbia in 1885, and was a member of the University, the Aero, the Racquet, Lawyers', and Apawamis Clubs. He married Miss Josephine Hotchkiss, by whom he is survived, with three daughters, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., the Misses Joy and Hope Williams, and one son, Barent Waldron Williams.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ELLIOTT.—July 12, 143 Freeman St., Brookline, Mass., to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Alexander Elliott, a son.

Engaged.

BERGER—ADELSON.—Mr. Lewis Adelson announces the engagement of his daughter, Madeline V., to Mr. Harry M. Berger of St. Louis, Mo.

Married.

BURBECK—WINTNER.—Helene Wintner, daughter of Rev. Leopold Wintner, formerly of Brooklyn, to Frank Burbeck, July 19, 1917.

CAWLEY—FIELD.—On Wednesday, July 18, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, Lucia Ethelwynne Field, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius James Field of Prospect Place, Brooklyn, to Samuel James Cawley, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel James Cawley of Dean St.

COKE-JEPHCOTT—PRESTON.—Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mary M. Preston to Norman Coke-Jephcott of Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Monday, April 23, at the Church of the Ascension, New York City.

GIBBS—STEED.—On Wednesday, July 18, 1917, in St. Paul's Chapel, by the Rev. Thomas J. Crosby, Angelica Duer Gibbs to Ewing Steed.

HARTMAN—DRAZIEN.—On July 12, 1917, Miss Sara Drazien married to Ben Hartman.

MABON—OUTWATER.—At Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, by the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon, July 19, Mrs. Margaret Burnham Outwater to S. Cliffton Mabon.

Died.

BEAUGARD.—On Thursday, July 19, 1917, Charlotte, widow of the late Yves Beaugard, in her 74th year. Funeral Saturday, 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 600 Oak Tree Place, Bronx.

BENWELL.—At Denver, Col., on Tuesday, July 17, Emily Freeman, beloved mother of Oswald F. Benwell and widow of the late George A. Benwell.

CADWALLADER.—At New York, on the 18th inst., Ellsworth Manning Cadwallader, husband of Ella Cadwallader, (nee Rockhill,) in the 55th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services Friday evening at 8 o'clock, 153 East 44th St. Interment Bordentown, N. J.

CANNON.—On July 18, 1917, after a short illness, Louise M. H., widow of the late Newton Cannon, in her 75th year. Services at the residence of her son, 1,786 Clay Av., Bronx, Friday evening, July 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CHUR.—July 19, 1917, Harry Gillam Chur. Notice of funeral later.

CLYNES.—On Tuesday, July 17, 1917, Thomas Clynes, member of Traffic A, New York City Police Department; also member of Honor Legion, New York City Police Department; native of Caramore, County Mayo, Ireland, beloved husband of Cecelia Clynes, (nee Cosgrove,) and father of Mrs. Thomas Fallon and James, Thomas, and William Clynes. Funeral from his late residence, 83 Morton St., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 20, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Epiphany, South Ninth St. and Bedford Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CUNNINGHAM.—Obadiah N., 33d year. Funeral services Friday evening, 8 o'clock, at 275 East 168th St.

DAVID.—July 19, Jesse David, (nee Marthness,) at her residence, 410 West End Av., beloved wife of Samuel David, beloved mother of Alfred and Peri David and Gladys Mendelson. Funeral private. Omit flowers. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FLEISCHHAUER.—Eliza Fleischhauer, at Woodmere, L. I., Tuesday, July 18, widow of Julius Fleischhauer, beloved mother of Carrie Mautner, Nora Kahn, Rose Magnin, and Blanche Freeman. Funeral private.

GODONE.—At Norfolk, Conn., on Thursday, July 19, Ella Curtis Godone, widow of the late Angelo Godone. Funeral services will be held at 12 o'clock Saturday, July 21, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Norfolk, Conn. Interment private.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday morning, July 18, 1917, at the Hotel Ashton, Mrs. Janie M. Graham, widow of the late John Graham. Funeral services at the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, 2d Av. and 7th St., New York, 10 o'clock Saturday morning, 21st inst.

HART.—July 18, 1917, Amelia Sheffield, daughter of the late Henry S. and Mary E. Hart of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral and interment Friday afternoon, July 20, at 4:30 o'clock, in family burial lot at Saybrook, Conn.

HARTMAN.—Natalie, daughter of Lee Foster and Estelle Bosch Hartman of Montclair, N. J., at Bradley Beach, N. J., July 17. Services private. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

HEILPERN.—On Wednesday, July 18, 1917, Theodore Heilpern, beloved husband of Annie Heilpern (nee Heiligman) and devoted father of Bertha, Henry, George, and Raymond. Funeral services Friday morning, July 20, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 1,018 Hoe Av., Bronx. Cremation at Fresh Pond, Long Island. Friends and relatives are invited to the services. Please omit flowers.

HESSEL.—Jac, after a short illness, beloved son of Herman and brother of Helen Kuraman, Sidney, Ira, and Carrie Hessel. Funeral services Friday, July 20, at chapel of Rodef Sholem, Union Field, Cypress Hills, at 2 P. M.

LORING.—On July 19, Anna Smith, widow of George B. Loring. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Saturday, July 21, at 2 P. M.

McCALLUM.—Suddenly, on July 17, 1917, Lee McCallum. Funeral from his late residence, 143 Penn St., Brooklyn, Friday, July 20, 8 P. M. Interment private.

McCURRY.—July 17, James Harrison, 30 years. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Building, Friday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MARCH.—July 18, 1917, at Orange, N. J., Charles Freeman, son of Rachel B. and the late John Plummer March and husband of Caroline Tillinghast. Funeral private.

MAXWELL.—Barry. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

O'REILLY.—In Jersey City, suddenly, at his residence, 587 Jersey Avenue, on July 17, 1917, Hugh J., beloved son of the late Hugh and Ann O'Reilly. Funeral on Saturday, July 21, at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

RAHM.—Suddenly, at Rye, N. Y., July 18, Bertha Anna Rahm. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. Ludwig, 1,222 Madison Av., N. Y. City, on Friday, 8 P. M.

ROSENTHAL.—Thursday, at 7 P. M., Martha S. of 767 Dawson St., beloved wife of Charles E. and devoted mother of Marion Glass and Dr. J. M. Rosenthal and Marcelle Rosenthal. Burial private.

SANFORD.—At Katonah, N. Y., July 18, 1917, E. Starr Sanford, aged 55 years. Funeral services at Chapel, Worcester Cemetery, Danbury, Conn., on Saturday morning, July 21, at 11 o'clock.

SCHEIDECKER.—On July 19, suddenly, Lena Scheidecker, wife of the late Charles Scheidecker, in her 54th year. Services at her late residence, 227 Audubon Av., Saturday evening, 8 P. M. Interment private.

SELIGMAN.—On July 19, 1917, Adolphe Seligman, in his 67th year. Funeral from his late residence, 433 West 204th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. Interment Maimonides Cemetery.

Died.

SMILLIE.—At her home, July 18, Jessie Bourne, aged 57 years. Funeral private. Plainfield, N. J., papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On July 19, Innes Lauchlan, 46 years, husband of Emma Townsend. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Saturday, 11 A. M. Interment private.

TUCH.—On July 19, in her 54th year, Rose, (nee Thorman,) beloved wife of Meyer H. and devoted mother of Elfrieda Cohn and Clarice Weill. Funeral private, from her late residence, Lorraine St., Mamaroneck. Interment New Haven, Conn., on Sunday, July 22.

WELLS.—On July 19, 1917, after a lingering illness, Catherine A., (nee Cooney,) beloved wife of Frederick Wells and mother of John, Mary E., and Louis E. She was a native of Roxboro, County Roscommon, Ireland. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from her late residence, 129 North Oxford St., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Sacred Heart, where requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WILKEN.—July 19, 1917, at 587 Riverside Drive, New York City, Eliza, wife of George Wilken, aged 72 years. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—On Thursday morning, July 19, at his residence, Rye, New York, Waldron Williams, beloved husband of Josephine Hotchkiss Williams, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his home on Kirby Lane, Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, July 21, at 11:15 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 10:03 A. M., returning from Rye at 12:24 P. M. Conveyances will be provided on arrival of train.

WILLIAMS.—On July 19, James, beloved husband of Harriett and father of James, Elizabeth, and Harriett. Services at his late residence, 11 Manhattan St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Sunday at 2 P. M., St. Michael's Cemetery.

WOOD.—At her home in Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, Anna Kimber, daughter of William K. and Louise K. Wood. Interment at Greenwood on Friday at 4:30 P. M.

BUCKLEY.—Maria, 74 East 94th St., July 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
COTTER.—Elizabeth, 555 West 41st St., July 17. Funeral today.
DICKSIDE.—John H., 55 Liberty St., July 17, aged 57.
DORR.—William G., July 18. Funeral 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx, today, private.
FORTMULLER.—Frederick, 374 East 138th St., July 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
GLISE.—Ida C., St. Elizabeth's Hospital, July 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
GUNDERSON.—Anton, 306 East 11th St., July 18, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KUHN.—Genevieve, 998 Ogden Av., Bronx, July 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
LEPAIN.—August, July 17, aged 54. Funeral 162 West 15th St., today, 2 P. M.
LUDLOW.—John, 336 East 24th St., July 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCHUBACH.—Rosa, German Hospital, July 18. Funeral notice later.
SCHUDTER.—Mary, 230 East 70th St., July 18.
WILSON.—Ida M., July 18. Funeral service 304 West 126th St., today.

Brooklyn.

BAHR.—Meta A., 678 De Kalb Av., July 18, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
BARBER.—Edward J., 85 Willow St., July 18, aged 62.
BERG.—William F., 507 Central Av., July 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DONNELLY.—Charles, 88 4th Place, July 18, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
JENSEN.—Frederick, July 17. Funeral 4,403 18th Av.
JUNGE.—Matilda, 274 Himrod St., July 17, aged 63. Funeral today.
LEVISCHER.—Louis, 1,829 Catalpa Av., July 17, aged 51.
McDONNELL.—Stephen H., 1,442 Pacific St., July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MANLEY.—Daniel, 96 Luquer St., July 18. Funeral July 22.
O'BRIEN.—Michael J., 266 49th St., July 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
PARSELS.—Harold, 417 Rogers Av., July 18. Funeral service today.
REINHARDT.—William, 204 Powers St., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RODEN.—Robert E., 281 McDougal St., July 18. Funeral July 22.
ROZANSKI.—Stanislaus, July 18. Funeral 152 27th St., today.
STUART.—William J., 498 Clinton St., July 19. Funeral today.
SULLIVAN.—John, 713 East 5th St., July 18. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
SUPERSON.—Sophie, Kings County Hospital, July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
VELTUNG.—Elizabeth, 263 Eldert St., July 18, aged 77. Funeral service tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAKER.—Ella, 315 Whiton St., Jersey City, July 19.
BURKITT.—William, Newark, July 18. Funeral notice later.
CASSEL.—Susan S., 879 South 16th St., Newark, July 18, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.
CERVENEY.—Marie, 423 Spring St., West Hoboken, July 17, aged 55.
CONNERTON.—John, 70 Arlington St., Newark, July 18, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
FISCHER.—Charles J., 459 Germania Av., Jersey City, July 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
FOSTER.—George W., 108 Hamilton St., Newark, July 17. Funeral today.
HAVRAN.—Andrew, Newark, July 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HERTLEIN.—George, 3,434 Boulevard, Jersey City, July 18, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow.
LAW.—Mammie, 219 Pine St., Jersey City, July 18. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
PETERMANN.—Bertha, 308 Malone St., West Hoboken, July 18, aged 19.
SHANAHAN.—Annie, 30 Hartford St., Newark, July 18, aged 17.
WITTIG.—Max, 476 South St., Newark, July 18, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

Long Island.

BRAZEL.—Edward P., Woodhaven, July 18. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
HYATT.—Mrs. Leondor, Ozone Park, July 18. Funeral tomorrow.
NEWMANN.—Susan, Woodside, July 17. Funeral tomorrow.
WELLS.—Marjorie, Richmond Hill, July 17, aged 19.

In Memoriam.

COOKE.—Solemn requiem mass in memory of Sara Louis Cooke at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., on Saturday, July 21, at 10:45 A. M.

BARRY.—Jennie, mass Transfiguration Church, today, 9 A. M.
BURKE.—Margaret, mass St. Patrick's Church, today, 8 A. M.
McGUIRE.—Thomas, mass St. Columba's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.
MORAN.—Joseph, mass St. Columba's Church, tomorrow, 8 A. M.
NICHOLAS.—John L., mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

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YANKEES ARE SHUT OUT BY TIGERS AND FALL INTO SECOND DIVISION

YANKS LOSE BERTH IN FIRST DIVISION

Tigers Beat Donovan's Clan by 2 to 0 and Deprive It of Fourth Place.

DAUSS PROVES A PUZZLE

Veteran Allows Wild Bill's Men Only Three Hits and Is Tight with Men on Bases.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—After moving along in first division society from the opening game of the pennant campaign the Yankees today fell back into the second division. The Tigers by taking the opener of a five-game series pulled themselves up into fourth place and backed the Yankees down into fifth position. The score this afternoon was 2 to 0.

George Dauss's pitching was the main factor in this latest setback of the Donovan boys. The veteran held the Yankees to three hits, one in the fifth inning and two in the eighth, and had the knack of making the New Yorkers play dead when runners were within scoring distance. Despite the scarcity of hits Donovan's team was not lacking in opportunities to score.

Two Yanks walked, three more were hit, and two reached first base on errors, and accordingly Dauss had plenty of chances to show his worth with men on the sacks. Nick Cullop also served up some fancy flinging, but it was hardly in the class with that shown by the Detroit veteran. Nick kept the Tigers' blows well scattered, and was a real puzzle except in the second inning. Two runs in this frame, however, made the victory easy when coupled with the brand of pitching which Dauss flashed all through the game.

Caldwell Twists Ankle.

Two Yanks were forced to retire before the pastime was over, one at the special request of Umpire Harry McCormick and the other through injury. Nunamaker, who had made several complaints about McCormick's judgment on balls and strikes in the early innings, went a bit too far in the fifth while Vitt was at bat, and McCormick shooed him off to the Bastile. In the eighth Ray Caldwell, serving as a pinch-hitter, shot a double into right field, but turned his right ankle sliding into second base, and had to retire from the game. Gilhooley ran for Caldwell, but not very far.

The Tigers did all the scoring of the afternoon in the second inning. Veach led off with a lusty triple far over Miller's head in right field. Cullop with two strikes on Heilman sent up a slow one and Heilman lined it to centre for a single, scoring Veach.

Harper's sacrifice advanced Heilman to second, a short-passed ball by Nunamaker put him on third, and he won a close decision at the plate when Marsans threw in after getting Young's fly in centre. After this inning the Tigers got only one runner to third base. Love pitched the final inning after Cullop gave way to a pinch-hitter in the Yanks' half of the eighth.

Yanks Miss Chance.

The Yanks had a chance in the first inning when High was hit and got around to third on Maisel's sacrifice and Peck's infield out. Pipp's strike-out ended the inning. Peck filed out in the third with runners on first and second and two out.

In the fourth Pipp was safe on a fumble by Vitt, and went to third when Veach threw to the stand after catching Baker's drive. Vitt got Marsans's grounder and threw Pipp out at the plate. In the seventh Marsans walked with one out, stole second, and got an extra base on Stanage's poor throw, but Miller fouled out and Walters popped to Young.

The big chance came in the eighth. Hendryx batted for Cullop and singled to left, High forced Hendryx, Dauss to Young. Caldwell, batting for Maisel, doubled to right, and High went to third, Peck hit to Vitt, who threw High out at the plate, and Dauss tossed out Pipp.

The teams will play a double-header Saturday.

The score:

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	0	2	3	2	High,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	1	5	Maisel,2b	2	0	0	3	1
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Bauman,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Veach,lf	3	1	1	2	0	P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	1	6
Heilman,1b	4	1	1	8	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	13	1
Harper,rf	2	0	0	1	0	Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Young,2b	2	0	0	4	2	Marsans,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Stanage,c	3	0	1	6	1	Miller,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Dauss,p	1	0	1	0	4	N'maker,c	1	0	1	0	2
						Walters,c	2	0	0	1	1
						Cullop,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aHendryx	1	0	1	0	0
						bCaldwell	1	0	1	0	0
						cGilhooley	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	26	2	7	27	16	Total....	29	0	3	24	15

a Batted for Cullop in eighth.
b Batted for Maisel in eighth.
c Ran for Caldwell in eighth.
Errors—Vitt, Veach, Young, Stanage, Miller.

Detroit .... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—2
New York .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Caldwell. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Marsans, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Harper, Maisel, Bush, Veach. Sacrifice fly—Young. Double plays—Dauss, Bush and Heilman; Walters, Pipp and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; Cullop, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 6 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; Love, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (High, Miller.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin, and Owens.

BROWNS SOLVE JOHNSON.

St. Louis Bunches Hits on Washington Star to Win, 4 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—St. Louis bunched hits off Johnson today and beat Washington, 4 to 2. The Browns got two runs in the first inning on a base on balls, a sacrifice hit, a wild pitch, and three successive singles.

In the fourth Sisler tripled and scored on Jacobson's sacrifice fly. Three singles netted the locals one more in the seventh.

Washington got a run in the eighth on Judge's double, an out, and a single by Rice. In the ninth Leonard walked, went to third on a wild pitch, and scored on Lavan's low throw to first.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A).	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON (A).	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	2	2	0	Judge,1b	5	1	1	8	2
Austin,3b	3	0	0	0	1	Shanks,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Sloan,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	6	1	Rice,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Severeid,c	3	0	1	9	0	Foster,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Magee,2b	4	0	0	2	4	Menosky,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Jacobson,cf	2	1	1	4	0	Leonard,3b	2	1	0	0	3
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	4	2
Sothoron,p	3	0	1	1	0	Johnson,p	4	0	1	2	0
Total......	29	4	8	27	7	Total....	33	2	5	24	11

Errors—Lavan, Menosky.

Washington .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
St. Louis .... 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 .—4

Two-base hits—Johnson, Judge. Three-base hit—Sisler. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Sacrifice fly—Jacobson. Left on bases—Washington, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; Sothoron, 4. Earned runs—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 3. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; Sothoron, 5. Wild pitches—Sothoron, Johnson. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 3; Portland, 1.
New Haven, 2; Portland, 1.
Lawrence, 4; Hartford, 0.
Springfield, 11; Bridgeport, 1.

American Association.

Toledo, 5; Minneapolis, 4.
Toledo, 8; Minneapolis, 2.
Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Columbus, 7; St. Paul, 2.
Indianapolis, 3; Kansas City, 0.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 6; Little Rock, 1.
Atlanta, 5; Nashville, 1.
Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 1.
Chicago at New York.
(Postponed; rain.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; rain.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 2; New York, 0.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
(Postponed.)

Standing of the Clubs.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	50	26	.658
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
St. Louis	44	39	.530
Cincinnati	47	43	.522
Chicago	43	43	.500
Brooklyn	38	39	.494
Boston	32	46	.418
Pittsburgh	27	54	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	55	32	.632
Boston	52	32	.619
Cleveland	47	41	.534
Detroit	44	41	.518
New York	42	40	.512
Washington	33	50	.398
St. Louis	34	53	.391
Philadelphia	31	49	.387

Where They Play Today.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

RED SOX LEAD FROM START.

Gainor's Home Run Plays Large Part in Defeat of White Sox.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Boston defeated Chicago, 3 to 2, in the first game of the series here. Gainor connected with one of Williams's curves in the first inning after Barry had walked and drove the ball into the left field bleachers for a home run, which gave the visitors a two-run lead.

Ruth was hit hard, but managed to pitch his best ball in the pinches. His support also saved him on several occasions.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Walsh,cf	3	0	0	4	1	J. Collins,rf	5	0	0	3	2
Barry,2b	3	1	0	2	2	Weaver,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Gainor,1b	3	1	1	8	0	E. Collins,2b	3	0	1	3	1
Gardner,3b	4	1	4	0	3	Jackson,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	4	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	1	5	1
Scott,ss	4	0	2	2	2	Risberg,ss	4	1	1	5	1
Agnew,c	4	0	2	4	0	Schalk,c	4	0	2	9	2
Ruth,p	4	0	0	1	1	Williams,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aMcMullin	1	0	1	0	0
						Wolfgang,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
						cJenkins	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	33	3	10	27	9	Total....	34	2	8	27	8

a Batted for Williams in seventh.
b Ran for Schalk in ninth.
c Batted for Wolfgang in ninth.
Error—Wolfgang.

Boston .... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Chicago .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Gardner, (2,) Felsch. Three-base hit—Risberg. Home run—Gainor. Stolen base—Gardner. Double plays—Schalk and Gandil; J. Collins and Schalk. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; Ruth, 3; Wolfgang, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Ruth, 8 and 2 in 9; Wolfgang, 3 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Williams, 5; Ruth, 3. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

ERRORS COSTLY TO BRAVES.

Maranville Blunders Twice, Helping Pirates Win by 6 to 1.

BOSTON, July 19.—Cooper held Boston to four hits today, enabling Pittsburgh to win, 6 to 1, and to split even in the six-game series. Two errors by Maranville in the first two innings accounted for three runs.

Before the game President Haughton of the Boston Club presented Honus Wagner with an elaborate fishing outfit. In the first inning E. L. Ballinger, sporting editor of The Pittsburgh Post, who was standing in the press box, had his nose broken by a foul tip off Maranville's bat.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N).	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON (N).	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	3	0	1	6	0	M'r'ville,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Pitler,2b	5	1	2	1	1	Powell,cf	4	0	1	1	0
King,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Rehg,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Carey,cf	5	1	3	4	0	Kelly,lf	4	0	0	2	0
W.W'g'r,1b	5	0	0	8	0	Konet'y,1b	4	0	0	10	2
Ward,ss	3	1	1	1	2	Smith,3b	3	1	1	1	3
Debus,3b	4	1	2	1	3	Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Fischer,c	4	0	1	4	1	Tragesser,c	3	0	0	8	3
Cooper,p	4	1	1	0	1	Barnes,p	0	0	0	1	0
						Allen,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	0
						a Fitzpat'k	1	0	0	0	0
						b Magee	1	0	1	0	0
Totals...	38	6	12	27	8	Totals....	32	1	4	27	14

a Batted for Barnes in second.
b Batted for Allen in eighth.
Errors—W. Wagner, Ward, Maranville, (2,) Rawlings.

Pittsburgh .... 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—6
Boston .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—King, Carey, Smith. Stolen bases—Carey, (2,) Bigbee. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 2; Ragan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cooper, 4 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Barnes, 5 and 0 in 2; Allen, 6 and 3 in 6; Ragan, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Cooper, 8; Barnes, 1; Allen, 4. Wild pitches—Allen, 3. Passed ball—Tragesser. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Robins-Cards Game Postponed.

The final game of the series between Wilbert Robinson's champion Dodgers and Miller Huggins' St. Louis athletes, scheduled for yesterday at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, was postponed on account of rain and will be played as part of a double-header on Aug 23.

Rain Keeps Giants Idle.

Rain yesterday afternoon kept the Giants and Chicago's Cubs idle. It was the final game of the series, and the Giants will meet the Pirates this afternoon at the Polo Grounds.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 0	5	9	2
Rochester	0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	9	1

Second Game.

Rochester	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 .	4	5	3
Newark	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0	3	8	4

AT BUFFALO.

Richmond	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	3	9	4
Buffalo	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	6	6

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 .	4	7	1
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	5	2

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal	0 3 1 0 4 2 1 0 .	11	17	1
Baltimore	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	5	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	50	31	.617
Providence	50	34	.595
Toronto	48	36	.571
Baltimore	46	38	.548
Rochester	42	43	.494
Buffalo	36	51	.414
Richmond	33	50	.398
Montreal	30	52	.366

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.

New York State League.

Elmira, 6; Reading, 3.
Binghamton, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 6.
Scranton, 2; Syracuse, 1.

GIANTS Today with PITTSBURGH, 3:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

WAWBEEK FINISHES IN VAN BY A NOSE

Conquers H. P. Whitney's Rosie O'Grady in the Demoiselle Stakes at Empire City.

Harry Payne Whitney's Rosie O'Grady, the admitted queen of the two-year-olds and a racehorse well qualified to meet the best of the opposite sex, was beaten yesterday in the Demoiselle Stakes for two-year-old fillies, which was the feature of the Empire City card. Coupled with Mrs. Trubbel, another two-year-old, which ran in the colors of L. S. Thompson, though owned by Mr. Whitney, the prowess of Rosie O'Grady caused the entry to start at the prohibitive figures of 1 to 5. The reputation of the Empire City track for disposing of odds-on favorites was maintained when John Sanford's Wawbeek squeezed past the judges a nose in front of Rosie O'Grady.

In the press stand there was an outcry, as Rosie O'Grady was the outside horse favored by the angle, but there was no demonstration by the crowd on the lawn such as followed the two close decisions on Wednesday. It was the acumen of Buxton, the rider of Wawbeek, that gained the decision for his mount.

Three horses had emerged from the crowd, with A. H. Morris's Quietude showing the way, and Rosie O'Grady lapped on her as they made the turn. Wawbeek was a stride back, and Buxton anticipated the carrying out of Rosie O'Grady and steered a path for the inside. The two leaders bore out, and Wawbeek, saving much ground, shot through on the rail.

Robinson did his best with the gallant filly to make up the lost ground, but still was hampered in the run through the stretch by Quietude. The chasers of Wawbeek almost bumped in the last sixteenth, but Rosie O'Grady, getting clear, came on in determined fashion, to lose the verdict by a nose. Quietude was half a length in the rear.

It was another disastrous day for the supporters of the favorites, as only two of the public choices reached the judges in the van. Little Nearer captured the first race at odds of 8 to 1 and Emil Herz's Comsora, the choice in the second race, was shut out of the money, J. J. Moran's Aileen O gaining the verdict by a neck from the Brighton Stable's Paganini, which made all the pace.

Andrew Miller's Ticket, which has been a disappointment all the season, made good in the third race, when, starting an odds-on favorite, he won by ten lengths from Xylon and Dick Williams.

The last race was considered a good thing for the Sanford entry, Achilles and Sand Stone II., but the coup was spoiled when Ryan, on Piraeus, carried Achilles wide at the home turn and P. A. Clark's Battle, shooting through on the rail, ran up from fourth to first place, and maintained his advantage, to win by a length and a half from Achilles.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $735 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.
Little Nearer, R. L. Ahles's b. g., aged, 118 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalia, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and 4 to 5, (W. Knapp)....1st
Battle Abbey, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3, 104, by Hastings-Busy Lass, 7 to 10 and out, (A. Shuttinger)....2[d]
Onwa, Emil Herz's ch. c., 3, 111, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, out for third, (F. Robinson)....3[d]
Right and Bond also ran. Hanobaler scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; purse $685; five furlongs. Time—1:03.
Aileen O., J. J. Moran's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Celt-Frantic, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (B. Kleeger)....1st
Paganini, Brighton Stable's br. c., 110, by Plaudit-American Girl, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, (M. Rowan)....2[d]
Billet Doux, James Butler's ch. f., 112, by Star Shoot-Love Note, 6 to 2 third, (L. Lyke)....3[d]
Comsora, June Bug, *Pinehurst, Rapid Firer, Low Degree, *Cruelty, and Elizabeth H. also ran. Frances Crawford and Josie A. scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Morrisania Handicap, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 4-5.
Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3 years, 115 pounds, by Ballot-Princess Orna, 9 to 10, 1 to 4, and out, (A. Shuttinger)....1st
Xylon, Theodore Smith's gr. h., 5, 124, by Grey Plume-Lady Marie, 1 to 3 and out, (W. Knapp)....2[d]
Dick Williams, H. Perkins's br. g., 4, 126, by Dick Finnell-Annie Williams, out for third, (D. Connelly)....3
Only three starters. St. Isidore and Kewessa scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Demoiselle Stakes; for two-year-old fillies; by subscription of $25; starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $3,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.
Wawbeek, John Sanford's b. f., 113 pounds, by Rockton-Kennyette, 9 to 1, 7 to 5, and 2 to 5, (M. Buxton)....1st
*Rosie O'Grady, L. S. Thompson's br. f., 125, by Hamburg-Cherokee Rose, 1 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson)....2½
Quietude, A. H. Morris's br. f., 113, by Dalhousie-Tabouret, 3 to 5 third, (J. Ryan)....3[d]
*Mrs. Trubbel, Spark, †Arrowwood, and †Perplexing also ran. Empress and La Russe scratched.
*Thompson entry. †Wickliffe Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; by subscription of $10 with $600 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:12.
Ed Cudihee, Mrs. G. H. Browne's b. g., 4 years, 120 pounds, by Golf Ball-Purse Rose, 9 to 10, 1 to 4, and out (W. Knapp)....1½
Brooklyn, F. R. Doctor's b. c., 3, 108, by Von Tromp-Bonsetta, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, (A. Shuttinger)....2½
Thornhill, W. C. Clancy's ch. h., 6, 110, by Hastings-White Thorn, 3 to 5, third, (M. Buxton)....3½
Judge Winfield, Dr. Larrick, and Breeze also ran. Klildee scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of three races; by subscription of $5, with $735 added. Time—1:43.
Battle, P. A. Clark's b. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Hastings-Claudia, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (A. Shuttinger)....1½
*Achilles, John Sanford's b. c., 3, 110, by Star Shoot-Veil, 1 to 4 and out, (W. Knapp)....2[d]
Piraeus, A. N. Morris's ch. c., 3, 110, by Cyclades-Elizabeth B., 2 to 1 third, (J. Ryan)....3½
Harwood II., *Sandstone II., Moratorium, and James F. Cummings also ran. Fleuro scratched.
Weather showery; track muddy.

ENGLAND RESUMES RACING.

Foxton Captures July Handicap on First Day at Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, England, July 19.—The July Handicap of the value of $5,000 was the feature of the first day of the resumption of flat racing in England and was won by J. L. Dugdale' Foxton, ridden by Smyth, by a neck from Sir J. Kidston's Quarryman, with Colling in the saddle. Lord Savile's All Serene, with Hulse up, was third, half a length behind. A large field turned out, twenty horses facing the starter. The betting was: Foxton, 11 to 4; Quarryman, 7 to 1, and All Serene, 20 to 1. Escott trained the winner. The stewards of the Jockey Club have decided to run off the famous Derby, the biggest horse race in the world before the war broke out, on Tuesday, July 31, at Newmarket.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; conditions; one mile. Bella Desmond, (imp.) 112 pounds; Bedtime Stories, 112; Battle, 109; Crepuscule, (imp.) 106; Glory Belle, 106; Queen of the Water, 106; Golden Rod, 106; Ginger Snap II., 103.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Runecraft, 110 pounds; *Gyp, (imp.) 109; Georgia Kelly, 107; George Washington, 106; Schoolgirl, 104; *George W. Avery, 101; *Cave Man, 100.

THIRD RACE.—The Chappaqua Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Wooden Shoes, 116 pounds; Pullux, 114; Dorcas, 109; Syrian, 108; Ed Roche, 107; Hanobala, 106; Sasin, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hillsdale Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Pan Zareta, 135 pounds; Casua, 127; Julialeon, 119; Rhine Maiden, 111; Federal Girl, 105; Diversion, 104; Diamond, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. *Lady Rotha, 116 pounds; Starfinch, 112; *Ed Roche, 108; Precise, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Poacher, 112 pounds; Gyp, (imp.) 112; Currency, 112; Trophy, 112; Red Sox, (imp.) 112; Ban Lui, (imp.) 109; Payment, 109; Frances Crawford, 109; Bow Bells, 109.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MABEL TRASK IN FRONT.

Captures Jack Pot Stakes in Season's First Race.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Three favorites won at today's North Randall Grand Circuit meeting, and the competition was so keen that the trotters and pacers were forced to extend themselves.

A new season's trotting mark of 2:05¼ was set by Mabel Trask, who made her first appearance of the year in the first trotting of the Jack Pot Stakes. In addition, Adioo Guy, winning the 2:08 pace, covered a mile in 2:03¾, establishing himself as the season's fastest pacer. Mabel Trask faced hot competition in the Jack Pot Stakes from St. Frisco, the latter almost nosing her out in the first heat. Zomrect was a good third and showed surprising form.

Murphy upset the predictions by driving Royal Mac, a second choice, to the front in the Tavern "Steak." W. J. Leyburn, the favorite, trailed in third. Adioo Guy, former champion of the half-mile rings, and The Savoy, both equal favorites, put up a game fight in the 2:08 pace. Peter Look surprised by taking the first heat, but after that Adioo Guy went to the front.

In the second division of the Fasig Stake, Harvest Tide romped away from Trujolia, the favorite. John R. Braden showed his heels to the large field in the 2:17 pace, although the favorite was hard pressed by Ardell Baymar and Minnie Ann.

The summary:

THE TAVERN "STEAK," 2:14 CLASS TROTTING.
Value, $3,000.

Royal Mac, b. g., by Royal McKinney, (Murphy)	1	1	2
Early Dreams, b. g., by Richard Earl, (McDonald)	3	2	1
W. J. Leyburn, br. h., (Trainor)	2	3	3
Royal Knight, b. h., (White)	5	6	4
Ormonde Rose, blk. m., (Mallow)	4	5	5
Winnatoma, b. m., (Seeley)	10	4	7
Cora Davis, br. m., (Lyman)	6	7	6
Lu Princeton, b. h., (Cox)	11	9	8
Col. Riser, br. h., (Brennen)	7	8	9
Allie Ashbrook, b. g., (Geers)	9	10	10
Peter Thornhill, b. g., (Valentine)	8	dr	

Time—2:08½; 2:07¼; 2:09¼.

FASIG SWEEPSTAKE, THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT.
Value, $2,500.

Harvest Tide, br. f., by The Harvester, (McDonald)	1	1
Trujolia, b. f., by Binjolia, (Trainor)	2	4
Khorassan, b. g., (White)	4	2
Belle Kay, br. f., (Hyde)	3	5
Symphony, b. f., (Starr)	6	3
King De Forest, b. c., (Cox)	5	dis

Time—2:14¼; 2:11½.

JACKPOT SWEEPSTAKES, 2:08 OR BETTER TROTTING.
Value, $1,600.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	1	1
St. Frisco, b. h., by San Francisco, (Geers)	2	2
Zomrect, blk. h., (McDonald)	3	3

Time—2:05¼; 2:08¼.

2:08 CLASS, PACING.
Purse $1,000.

Adioo Guy, ch. h., by Guy Dillon, (Gray)	4	1	1
Peter Look, br. c., by Peter the Great, (McMahon)	1	3	3
The Savoy, blk. g., (Cox)	2	2	2
Dr. Burns, Jr., b. h., (Mallow)	3	4	5
Harvey K., br. g., (Erskine)	9	7	4
Premier Witte, b. h., (Ray)	5	5	7
Castaway, b. g., (Kane)	8	6	6
Mussell Shell, ch. g., (Fleming)	6	8	6
Peter Greenwade, b. h., (McDonald)	7	8	8
Freddie Welsh, b. h., (Walker)	dis.		

Time—2:03½; 2:03¾; 2:06¾.

2:17 CLASS, PACING.
Purse $1,000.

John R. Braden, b. h., by John R. Gentry, (Thomas)	1	1	1
Minnie Ann, ch. m., by Post Breeze, (Floyd)	3	4	2
Ardelle, ro. m., by Al Stanley, (Whitehead)	6	2	5
Don F., ch. g., (Murphy)	2	10	10
Abbe Bond, b. m., (Snow)	4	3	4
Baymar, b. h., (McDonald)	7	6	3
Spy Direct, b. h., (Geers)	5	5	6
Bufhair, b. g., (Tallman)	8	7	7
Bingo, b. g., (Thornton)	9	9	11
Pat H., br. g., (Valentine)	10	8	8
All McKinney, br. h., (Hedrick)	12	11	9
Olive R., b. m., (Rodney)	11	dis.	
Marjorie Kay, b. m., (Cox)	dis.		

Time—2:07¼; 2:09½; 2:09¼.

HARNESS MEETING CLOSES.

Labe Riddell Wins on Final Day at Brooklyn Parkway Track.

Despite the fact that some of the races were run in a drizzle of rain which later turned into a steady downpour for almost half an hour, the closing day's harness racing of the Parkway Driving Club's meeting on the half-mile track at Ocean Parkway and King's Highway, Brooklyn, yesterday, did not lack any in interest. In fact, the horses seemed to revel in the rainy weather, much more so than their dripping drivers, and, on the whole, the standard of racing which was set on the opening day of the meeting was followed through in the three events held yesterday.

Close finishes were the rule and not the exception. The rain worked to the advantage of the horses and their drivers in that it hardened the track and made fast time possible in each heat.

In only one of the races was an extra heat necessary to decide the winner. This exception came in the first race, a three-year-old trotting event of the 2:19 class, best two out of three heats. The winner, Labe Riddell of the Alcedore Stables, Harrison, N. J., was pushed hard to take the honors of the race from a representative field of nine other horses.

Labe Riddell finished a close second to Rose Watts of the Elm City Stables, New Haven, Conn., in the opening heat, but came back triumphant over Rose Watts in the second heat, and came under the wire first again in the third and decisive heat. On the last leg of the journey Labe Riddell was closely followed home by Hanks Stout.

Driver Stout sent Blanche Carter under the wire a winner of the honors of the 2:20 trot for a purse of $1,000 in straight heats and demonstrated that the mare was at home either in dry or wet going.

The 2:15 pacing race resulted in a convincing victory for W. Starr Lee's Baronatta, with Rowe holding the reins.

The summaries:

2:19 TROT, ONE MILE.
FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.
Two in three heats.

Labe Riddell, b. h., by J. Malcolm Forbes-Ann Tregantle, (Packer)	2	1	1
Rose Watts, ch. m., by General Watts-Rosa Lake, (Fleming)	1	2	6
Hanks Stout, b. g., (Stout)	5	3	2
Toddy S., b. h., (Lasell)	3	4	3
Patsy P., blk. m., (Dickerson)	8	5	4
Buck Watts, b. h., (Murray)	4	7	7
Alcy Guy, b. g., (Phillips)	10	6	5
Mr. Jones, ch. g., (Hinds)	6	9	8
Gayor, b. h., (Mouser)	9	8	9
Ansella, b. m., (Good)	7	dis.	

Pearl Guy and Grace Worthy scratched.
Time—2:14¼; 2:14; 2:19¾.

2:20 TROT, ONE MILE.
3 in 5 heats. Purse $1,000.

Blanche Carter, br. m., by Lord Roberts-Amy Cooper, (Stout)	1	1	1
*Nelson Todd, b. h., by Todd-Suzetti, (Jameson)	4	2	3
*Airedale, b. h., by Tregauth-Fanny Summers, (Leese)	3	4	2
Bobby C., b. g., (Fleming)	2	7	8
Jay Worthy, b. g., (Smith)	5	3	4
Sam Forman, b. g., (Berry)	7	8	6
Morris Bingen, br. g., (Dickerson)	8	5	5
Kenneth, b. h., (Tyson)	6	6	7
Czarada, b. m., (Hinds)	9	9	dr
Bessie Cook, b. m., (Goode)	dis.		

*Nelson Todd and Airdale divide second money. Roy Bingen and Maboo scratched.
Time—2:14½; 2:15½; 2:16.

2:15 PACE, ONE MILE.
3 in 5 heats.

Baronatta, b. g., by Oakland Baron-Lauretta, (Rowe)	1	1	1
Irish Voter, b. g., by John A. McKeron-Proxy Belle, (Fleming)	3	2	7
Windsor Todd, b. g., (A. Stout)	6	9	3
Lizzie March, ch. m., (Lawrence)	5	3	2
June Bug, b. m., (Peacock)	7	4	6
Baroness Watson, b. m., (Stout)	4	5	9
Kentucky Marque, br. h., (Crossman)	9	7	4
McKinney Maid, b. m., (Mouser)	8	6	5
Abtodd, b. h., (Clark)	10	8	8
Helen Hamlin, blk. m., (Berry)	2	dr.	

Eureka Red, Winans, and Commodore Dallas scratched.
Time—2:12½; 2:10¼; 2:10¼.

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LEADERS OF TENNIS TO PLAY AT UTICA

Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Browne to Begin Series of Singles Matches Today.

If for no other reason than that Miss Mary Browne of California will play Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the tournament which begins today on the courts of the Yahnundasis Club at Utica takes a foremost place in the tennis season. It gives the tang of intersectional competition, since it brings the present holder of the women's national championship, Miss Bjurstedt, against a three-time former holder of the title.

There was for a long time the belief that Miss Bjurstedt was invincible. Therefore it came as a distinct shock to Easterners when Miss Browne, as well as Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, defeated the Norse girl early in the year in matches on the Coast. It has been the rule apparently that Miss Bjurstedt fails to demonstrate her skill against the Californians. Mrs. Bundy has defeated her in the majority of matches which the two have played, and Miss Browne, who is to be her opponent in a number of events during the next few weeks, has twice taken the laurels from the Norwegian. She defeated her once in 1915 and again this year.

Both of the victories were earned in California, and it has been the contention of Miss Bjurstedt's supporters that she was handicapped by having to play on the asphalt courts of the Western State. Whether or not this had a bearing on the result may be determined by the present series of matches, which will start with the event in Utica. The Yahnundasis Club courts are clay, so that Miss Browne will be playing under conditions nearly parallel to those of California.

Miss Browne preceded Miss Bjurstedt as the women's national champion. She won the title at the Philadelphia Cricket Club in three successive years, 1912, 1913, and 1914. Miss Bjurstedt is the present champion, her title holding over from last season because of the abolition of championships this year. As far as practical purposes go, however, Miss Bjurstedt has won the championship three times. She first captured the title in 1915 and followed with a victory last year. This season she won the national patriotic tournament at Philadelphia, which was substituted for the national championship.

The Utica tournament has brought together the most notable array of tennis stars of any event this year. It will mark the first entrance of the Californians into Eastern tennis. William M. Johnston, former holder of the national singles title, will compete and find a worthy opponent in his fellow Californian, now an Easterner by adoption, Robert Lindley Murray, fourth in the national ranking of last year.

Among the others who will compete are the former internationalist, Frederick B. Alexander, who is playing a particularly strong game this year; Harold A. Throckmorton, one of the foremost of last season's tournament players; Chuck Garland of Pittsburgh, another formidable contestant; Irving Wright of Boston, and George W. Wightman, also of Boston.

The men's tournament will be a round robin event.

The pairings for the first day follow:

10 A. M.—R. Lindley Murray vs. Harold Throckmorton; Fred B. Alexander vs. Charles Garland.

Noon—William B. Johnston vs. Charles Garland; Fred B. Alexander vs. Harold Throckmorton.

2 P. M.—Irving Wright and George Wightman vs. R. Lindley Murray and partner; F. B. Alexander and Harold Throckmorton vs. Johnston and Partner.

3 P. M.—Miss Bjurstedt and Irving Wright vs. Miss Mary K. Browne and George Wightman.

4 P. M.—Johnston vs. Murray; Throckmorton vs. Garland.

5 P. M.—F. B. Alexander vs. George M. Church.

NEW YACHTS ATTRACTIVE.

Larchmont Members Tuning Up Class O Craft.

Four of the six one-design thirty-eight-foot yachts ordered last Fall by members of the Larchmont Yacht Club have been launched and are now getting their tuning-up trials in the waters adjacent to the clubhouse. The ban on yacht racing in the club, for which, it is said, the sentiment of the non-yacht owning members of the club is wholly responsible, will prevent the yachts from being tried out in regular scheduled races this Fall. It would not be surprising to any of the club members, however, if the skippers of the four yachts should get together and have a little race on their own account some Saturday or Sunday when there is a good stiff wind to test the sailing qualities of the craft.

Commodore James B. Ford, who is the owner of one of the craft, has had her fitted with the new-fangled Marconi rig to see what she can do against the others of the fleet rigged in the conventional style. While some of the sailors of the club favor the Marconi rig for sailing craft of the smaller type, the general belief is that the old-fashioned boom and gaff will better fit yachts so large as are the new Gardner designed boats. Addison G. Hanan would not venture to try the rig on Nahma in the Manhasset Cup series, though he found it to work satisfactorily in races which he had with Clifford Mallory's Joyant.

The new yachts have made a hit with the sailors who have seen them scurrying about in the waters of the Sound. They are as shapely as any type of yachts on these waters, thoroughly characteristic of Gardner designs in their graceful lines, and seemingly fast on all points of sailing. Speed must be a relative judgment until the yachts get into a contest with the New York Yacht Club fort-footers and the P boats, as the new O class boats are just midway of those two well-known types in size.

The new yachts are 58 feet over all, 38 feet 6 inches on the waterline, with a breadth of 12 feet at the widest part of their beam, and a draught of 7 feet 6 inches. They have a sail area of about 1,700 square feet, about 300 feet more than the Class P racers carry as an average. Carrying more sail in proportion to their displacement than do the P yachts, they should be relatively faster, and the finer and more graceful lines would also seem to indicate their ability to show more relative speed than the New York Yacht Club forty-footers, even though the latter have the greater stretch of canvas.

Indian Is Victor at Traps.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 19.—The honors in the Western handicap shoot, which closed here today, were won by Hugh McDaniel, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, who broke 97 out of 100 targets. McDaniel is the Indian who recently offered $50,000 to the American Red Cross fund. He made a fortune in oil.

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HENDRICKSON IS HIGH GUN.

Beats Collins in Shootoff of Tie at Manhasset G. C. Traps.

A scratch and handicap 100 clay-bird tournament for the benefit of the American Red Cross, at the traps of the Manhasset (L. I.) Gun Club yesterday brought out a field of thirty-three competitors. John H. Hendrickson won the high-gun prize after tying with Walter M. Collins of the Bayside Yacht Club, with 94 breaks. Hendrickson, who was one of the several representatives of the New York Athletic Club, had to break every one of his last string of twenty-five to tie with the Bayside man. In the shoot-off of a string of twenty-five to determine the winner of the scratch prize Hendrickson broke 23 and Collins 20. Hendrickson had a high run of 43 in his four strings.

With a handicap allowance of 4, Collins was the high handicap man of the day, but as he took the second scratch prize he was eliminated from consideration in that. The handicap prize went to C. W. Sherwood of the Manhasset Gun Club, with a total of 95 on his handicap of 12. Daniel E. Smith, the veteran of Port Washington Yacht Club, won the second prize with 93. Other winners of the handicap prizes were Waldo Grose, M. McVoy, D. S. Cornwall, H. K. Curtis, George W. Lascelle, and A. O. Keator.

The summary:

Manhasset Gun Club, 100 clay bird scratch and handicap Red Cross tournament—W. M. Collins, Bayside Yacht Club, 94, 4—98; John H. Hendrickson, New York A. C., 94, 0—94; C. W. Sherwood, Manhasset G. C., 83, 12—95; Daniel E. Smith, Manhasset G. C., 91, 2—93; D. S. Cornwall, Port Washington Y. C., 86, 4—90; M. McVoy, New York A. C., 89, 2—91; H. K. Curtis, Perry Circle G. C., 87, 0—87; George W. Lascelle, Winthrop G. C., 76, 10—86; A. O. Keator, Perry Circle G. C., 86, 0—86; Tracy H. Lewis, Manhasset Bay Y. C., 85, 0—85; Dr. L. A. Van Kleek, Manhasset G. C., 69, 16—85; Tom Davis, professional, 86; Waldo Grose, Manhasset Bay Y. C., 86, 6—92; H. H. Shannon, Manhasset G. C., 83, 2—85; Lorenzo B. Smull, Manhasset G. C., 85, 0—85; John W. Eagleson, Manhasset G. C., 79, 6—85; Dr. G. H. Martin, N. Y. A. C., 84, 0—84; D. K. Morrell, New York A. C., 80, 4—84; P. C. Tatem, Winthrop G. C., 71, 12—83; H. J. Matthews, Manhasset G. C., 75, 6—81; I. Sherwood, Manhasset G. C., 71, 10—81; E. T. Burgess, Winthrop G. C., 74, 6—80; Charles E. Hyde, Port Washington Y. C., 73, 6—79; C. L. Thompson, Manhasset G. C., 70, 6—76; John Bradley, Manhasset G. C., 66, 10—76; J. S. Baker, Sayville G. C., 63, 12—75; B. Donnelly, South Shore Country Club, Chicago, 75, 0—75; Carl Watson, Manhasset G. C., 63, 12—75; Percy Hoag, Manhasset G. C., 64, 8—72; T. E. Coffey, Manhasset G. C., 55, 12—67; Thomas O'Connell, Manhasset G. C., 61, 12—73; L. Eickwort, 50, 16—66.

MRS. SCHWAB IN FINAL.

Will Meet Mrs. Mulock in Van Cortlandt Golf Tourney Today.

The semi-final round of the women's golf tournament over the Van Cortlandt Park course yesterday brought forth a surprise when Mrs. M. S. da Costa, holder of the women's record for the links, was defeated by Mrs. G. Schwab on the eighteenth green by 1 up. The other semi-finalist to come through was Mrs. W. G. Mulock, who vanquished Mrs. L. M. Jardine by 5 and 4.

The handicap of four strokes, which Mrs. da Costa had to allow Mrs. Schwab, proved her undoing. Two were allowed on the meadows and two on the hills, and while Mrs. da Costa played good golf her opponent was not far behind in ability, and the handicap difference turned the scale. Mrs. Mulock asserted her supremacy over Mrs. Jardine handily even though forced to allow her opponent seven strokes.

The final round of the tournament will be played today.

STAR GOLFERS WILL MEET.

Exhibitions Tomorrow and Sunday Prelude to Pro Tourney Monday.

As a prelude to the Professional Golfers' Association Red Cross benefit attractions, which start at Englewood Monday, several of the leading golf stars will exhibit their wares over local links tomorrow and Sunday. Scarsdale has arranged a four-ball exhibition of true worth between Jack Dowling, Scarsdale's instructor, and Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy, against Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley and Walter B. Hagen, former national open champion, of Rochester.

On the following day Barnes and Hagen will journey to Glen Head, L. I., to play the North Shore links in competition against Jock Hutchinson of Glen View and Bob Simpson of Oak Park, Chicago's leading professionals. Each of these exponents of the royal and ancient pastime is in New York to take part in the P. G. A. tournament and team matches.

Shennecosset, at New London, will entertain George Low of Englewood and Gil Nicholls of Great Neck. Nicholls will be paired with Alex Smith and Low will play with George Smith.

The North Shore exhibition seems to be the outstanding affair, since it brings together the leading homebred, Hagen; the leading English-born professional, Barnes, and the leading Scotch exponent, Hutchinson. These three will be the leaders of the different teams to play in the matches throughout next week.

Bob White, who laid out the North Shore links, and who is President of the Professional Golfers' Association, wanted to get some leading lights to try out the course since it has been thoroughly overhauled. The Metropolitan Golf Association open was to have been held at North Shore this year.

DUNDEE IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Meet Welling at St. Nicholas A. C.—Other Bouts.

Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, and Joe Welling of Chicago are both reported in excellent physical condition for their ten-round bout which will take place this evening at the St. Nicholas A. C. Both boxers have undergone hard training, so as to be in the best possible shape, the incentive for the victor being a match with the lightweight champion Benny Leonard. Dundee and Welling have been opponents on two occasions in the past, and both bouts have been decidedly interesting.

At the Harlem S. C. this evening a card with three ten-round bouts as the magnet attracting the fans will be held. The main bout will bring together Bill Brennan, the Chicago heavyweight, and Bob Devere of Kansas City. Kid Norfolk, the colored heavyweight boxer, will make his first appearance in this city against Wild Burt Kenny of the Bronx, in the second contest, and in the third bout Pete Hartley, the Danish lightweight, and Allie Nack, a former amateur champion, will be opponents.

Other bouts scheduled tonight are:

New Polo A. A.—Joe Jackson vs. Johnnie Baker, Bobby Dawson vs. Young Baum; both ten-round bouts.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Marty Cross vs. Albert Badoud; ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Joe Jeannette vs. Andre Anderson; ten rounds.

Freeport S. C., Freeport, L. I.—Larry Temple vs. Bearcat Spencer; ten rounds.

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leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:13, 1:31 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals from 11:35 A. M. to 2:45 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via Broadway Subway to 225th St., thence by direct trolley; also Lenox Ave. Subway to Kingsbridge Road, or 6th and 9th Ave. "L" to 155th St., thence by Jerome Ave. trolley. Grand Stand and Paddock, $2; Ladies, $1.50.

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HUNTINGTON GAINS MEDAL AT SHAWNEE

Metropolitan Contestants Fare Poorly in Annual Golf Event for Buckwood Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 19.—Displaying the same excellent golf that marked his appearance in the Spring event at Atlantic City, A. Z. Huntington of Wyoming Valley won the medal in the qualifying round of the annual invitation tournament for the Buckwood trophy on the links of the Shawnee Country Club today. His score of 78 led by two strokes the efforts of his closest rivals, R. S. Worthington, the home secretary, and F. W. Harper of Bucks County.

Although included in the field of ninety starters was a fair sprinkling of metropolitan amateurs, none managed to make the first sixteen. Ray Twyford of Bridgehampton with 89 had to be content with the second sixteen, as did F. C. Hall of Montclair.

Harold B. McFarland, a former University of Pennsylvania star, now representing Huntingdon Valley, played a round with Worthington and got an 81. Both men missed putts for 2s on the home green by the narrowest of margins.

As usual the gallery lingered near the fifth and sixteenth tees overlooking the Binnekill. Most of the players took no chances at the water holes, and in their desire to get across frequently overshot the green. Even so, several 2s were recorded at the sixteenth.

Word has been received that "Chick" Evans, national amateur and open champion, who is on his way East, will be here on Saturday and Sunday. Evans, who has never played Shawnee, is anxious to try out the course.

Match play provisions have been made for four sixteens and as many defeated eights. The scores in the first three sixteens follow:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—A. Z. Huntington, Wyoming Valley, 42, 36—78; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 42, 38—80; F. W. Harper, Bucks County, 44, 36—80; H. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, 42, 39—81; Edward Styles, North Hills, 43, 38—81; E. C. Clary, Woodbury, 39, 43—82; W. J. Platt, North Hills, 41, 42—83; W. U. Dewees, Jr., North Hills, 43, 40—83; William J. Allsopp, Jr., Forest Hill, 43, 42—85; J. J. Young, Frankford, 44, 41—85; R. G. Neustadt, Woodbury, 45, 41—86; A. C. Coles, Shawnee, 47, 39—86; Dr. J. W. Reif, Marion, 44, 42—86; H. S. Hicks, Philadelphia Country Club, 47, 39—86; P. L. Corson, Plymouth, 42, 45—87; G. G. Green, Jr., Woodbury, 43, 44—87.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—C. T. Coughlin, Utica, 45, 42—87; A. C. Alexander, Bala, 44, 43—87; W. M. Churchman, North Hills, 44, 43—87; J. B. McFarland, Jr., Huntingdon Valley, 45, 43—88; C. W. Schwinn, unattached, 42, 47—89; H. B. Newton, Frankford, 43, 46—89; W. S. Slaak, Trenton, 48, 41—89; Ray Twyefort, Bridgehampton, 43, 46—89; F. C. Hull, Montclair, 46, 44—90; W. D. Johnson, unattached, 45, 45—90; E. R. Perkins, Moorestown, 44, 46—90; Dr. S. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 49, 41—90; T. V. Cooper, Jr., North Hills, 42, 48—90; L. M. Schoch, Philadelphia Country Club, 51, 40—91; Thomas Meehan, North Hills, 45, 46—91; H. L. Newton, Frankford, 43, 48—91.

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FINANCIERS CONFER ON WAR SAVING PLAN

Federal Reserve Officials and Others Would Adopt English System Here.

HEAR OF SUCCESS ABROAD

Basil P. Blackett Tells of Half a Billion Placed at Disposal of British Government.

Plans for the organization of war savings associations in this country similar to those established in England were discussed yesterday at a conference of Federal Reserve Bank officials and others, held at the Liberty Loan Headquarters, 50 Wall Street. Basil P. Blackett of the British Treasury, who was a member of the Anglo-French Financial Commission which visited the United States about two years ago, and who has been associated with the war savings movement in England since its inception, gave an interesting account of the development of these associations on the other side, explaining the detailed workings.

The object of war savings associations is to induce systematic saving in the United States and to bring to the support of the Government during the war funds which would otherwise not be available.. It is expected that at a subsequent meeting the conference will adopt resolutions, to be forwarded to Secretary McAdoo, suggestoing that the Government take steps for the establishment of savings associations.

Based on the recommendations of a special committee sanctioned by the Government, more than 35,000 war savings associations have been formed in Great Britain. Scotland has a separate system. The general work of organizing these associations and spreading propaganda is being carried on by about 1,500 local committees under the general supervision of the National War Savings Committee in London.

The associations are voluntary organizations, emphasizing the importance of thrift in general and investing the funds contributed by their member in special wars saving certificates issued by the Government. These certificates, distributed by the post office, are purchasable at a flat price of 15 shillings and 6 pence, and can be cashed at any time on short notice. At the end of twelve months a certificate can be cashed for 15 shillings and 9 pence, and thereafter its cash value increases at the rate of 1d. a month until at the end of five years it can be cashed for £1. This allows a rate of more than 5 per cent. at compound interest. The certificates are non-negotiable and tax free, but the number issued to any one person is limited to 500. The certificates place within the reach of all an attractive form of investing small savings with the Government, while avoiding the administrative difficulties resulting from the periodic interest payment on bonds in very small denominations.

Schools and Churches Utilized.

In creating war savings associations advantage has been taken of existing groups, such as schools, churches, factories, &c., but associations may be formed by any group of people willing to work together for this purpose. In this way opportunity is afforded for the creation of associations in every community. Affiliation with the National Committee is conditioned upon the acceptance of an approved financial plan. As these associations are entirely voluntary, the Government cannot be responsible for the safety of their funds prior to investment in war savings certificates. To do so would require the development of elaborate Government machinery, which would destroy the flexibility and independence which have contributed so much to the success of these societies. Effective safeguards, however, have been found in provisions requiring periodic audit, and the immediate investment of funds as received.

The first annual report of the National War Savings Committee points out that during the initial five months of the war small investors were withdrawing from the Government more than they were depositing. During the year 1915 the amount contributed by the small investor averaged £600,000 weekly. On Jan. 1, 1916, the restrictions as to the amount any one depositor could deposit in the Post Offices or savings banks were removed. In the year 1916 the rate of deposit still further increased to £1,600,000 a week. The rate of accumulation showed a marked rise from July onward. In January and February, 1917, including Post Office subscriptions to the 5 per cent. war loan, and allowing for withdrawals from the savings banks, the total subscriptions for the small investor were at least £40,000,000 net.

Large Amounts Saved.

Since the outbreak of the war to the close of 1916, the sums invested with the Government by small investors, excluding War Saving Certificates for £500, amounted to no less than £118,179,000. At the beginning, the new War Savings Associations formed no part of the machinery by which this result was obtained. The propaganda of the National War Savings Committee has been aimed in the first place at reinforcing the work of existing organization and as evidence of this it may be noted that during the last year deposits in the savings banks have increased by nearly £12,000,000. While the amount subscribed to War Savings Certificates, through War Savings associations, to the close of 1916, were scarcely one-twentieth of the total sales, the figures since that date show the amount so subscribed to be one-fifth.

Yesterday's conference was attended by C. B. Keene, Director of the United States Postal Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.; Everett Morse, Simplex Wire and Cable Company, Cambridge, Mass.; H. P. Kendall of the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass.; A. M. Anderson, J. P. Morgan & Co.; C. L. Close, United States Steel Corporation; James F. Curtis, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; J. Du Prat White, White & Case; Guy Emerson, Vice President, National Bank of Commerce in New York; Hubert N. Fell, Fell & Co., New York; Charles C. Hennessy, New York State League of Building and Loan Associations; E. F. Howell, Metropolitan League of Building and Loan Associations; Pierre Jay, Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; T. W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan & Co.; R. R. McElvare, National Bank of Commerce; Frank W. Noxon, Railway Business Association; J. J. Pulleyn, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Elliot Spalding, Endicott, Johnson & Co.; Frederick Strauss, J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Allen Walker, Chamber of Commerce of United States; Walter C. Janney, Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Philadelphia; E. R. Fancher, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland; C. E. Adams, President, Cleveland Hardware Company; Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina; George J. Seay, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond; Channing Rudd, Alexander Brown & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. B. McDougal, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, and Edward Clifford, Liberty Loan Committee, Chicago.

AIDS FOR DR. CARREL.

Two French Army Surgeons Join Demonstration Hospital.

Two field surgeons of the French Army have arrived in this country to assist Dr. Alexis Carrel at the Rockefeller Institute in demonstrating to American surgeons the Carrel-Dakin method of treating wounds. They are Major Lowey and Captain Comte du Nuey, both of whom served with Dr. Carrel in France.

Other recent arrivals are Lieutenant R. Hukar of the French Navy, who is attached to the French Embassy at Washington; William C. Harrington of Worcester, Mass., chief of Section 4 of the American Ambulance, and Joris White of Bernardsville, N. J., of the same service, and Carl Bohan, an artist. The latter was detained for a short time while his passport was examined. He is an American citizen, who was in Germany when war was declared.

DENIES FAVORITISM IN SHOE CONTRACTS

Advisory Members Benefiting Had Nothing to Do with Awards, Says Rosenwald.

LOWEST BIDDERS GOT WORK

Entire Trade Asked to Compete—Government Saved Large Sums by Optioning Raw Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, today issued a statement regarding the participation of members of the Shoe and Leather Committee in Government shoe contracts. The statement, which, it was explained, was issued to "clear up misunderstandings" regarding such participation, gives the circumstances of the Government's purchases of shoes on May 29, when the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston and the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis received contracts.

Mr. Rosenwald said the awards made by the Quartermaster Corps at that time were made to the lowest bidders after sealed bids had been opened in public by Lieut. Col. Harry J. Hirsch, and that the members of the Shoe and Leather Committee had nothing to do with the awards and made no recommendations regarding them.

Leather Options in Advance.

"The principal work done by the Committee on Supplies and the Committee on Shoe and Leather Industries, which is co-operating with us, was in arranging for leather options before the bids were requested, and in sending out requests to eighty-four reputable manufacturers in all parts of the country urging them to submit bids in order to secure as much competition as possible," said Mr. Rosenwald. "The object, of course, was, first, to make it certain that the manufacturers could secure their raw materials at a low rate, and then to insure the maximum competition, so that the Government business might be placed at the lowest cost. The only recommendation as to contracts which I or any member of any committee made to the Quartermaster Corps was that they be given to the lowest bidder.

"Prices of merchandise, including all shoe materials, have been advancing rapidly for some time. Under the usual method of procedure by the War Department, each manufacturer desiring to bid on army shoes would previously go into the market and endeavor to secure on option the necessary leather and other materials needed to produce the shoes on which he intended to bid. This would be necessary as an insurance against a rise in the market between the time he submitted his bid and the time awards were made.

"While such a method was entirely adequate in normal merchandise markets, and when the demands of the Government were not large, the necessary result at a time when the demands of the Government for shoes were more than tenfold the normal would be to further advance the cost of merchandise. The forty-seven manufacturers who submitted bids offered a total quantity of shoes of 9,880,000 pairs. If those manufacturers had gone into the market and endeavored to secure options for leather and other merchandise for this amount of shoes the unprecedented demand would immediately have advanced the market materially. Such a result would not only have caused a higher price to the Government for its requirements, but a higher price to all civilians for their requirements of shoes.

Asked 84 Manufacturers to Bid.

"To obviate just this difficulty, I requested the Committee on Shoe and Leather Industries to secure options on the entire amount of leather and other important items necessary for the requirements of the Government, contracts for which were to be placed on May 29. These options were secured by the committee for the Government for the benefit of any manufacturer receiving an award on May 29. Instead of forty-seven manufacturers going into the market to secure the options, one option was secured, only one demand was made on the tanners, and that demand was presented to them in such a way that their co-operation was enlisted in our endeavor to hold down the price of merchandise.

"In order to secure the widest possible competition we then sent a request to eighty-four shoe manufacturers, located from Maine to California, requesting them to submit bids on May 29 for the maximum quantity of shoes which they were in a position to make for the Government, and I asked them to defer, if necessary, commercial business in providing for the Government's needs. This list of eighty-four manufacturers comprised all the manufacturers of men's shoes who, it seemed likely, might possibly be interested in submitting bids. Of the eighty-four, forty-seven submitted bids, and awards were made to twenty manufacturers, in each case to the lowest bidders.

"There was no suggestion from any source, either at the time the bids were opened or immediately thereafter, that there was any impropriety in concerns whose officers were serving upon the Shoe and Leather Committee submitting bids. Bids were submitted by the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston, the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, and the M. A. Packard Shoe Company of Brockton, in the same way that bids were submitted by all other concerns—sealed. The W. H. McElwain Company and the Brown Shoe Company were among the low bidders, as the files of the Quartermaster Corps will show.

"Large tanners have advised me that the method pursued by the Government in the purchase of its shoes at that time and since resulted in an unquestioned saving of from 25 cents to 50 cents per pair over prices which would have been bid had the merchandise market been left to the normal operation of the law of supply and demand.

"I want particularly to re-emphasize that the members of the Shoe and Leather Committee had absolutely nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the award of contracts; they made no recommendations regarding such awards. I recommended to the Quartermaster Department that the shoes be awarded to the lowest bidders, and such awards were made. Neither Mr. McElwain, Mr. Bush, nor Mr. Kent was asked to make, nor did they make, any recommendations."

Senator Kenyon's Charges.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, in debate on the Food Administration bill on Tuesday, read from a speech delivered by Representative Good at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, recently, in which the Representative charged that the McElwain Shoe Company, whose head was represented to be Chairman of the Shoe Committee of the Advisory Commission, had received a contract for 400,000 pairs of shoes for the army at 15 cents above the lowest estimate received by the commission.

"Another firm, that of Brown Brothers of St. Louis, had another good contract, with one of its firm on the Advisory Commission," Senator Kenyon added.

SHOT BY REJECTED SUITOR.

Mrs. Dilmore Wounded by G. K. Weakley, Who Then Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLEY, N. Y., July 19.—George K. Weakley, 26 years old, son of a wealthy contractor in Philadelphia, was engaged for two years to Laura Munro, then chief operator at the telephone exchange here. Her parents objected, and she returned Weakley's ring. Dejected, he left the village. Today he shot and seriously wounded the girl he could not wed, and then killed himself.

On June 12 Miss Munro became the wife of Edward K. Dilmore, Superintendent of the Brockport-Holley Water Company. A week ago they returned from a wedding trip in the Adirondacks to find Mrs. Dilmore's parents secluded in their home behind closed windows and locked doors. The parents showed letters from Weakley, sent from different parts of the country, warning them that he would come to Holley and kill them. His last letter, received yesterday, set today for the deed.

Although police and Deputy Sheriffs were watching, Weakley entered the back door this morning. At the sound of the door closing Mrs. Dilmore went to the rear of the house, expecting to greet her husband, who she thought had entered. At the door Weakley stood, revolver in hand. He fired two shots. One hit her in the shoulder, the other entered the abdomen. Weakley followed her to her father's room and saw her collapse at her father's feet. Then he put a bullet in his own brain and died in an hour.

Mrs. Dilmore has a slight chance to recover. Her mother, ill for weeks, must undergo an operation tomorrow. Physicians fear the shock may kill her.

A letter for the bride's father found in Weakley's pocket read:

"I guess now you are sorry you did not let Laura and me get married as we wished to. Did it do you any good to coax her from me? I would like to be buried near Laura. Life is not worth living without her. I have wandered everywhere through the United States trying to forget. I can't. I remain a true Christian."

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from C. B. Coulter for a widow for whom the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association appealed on June 24.

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Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
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Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
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On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing-rooms in hotel for surf bathers.
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Orchestra-Dancing
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AND COTTAGES
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Less Activity and Lower Prices Result from Continued Uncertainties Over Price Fixing.

The stock market has begun to drag. Yesterday's transactions ran but little over the half-million total and very little business came in over outside wires. Prevailing sentiment is still bearish, being subject to dissatisfaction over the failure of the various boards and officials at Washington to pull together for the common purpose for which they are in office. Outside of the unfavorable estimates of the U-boat sinkings there has been no bad news to affect security prices, but, on the other hand, so little progress has apparently been made in arriving at a settlement of questions that must be definitely disposed of before business can resume its stride that the Street has become rather discouraged. It is surprising what an influence on the financial mind has been exerted by the tiresome squabble in which Mr. Denman and Colonel Goethals are the principals. Wall Street is not only disturbed at the effect which any delays in getting new tonnage into the war will have on prolonging the war, but it is uneasy lest the influence of the Chairman of the Shipping Board be used to compel the acceptance of prices for steel which the manufacturers say would not permit of a fair profit. The whole price-fixing question is one that is likely to worry the security markets for some time to come. The mills and mines must be worked to capacity to make good the promise that the entrance of the United States into the world struggle bore to the European Allies, and the effect on industry of arbitrary price-fixing by men more concerned with getting low costs than in speeding up activities may be made very hurtful.

Yesterday's market sagged on small offerings with only rare signs of investment buying here and there in the list. In some cases where declines had obviously gone too far partial recoveries were made on short covering, as seemed to be the case in Maxwell Motor. Steel common was sold in large blocks in the early part of the day in what appeared to be an effort to catch stop-loss orders and broke to 118⅞, but it quickly rallied and closed at 119⅝ with a net loss of 1 point. Crucible fell 2 points from its best price of the day under similar influences, but recovered to 79¼ at the close, which was ⅝ below Wednesday's last figure. The market has been so thin for several days that a sudden onslaught of selling in any issue has brought about sharp recessions.

If investors will not take new issues of bonds while Congress is debating the tax measure they will buy short-term issues, as was demonstrated yesterday by the rush of subscribers to get the $15,000,000 of General Electric three-year notes. The high class of this offering and the low price at which it was made resulted in the receipt of subscriptions several times in excess of the amount offered. In view of the yield of 6.10 per cent. carried by this high grade security it was reported yesterday that the up-State Public Service Commission would permit of a lower price for the forthcoming issue of Delaware & Hudson three-year notes than that contemplated when application for authority to make the offering was submitted. Call money loaned at 6 per cent. throughout most of the session yesterday, closing at 4 per cent.

MONEY PLENTIFUL IN LONDON.

Gilt-Edged Securities Hold Firm—American Securities Irregular.

LONDON, July 19.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today.

On the Stock Exchange gilt-edged securities held remarkably firm under the lead of consols and the war loan, while Russian issues were better on the decline in exchange and a more favorable view of the outlook. Rubber and most of the industrials were firm and fairly active, but Brazilians were weak. American securities were irregular and undecided.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 19.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60f. 80c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 18c. Five per cent. loan, 88f. 50c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	4
Low	4	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	4½@4¾	Ninety days	5
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	5
Five months	4¾	Five months	5 @5½
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5 @5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....4½
4 to 6 months.....4½@5

Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7550	$4.7550	$4.7550	...
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	—.00⅝
Cables	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	21.90	21.65	21.90	+.50
Cables	22.00	21.75	22.00	+.50

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7550	4.76 7/16
5.7825	Paris	5.76¼	5.75⅛
	China—		
	Hongkong	64.25	64.35
	Peking	100	100¼
	Shanghai	94.00	94.12½
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10	Holland	41.25	41.31¼
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.22½	7.21½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.00	51.12½
	Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85	Russia	21.90	22.00
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.90	29.10
	Stockholm	31.00	31.25
	Christiania	29.36	29.63
19.205	Spain	22.60	22.75
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	26.75	26.875
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.67½	4.64½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $608,530,565; balance, $34,751,290; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $290,424; Federal Reserve credit balance, $15,994,856.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.7975 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 79½c, off ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 62½c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Atlantic Steel	5	Ex.	Aug. 2	July 21
Canadian Loco	1¾	Q.	..	..
Do preferred	1¾	Q.	..	..
Caney River Gas	1½	Sp.	July 31	July 25
Cent. Ag. Sugar	25	Ex.	July 31	July 25
Nor. Tex. Elec.	$1	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Do preferred	$3	S.A.	Sep. 1	Aug. 16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	522,711	434,058	665,075
Year to date	110,269,972	91,723,834	70,531,034

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5⅝	600	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
28¾	29	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	29	28½	28½	−½
89¾	90	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	90	90	89	90	−½
47½	47⅝	2,800	Am. Can	47⅝	47⅝	46⅞	47¼	−⅜
105	108	100	Am. Can pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	−⅜
74⅝	75	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	76	76	74½	74½	−⅝
37	39¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	38	38	37½	37½	−½
12	12½	2,600	Am. H. & Leather	11⅞	12	11½	12	−⅛
56	57	4,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	57¼	52	56	+1½
10⅝	11	300	Am. Ice	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+½
56	57	1,800	Am. International	56⅝	57	56	56	...
24⅝	24⅞	500	Am. Linseed	25	25	24¼	24½	...
60	61½	200	Am. Linseed pf	60¼	60⅝	60	60	...
69	69½	1,700	Am. Locomotive	70	70	68¾	69½	−⅛
102½	103½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	...
15	15⅝	600	Am. Malting	16	16	15¼	15¼	−¾
67½	68½	500	Am. Malting 1st pf	68	68½	67½	67½	−½
101¼	101½	5,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102	102⅝	100⅝	101⅝	−¼
120	130	100	Am. Snuff	125	125	125	125	−5
122	122¼	5,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	122	122¼	121	122	−½
46¼	46⅜	8,200	Am. Sumatra Tob.	47½	47½	45⅝	46⅜	−1⅜
120⅝	121	500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	...
201	203¾	600	Am. Tobacco	204½	204⅜	203	203	...
52	52½	100	Am. Woolen	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+½
97½	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	−¼
36	38	700	Am. Writing P. pf	37½	37½	36½	36½	−2
23¼	24½	800	Am. Zinc L. & S.	24	24½	24	24½	+½
59¾	60¾	700	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	62	62	61	61	...
76½	77	10,900	Anaconda Copper	77⅝	77⅝	76⅛	76½	−1⅛
100⅛	101	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅝	101	100⅜	100⅛	−½
97	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	−½
110	112	200	Atlantic Coast Line	111½	111½	111½	111½	...
106	107	800	At., Gulf & West I.	107	107⅝	106	106	−½
67½	68	8,800	Baldwin Loco.	67¼	68	66⅝	67½	−¼
72¾	72⅞	400	Baltimore & Ohio	73	73	72⅞	72⅞	−⅛
106	107	400	Barrett Co.	106	106	106	106	+¾
1¼	1½	400	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼	+⅛
124	124¼	31,800	Beth. S. class B t.cfs.	123½	124½	123	124¼	−⅛
57	59	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	60¼	60¼	58	58	−2½
80	89⅝	10	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	85	85	85	85	...
97½	100	200	Burns Brothers	98⅜	98¼	98	98	−½
36⅞	37	200	Butte & Superior	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	+⅛
37½	38	300	California Packing	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+¼
18	18¼	100	California Petrol	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
161¼	163	400	Canadian Pacific	161½	162	161½	161½	−¼
84¼	85	3,200	Central Leather Co.	83½	84⅝	83½	84¼	+¼
111	113	200	Central Leather pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+¼
34	34¼	600	Cerro de Pasco	34½	34½	34	34	−½
85	87	1,500	Chandler Motor	86	86	84¾	86	−1
59¼	59½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60	59½	59¼	−¾
33¾	34½	100	Chi., Gt. West. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+½
69⅞	69¾	8,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	68	69⅝	67⅞	69⅝	+1½
109⅝	109⅞	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	+⅛
109	109½	100	Chi. & Northwest	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	−⅝
35⅜	36½	1,100	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs.	36½	36½	35⅞	36	−1
74½	75	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c.pf.tcfs.	75¼	75½	74⅝	74⅝	−1⅛
60½	60⅞	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c.pf.t.cfs.	61	61	60⅝	60⅝	−⅝
19⅝	20	2,200	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	−⅝
52	52¼	2,100	Chino Copper	52½	52½	52	52½	−⅜
39	39¾	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	−½
47½	48	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	47½	47⅞	47⅛	47⅝	−½
39⅜	40	1,750	Columbus Gas & El.	40	40	39¼	39¾	−¾
99	101	100	Continental Can	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
34⅛	34¼	6,700	Corn Products Ref.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+¼
97	98¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¾	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	−⅝
79	79¼	27,700	Crucible Steel	79¼	79⅝	77⅞	79¼	−⅝
40⅜	40½	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	41	41	40½	40⅝	−½
90	90½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	−⅛
110⅛	110½	500	Delaware & Hud.	109½	110½	109½	110½	−2½
9	9½	300	Den. & Rio Grande	9⅝	9½	9½	9½	+⅜
16¾	17¾	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17⅞	18	16⅞	16⅞	−⅝
122	124	30	Detroit Edison Co.	122½	122½	122½	122½	...
25	25¼	3,900	Distillers' Secur.	25⅞	26¾	24¾	25	−⅜
33⅝	34¾	100	Elkhorn Coal	34	34	34	34	...
58½	62	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	60	60	60	60	−2
25	25¼	1,900	Erie	25¼	25¼	25	25	−⅛
37	37⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	38	38	38	38	−¾
36¼	37	100	Fisher Body	36½	36½	36½	36½	−½
34½	36½	100	Gaston, W. & W.	35	35	35	35	...
150⅞	151	5,686	General Electric	152½	152½	149⅞	151	−1⅜
114¼	114½	12,200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	115¼	115¼	112¼	114½	−1¼
50	51	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+⅜
104⅝	105	1,200	Great Northern pf	105½	105⅝	104⅞	104⅞	−⅜
32½	33	4,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33¼	33½	32	32	−1⅜
40½	41	100	Greene-Cananea	40½	40½	40½	40½	−½
112	117	300	Gulf States Steel	116	116	115	115	−2
38¾	39¼	100	Haskell & Barker	39	39	39	39	...
52⅞	53¼	11,700	Inspiration Copper	55	55	52½	53	−2¼
9¼	9⅝	900	Interboro Consol	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	−⅜
55	56	600	Interboro Con. pf	55½	55½	55	55	−2
19	20	100	Int. Agricultural	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
56	56⅝	800	Int. Agricultural pf	55⅞	56	55½	56	...
111	114	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	112	112	111	111	−2½
28⅜	28⅞	2,400	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	29¼	28½	28⅜	−¼
84½	84¾	6,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	84⅝	85¼	83⅝	84½	+¼
38⅜	38½	1,300	Int. Nickel	39	39	38¼	38½	−½
33	33¼	400	Int. Paper	33¾	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	−1⅛
100	103	200	Jewel Tea pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+3½
47	49	300	Kelly Spring. Tire	47¼	47¼	47	47¼	−1¾
42	42⅛	1,800	Kennecott Copper	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42	−½
90¼	90½	2,700	Lackawanna Steel	90¼	90¼	89⅛	90¼	−1⅛
28	30	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	29	29	29	29	−1
62	62½	800	Lehigh Valley	62⅝	62½	62	62	−¾
126⅝	127⅜	200	Louis. & Nash	127½	127½	126⅞	126⅞	−⅝
..	..	100	Mackay Cos.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	−1⅛
¾	2	200	Manhattan Beach	1	1	1	1	...
34¼	34½	9,200	Maxwell Motors	34	35⅞	33⅝	34¾	+1¼
63	63¾	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	64	64	64	64	+3½
25⅝	27	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	25⅞	27¼	25¾	25¾	+⅛
93¼	93¾	3,700	Mexican Petroleum	93½	94½	92¾	93½	−½
39⅝	39⅞	1,200	Miami Copper	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	−⅜
59	59¼	3,100	Midvale Steel	59½	59½	58⅝	59⅛	+⅛
101½	103½	25	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	...
32½	32¾	5,300	Mo. Pacific tr cfs.	32⅝	32⅝	32	32½	−⅞
56½	58½	900	Mo. Pac. pf. tr cfs.	57½	57½	57½	57½	−½
91	94	100	Montana Power	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	−1¾
110	112½	50	Montana Power pf	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	...
33⅝	34¾	100	National Acme	34	34	34	34	...
108½	110	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	109	109	109	109	−1
36¼	36½	600	Nat. Conduit & C.	36½	36½	36⅜	36⅜	−½
40¼	40⅝	700	Nat. Enam. & St.	41	41⅝	40½	40½	−1
55	56	100	National Lead	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+⅝
21¾	22	800	Nevada Con. Cop.	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+⅛
27½	27¾	1,100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	27	27¾	27	27½	+½
130	133	300	N. Y. Air Brake	128	128	127	127	−5
89	89½	1,100	N. Y. Central	88½	89	88½	89	−¼
15	17½	100	N. Y. Dock	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
36⅛	36⅞	800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36¾	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+⅛
100⅞	101½	800	Northern Pacific	101	101⅜	101	101	−⅞
44⅜	47	10	Ohio Fuel Supply	47	47	47	47	...
56⅛	56⅝	2,400	Ohio Cities Gas	56⅝	56⅝	56	56¼	−¼
61⅜	62⅛	3,400	Ohio Cities G. rgts.	62⅛	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞	−⅜
5⅝	6	600	Ontario Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
91	92	400	Owens Bottle Mach.	91	91	91	91	...
26	27	200	Pacific Mail	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	−½
53¼	53⅜	700	Penn. R. R.	53¼	53¼	53⅛	53¼	...
75½	77	600	People's Gas, Chi.	76½	76½	75½	75½	−1½
20½	21	200	Père Marquette	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+½
60	64¼	100	Père Marq. prior pf	63	63	63	63	−¼
37	38	200	Philadelphia Co.	38	38	38	38	...
38½	40	100	Pierce Arrow	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+⅜
97	98	300	Pierce Arrow pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+¾
53⅝	53¾	1,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	54	54	53½	53⅜	+½
119	122	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	+⅛
100	100½	150	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
32¼	32⅝	100	Pitts. & West Va.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+¼
62	62½	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62	62	62	62	−½
71	71½	200	Pressed Steel Car	71½	71½	70⅝	70⅝	−1¼
1⅜	1⅞	100	Quicksilver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅝
1½	2⅝	100	Quicksilver pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	+¼
48½	51	400	Railway Steel Sp.	51½	51½	51	51	...
97	99	200	Railway Steel S. pf	98	98	98	98	...
26⅜	26½	2,300	Ray Con. Copper	27	27	26⅜	26½	−¼
94¼	94⅜	19,100	Reading	95	95⅝	93⅞	94¼	−1¼
40½	42	200	Reading 1st pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	−½
87	87¼	9,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	86½	87½	86	87½	+¾
102¼	103	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102½	102½	102¼	102½	−⅜
66⅜	66⅞	800	Royal Dutch t r	66¼	66⅞	66¼	66⅜	+⅝
17¼	17⅜	1,000	St. Louis-San Fran.	16½	17¼	16½	17¼	−1
30½	32	100	St. Louis Southw.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+½
12¼	13	200	Seaboard Air Line	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
23⅝	24	600	Shattuck-Arizona	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	−½
43¼	43½	1,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43¼	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
51	53½	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	52	52	52	52	−1
93¼	93¾	1,400	Southern Pacific	93	93¼	93	93	−¼
27⅝	27¾	2,000	Southern Railway	27½	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	...
55½	56⅞	200	Southern Ry. pf	56	56	56	56	−½
54⅝	55¼	22,600	Studebaker Co.	56⅛	56⅝	52½	55⅝	−1⅛
43	43½	300	Superior Steel	43	43	43	43	−½
17	17⅜	500	Tenn. C. & C.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	−⅜
185½	187	1,200	Texas Co.	186	186	185	186	−1
..	..	2,500	Texas Co. rights	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛	−⅞
19	20	600	Third Avenue	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18⅝	−1¼
63	63¼	5,000	Tobacco Products	63¼	63⅝	62⅝	63⅛	−⅛
102	105¼	100	Underwood Typew.	102	102	102	102	+⅞
80	85	200	Union B. & P. new	81	81	81	81	−2
135⅝	135½	3,600	Union Pacific	135	136¼	135	135½	+⅜
79½	80	200	Union Pacific pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	−½
43	44	100	United Alloy Steel	43½	43½	43½	43½	+½
115½	115⅞	8,000	United Cigar Stores	116⅝	117	114⅞	115⅝	−1⅝
72	73	100	United Drug	73	73	73	73	−2
..	51⅝	200	United Drug 1st pf	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51½	−1
94	97	100	United Dyewood pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
133	134½	300	United Fruit	134¾	134½	134	134½	+½
21	22	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21	21	21	21	−⅝
157¼	157½	4,800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	156¼	157½	155	157⅝	...
100	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	−2⅞
60	60⅝	1,900	U. S. Rubber	60⅝	60⅝	59⅞	59⅞	−1¼
56	57	100	U. S. Sm., R. & F.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	−¾
119⅝	119⅞	151,100	U. S. Steel	120⅝	120⅝	118⅞	119⅝	−1
118	118½	200	U. S. Steel pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118⅛	...
101⅝	102	8,400	Utah Copper	102½	102⅝	101⅝	102	−1
18½	19	200	Utah Securities	18½	18½	18½	18½	−½
40¼	40½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	40⅝	40¼	40¼	−⅜
66	70	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	66	66	66	66	...
48⅝	49	200	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49¼	49	49	−1
20	20¼	300	Western Maryland	20	20¼	20	20¼	−1⅛
17	17½	200	Western Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17½	+½
46½	47	100	Western Pacific pf	47	47	47	47	+1½
48⅝	48¼	3,000	Westingh. E. & M.	48¼	48¼	48	48⅜	+⅛
16	16¼	800	Wheeling & L. E.	16¼	16⅜	16	16	−½
33¼	34½	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅛	−1
66½	67¼	1,600	Wilson & Co.	66¼	66½	65⅝	66½	−1
31¼	31⅜	1,900	Willys-Overland	31⅛	31⅜	31	31⅜	−⅛
48	49⅝	200	Wisconsin Central	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	...

POWER COMPANIES TO UNITE

Eastern Pennsylvania Concerns Will Save Labor and Coal.

In line with the British plan of coordinating and mobilizing big power plants for the purpose of saving labor and conserving coal, the Electric Bond and Share Company, Edward B. Smith & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Henry & West of Philadelphia have consummated plans to consolidate under one management the Lehigh Navigation Electric Company, the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, and the Northern Central Company, all in Eastern Pennsylvania. The properties will be taken over by a new company to be known as the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation.

The deal will be financed by a present issue of $20,000,000, ten-year 6 per cent. secured gold notes, to be offered to the public at 95 and accrued interest, with a 40 per cent stock bonus.

The management of the new corporation will be in charge of the Electric Bond and Share Company, all the common stock of which is owned by the General Electric Company. The Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company, while it sells its generating plant and distributing system, will own an important interest in the new concern.

It is not intended greatly to extend the present system while construction costs are as high as they now are, or until it is possible to get prompt deliveries of electric machinery. It is expected, however, that the plants can be connected and co-ordinated so as to enable them to perform greater and more efficient service.

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist, medium for sale of first-class bonds and stocks not quoted elsewhere. Bid and offered prices given. 10 cents on all news stands—$4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	71.24	70.76	70.90	—.20
25 industrials	89.82	88.34	89.04	—.72
50 stocks	80.53	79.55	79.97	—.46

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 19	80.53	79.55	79.97	—.46
July 18	81.50	80.27	80.43	—.60
July 17	81.30	80.25	81.12	+.58
July 16	81.44	80.15	80.54	—.61
July 14	81.59	80.69	81.15	+.43
July 13	81.83	80.42	80.72	—.77
July 12	82.13	81.08	81.49	—.19

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	79.97
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915	75.84	July 20	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	69.06	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.84
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
1911	83.75	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	79.97
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.12
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 19	82.89	+.04	July 13	82.71	+.02
July 18	82.85	+.17	July 11	82.69	+.07
July 17	82.68	+.06	July 10	82.62	+.01
July 16	82.65	—.09	July 9	82.61	—.08
July 14	82.74	+.10	July 7	82.69	+.04
July 13	82.64	—.07	July 6	82.65	—.14

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	89.48	July 20	82.61	July 9	82.89
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	86.98
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Little Foreign Buying.

Either the European Governments are relying on the United States to supply many of the materials which were formerly bought in this country on such a large scale, or they are accumulating a vast amount of business that will be released when the price-fixing controversy has been settled. The agencies maintained here by Great Britain, France, and Russia have been buying only odds and ends since the declaration of war by this Government. It is known that Russia would like to get large quantities of supplies, but her internal troubles have complicated the financing difficulties connected with such buying.

Waiting on the Trade Commission.

One reason for the practical cessation of buying by Great Britain was given by a banker with a vision of what the future might hold for a purchasing agent who rushed into the present uncertain market. "Suppose," he suggested, "that the English want 200,000,000 pounds of copper, and cabled their representatives here to buy it. They would go into the open market and perhaps get it at 25 cents a pound, which is a fair enough price right now. A few days later the Advisory Council might call the copper men to Washington again to tell them that the Government wants a large amount of copper and must have it at 17 cents a pound. The producers might surrender rather than appear unpatriotic. It would not be long afterwards before somebody in Parliament, attacking the Government, would call for an inquiry as to who benefited by British contract for copper at 25 cents, when the metal was being bought by the United States at 17 cents."

Loans on Whisky in Bond.

Officers of the large Wall Street banks said yesterday that while they had been requested to send to Washington telegraphic protests against the proposed prohibition amendments to the Administration's Food Control bill, they had not done so. Inquiry among the banks showed that the large institutions made loans on whisky in warehouse in about the same way that they made advances against other commodities, but it was pointed out that the banks were not in the least interested in the legislation for the reason that their whisky loans were well margined, and consequently they did not stand to lose anything in the event that the Government bought the whisky from the distillers. It was suggested that perhaps banks in other cities, notably those in the State of Kentucky, had not required the whisky men to allow for a sufficiently large margin, but in all events it was thought that all well-managed institutions were well protected and would not be hurt by the proposed legislation.

Rates for Call Money.

Six per cent. was the prevailing rate for call money yesterday. It was the opening, the renewal, and the high quotation for the day, while the "low" and "last" were only 4 per cent. Relatively few loans were made at that figure. Bankers generally are of the opinion that call money will remain around 6 per cent for some time to come, with occasional rallies and dips.

New Issue of Certificates Expected.

Bankers are expecting Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to make another offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness almost any day. In fact, many are surprised that he has not done so already. It is generally known that the expenditures of the Government are running heavy, although exact figures are unavailable since the department suspended the publication of the daily Treasury statements on June 29, the issuance of which the law makes mandatory. On July 30 there will mature $400,000,000 of 3¼ per cent. certificates sold on May 25 and June 8. Bankers are not particularly keen for the certificates as investments, especially in view of the fact that they pay the Government 2 per cent. interest on the proceeds deposited with them, but still they stand ready to take up any offering that the Secretary may make.

How Bankers Work.

Supplementing the brief and concise statement issued recently by James Freeman Curtis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, regarding the Liberty Loan conference attended by representatives of the six Eastern Federal Reserve Districts, the Sub-Committee on Publicity, of which Guy Emerson is Secretary and General Manager, gave out yesterday a five-page mimeographed essay. Following are several extracts: "The place assigned for the meeting was the former home of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, at 50 Wall Street. Rough deal tables had been placed in one of the large workrooms of the old bank, and around these tables the conferees gathered on the hottest days of the Summer. * * * In an atmosphere filled with tobacco smoke, hour after hour was spent in an old-fashioned 'experience meeting.' * * * At the end of the conference the committee re-assembled and reported their conclusions to the General Committee, and in a final long hot session these points were gone over in detail and stored away in the minds of those present to be taken back home for future use whenever the Secretary of the Treasury may again call the machinery into action for the flotation of another loan."

Stop Silver Shipments to India.

Advices have been received here that the British Government has placed a prohibition upon further imports of silver into India, arrangements having been made for the receipt of the metal now en route. At the same time, the British authorities have informally indicated their disapproval of shipments of gold to India, although the local Government officials of India are very desirous of having Americans' gold. The object of stopping a further inflow of silver into India is to afford the Government means for regulating its price. The sending of gold is discouraged because the people of India are noted for their practice of hoarding gold and silver, and the British authorities feel that this is no time for hoarding and that gold could be used to better advantage elsewhere than in India. The whole subject of the restriction of silver shipments is intertwined with the problem of regulating India's imports and exports. The British Government has a well-defined policy in this respect, and all of the goods purchased by American importers are not permitted to be delivered as promptly as the importers would like to have them. Just at present, prices are relatively low in Calcutta, and American importers are making large purchases. The British authorities, however, are keeping an eye on shipping facilities and upon the exchange situation, and in regulating both to the best interest of the nation they are obliged from time to time to place various restrictions. The ruling in regard to silver is only one of these necessary war measures.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,771,500	$1,953,500	$1,524,000
Year to date	547,997,450	583,354,450	431,449,700

U S Liberty 3½s, w i
$15000.....99 40-50
2000.....99 41-50
1000.....99 42-50
500.....99 45-50
1000.....99 40-50
500.....99 42-50
96000.....99 41-50
9000.....99 40-50
8000.....99 41-50
4000.....99 42-50
10000.....99 41-50
10000.....99 42-50
1000.....99 41-50
80000.....99 42-50
500.....99 42-50
15000.....99 41-50
84000.....99 40-50
22000.....99 42-50
33000.....99 43-50
500.....99 42-50
16000.....99 44-50
1000.....99 43-50
50000.....99 44-50
7000.....99 42-50
9000.....99 41-50
68000.....99 42-50
3000.....99 43-50
302000.....99 42-50
500.....99 42-50
31000.....99 44-50
64000.....99 45-50

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s
2.....96⅝
Anglo-Fr 5s
107.....94
5.....94⅛
1.....94
6.....94⅛
½.....94¼
54.....94
5.....93⅞
10.....94
20.....93⅞
2.....94
131.....93⅞
CityofLyons6s
1.....95
CityofParis6s
5.....94¾
4.....94⅝
DomofCan5s, 1926
1.....96
1931
10.....96¾
2.....97
French Govt temp 5½s
60.....99
13.....99⅛
JapGovt4½s, stl ln, 2d Ser
2.....86
1.....86½
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
45.....98¾
17.....98½
5½s, 1918
94.....99⅝
50.....99 11/16
1.....99⅝
5½s, 1919
22.....97⅝
new
3.....99 11/16
6.....100
12.....99 11/16

10.....100
10.....99⅞
10.....99 11/16
27.....100
5½s, 1921
15.....96⅞
2.....96½
6.....96⅞
15s5f..96¼
NYCity3½s, Nov, 1954
8.....84½
4½s,Nov,1957
4.....102¼
4½s, 1964
6.....97⅞
AmAgCdeb5s
16.....100⅛
conv 5s
1.....101
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
1.....92⅝
4.....92¼
1s5f..92¼
AmT&Tcv4½s
6.....100
col tr 5s
1.....99⅛
13.....99
½.....99⅝
4.....99
1.....98⅞
16.....99
Am Thread 4s
5.....98
AmWrPap5s
6.....88⅛
Arm'r&Co4½s
4.....91
1.....91⅛
A,T&SFgen4s
2.....88⅞
4.....89
1.....89¼

AtlCstL1st4s
2.....87⅞
gen unif 4½s
1.....87½
B&Oprln3½s
2.....91⅛
4.....91⅛
gold 4s
1.....84¼
7.....84½
conv 4½s
5.....88¼
ref 5s
30.....96⅞
PLE&WV4s
1.....80½
S W div 3½s
3.....87
Beth Stl 1st & ref 5s
1.....98⅜
B R T 5s, 1918
15.....98⅝
2.....98½
CenLeather5s
1.....99⅛
6.....99
CenofNJgen5s
1.....110
CenPacgtd4s
1.....84
CerrodePasco Cop cv 6s
4.....109½
5.....109
Ches&Ogen4½s
3.....84
1.....83½
conv 4½s
2.....78½
C,B&Qygen4s
2.....89
joint 4s
30.....96⅛
33.....96¼
Ill div 4s
1.....90
Chi Gt W 4s
2.....66
Chi,M&StP gen4s,SerA
4.....85½
1.....85
gen 4½s
5.....94
conv 4½s
2.....88⅝
1.....89
conv5s,SerB
1.....98⅝
ref 4½s
13.....84⅞
5.....85
1.....84⅝
16.....84½
3.....84¼
3.....84¼
5.....84½
Chi&NWgen 4s, reg
1.....86
deb 5s, 1933
6.....100
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
4.....71
ColF&Igen5s
1.....91
Col&Soref& ext 4½s
2.....79⅛

CornProdRef s f 5s, 1934
5.....9[illegible]
Cuban-Am Sug col tr 6s
1.....100⅝
CumberldT5s
5.....97½
Del&Hud1st& ref 4s
1.....91½
conv 5s
4.....97½
Den&RioGde imp 5s
1.....79
1.....78
1st & ref 5s
1.....55
2.....55⅛
4.....57
Det Un Ry con 4½s
3.....79
EriePacoltr4s
5.....88½
Erie conv 4s, Ser B
13.....54½
tempcv4s, Ser D
1.....66⅝
GenElecdeb5s
1.....103
IllCent4s,1953
1.....82
10.....81½
IllCen&C,StL&NOjt5s,SerA
10.....98½
Ill Steel 4½s
9.....87½
Indiana Stl 5s
5.....102½
Inter-Met 4½s
2.....63½
3.....63¼
IRT1st&ref5s
17.....93⅛
12.....93¼
36.....93⅛
IntMerMa6s
1.....94½
50.....94¼
6.....94⅛
10.....94¼
16.....94
KanCitySo5s
1.....88
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
4.....98
LS&MSo4s, 1928
1.....92
Liggett&M7s
2 c....121
LorillardCo5s
1.....100¼
2.....100
Louis & Nash unified 4s
1.....91⅝
3.....91¼
11.....91
1.....90⅞
Manhat con 4s
2.....83½
MexPet1stref conv6s,SerC
4.....107

MichCendeb4s
1.....88
Midvale Steel col tr 5s
2.....93
M,StP&SStM 1st con 4s
3.....88
Mo,K&T2d4s
1.....39½
Mo,K&TofT5s
5.....58
MoPac1st&ref 5s, w i, 1926
2.....91⅞
1965
4.....91
gen 4s, w i
4.....60¼
12.....60
3.....59⅞
5.....60
½.....60½
1.....60
2.....59⅞
25.....59⅞
Mon Pow 5s, Ser A
1.....96
Nash,Chat&SL 1st con 5s
1.....102
Nat Tube 5s
87.....101
NYAirBrake 1st conv 6s
9.....103¼
NYCentdeb6s
32.....104½
ref&imp4½s, Ser A
5.....93⅞
3.....94
NY,NH&Hcv deb 6s
1.....96¼
1.....96⅜
1.....97
NYStateRys con 4½s
5.....78⅝
Nor Pac 4s
1.....87⅝
5.....87¾
Nor Pac 3s
1.....63
NorStatesPr 1st & ref 5s
1.....93⅜
P R R con4½s
5.....102
temp 4½s
10.....94⅞
10.....94⅝
17.....94⅞
2 c.....94⅞
1.....94⅞
Penn Co gtd 3½s, Ser B
1.....81⅞
PereMar1st5s
4.....88⅝
PubServCorp sink fund 5s
7.....87
Rdg gen 4s
1.....90¼
2.....90⅜
RioGrW1st4s
4.....69

StL&SFprlien 4s, Ser A
2.....62½
1.....62¼
prln5s,SerB
1.....79⅜
income 6s
1.....48⅜
9.....48½
adjust 6s
1.....65⅛
StLSW1stter 5s
6.....64½
Sav,Fla&W 1st 6s
9.....115
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
3.....99
So Pac cv 4s
13.....82
2.....81⅞
conv 5s
5.....99¼
1st ref 4s
11.....86¼
So Ry 1st 5s
3.....97⅞
1.....97⅝
gen 4s
2.....65⅞
Tex Co deb 6s
1.....102⅝
7.....102½
ThirdAvadj5s
3.....39⅜
ref 4s
2.....60
Un Pac 1st 4s
1.....91⅝
8.....91½
conv 4s
5.....89⅝
20.....89
1st & ref 4s
12.....85
US Rubber 6s
1.....101⅝
5s Tr Co ctfs
¼.....86⅞
½.....86½
13.....86¼
½.....86⅜
1.....86⅜
5.....86½
4.....86⅜
7.....86¼
3.....86⅜
US SmRef&M conv6%Notes
3.....103
US Steel Corp sink fund 5s
70.....104
1.....104½
20.....104
4.....104⅛
5.....104
Va Car Chlst5s
5.....99⅞
1.....99
West Elec 5s
5.....100
6.....100⅛
West Pac 5s
9.....87⅞
West Un fund & real est4½s
1.....92½
West Shore 4s
1.....82⅝
1.....83

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	..
2s, c, 1930	96½	..
3s, r, 1918	99	..
3s, c, 1918	99	..
3s, 1946	84	..
4s, r, 1925	104½	..
4s, c, 1925	104½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf	..	92
Adams Ex	110	115
Ad Rumely	14½	15¾
Do pf	25	30
Ajax Rub	66½	67½
Alaska J	4	4½
Allis-Ch M pf	82½	84
Am Ag Ch	92	94
Do pf	99⅝	100⅝
Am B N	38	42
Do pf	47	49½
Am B Sug pf	93½	97
Am B S & Fdy	..	102
Do pf	180	194
Am C & F pf	114⅞	116½
Am Coal	44	..
Am Cot O pf	88	95
Am Exp	92	100
Am Ice pf	51¼	53
Am Sm pf, A	99	100
Do, B	92	93
Am St Fds	86	86¾
Am S & R pf	113	114
Am Sn pf	99	105
Am S Tob pf	..	95
Am Sug R pf	118	120
Am T & C	58	63
Am T & T 2d paid	65	70½
Am Tob pf	101	102
Asso D G	15	21
Do 1st pf	51	59
Do 2d pf	35	39
Assets R	2	2⅞
Assoc Oil	58½	62
A, B & A	14¼	[illegible]
A, G & W I pf	61	61¼
Bald L pf	100	101
Balt & O pf	70	71
Barrett Co pf	107	109½
Beth St'l	125	130
Do pf	115	120
B Un G	100	115
Brown Sh	..	71
Do pf	95	99
Bruns Ter	10¼	11
B, R & P pf	105	115
Burns Bros pf	110	..
Bush Ter	..	100
Butte & S	12½	12⅝
Cal & Ar	76½	80½
Calif Petrol pf	50¼	50⅝
Can So	..	54
Case (J I) pf	..	84
C, C & O	22½	..
Do pf	50	..
C R R of N J	235	325
C & S A Tel	115	118
Chi & Alt	..	16
Do pf	21	26¾
Chi Gt W	11¼	11½
C & N W pf	140	150
C, R I & P 2d pf	42	..
Do f pd	65	67
Chi, St P, M & Om	90	110
Do pf	110	130
C, C, C & St L pf	67	74¾
Cleve & P	..	83¾
Do spec	..	49¾
Clu-Peab	62	67
Do pf	103½	116
Col & So	25	27½
Do 1st pf	53	55
Do 2d pf	40	47
Comp T R	38¼	40
Cons Gas	108¼	109
C G E L & P, B	..	113
C I C M	17	18
Cont C pf	..	111
Cont Ins	52	54
Crex Carp	30	45
Cruc S pf	102¼	103
C-Am Sug	185	195
Do pf	100	101½
D & Co pf	99⅞	100½
D, L & W	210	224
Det U R	..	112
Dome M	10⅝	11
D, S S & A	3⅞	5¾
Do pf	6¼	9¼
Elk C pf	44	45
Erie 2d pf	28½	29⅝
Erie & P	..	70
Fisher Bdy pf	85	90
F M & S	18	19
Do pf	40	45
Gen Chem	220	235
Do pf	111	115
Gen M pf	87¾	88
Gen Cigar	36	40
Do pf	95	100
G'drich (B F) Co pf	104¼	106½
Granby C	80	83
Gulf S S 1st pf	110	114
Do 2d pf	107	160
Hartman	55	62
Helme (G W) Co	..	200
Do pf	100	120
Homestake	100½	..
Ill Cent	103	104
Inger-R	200	..
Do pf	100	..
I H, N J, pf	117½	119
Int H Cor	70	74
Do pf	103	..
Int N pf	103	..
Int Pa pf	..	105
Do pf sta	69	70
Iowa Cent	3	5½
Jewel Tea	41	45
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So	21⅝	23
Do pf	50¼	55
Kelsey Wh	30	38
Do pf	82	88
Kelly S T pf	88	95
K & D M	2¼	6
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	108	110
Kress (S H) Co	55	65
Do pf	105	105¾
Lacl Gas	96	98
L E & W	16	18
L R & T	20¾	21
Ligg & M	225	240
Do pf	115	120
Long Isl'd ctfs	39	43
L-W Bis	15	18
Do 1st pf	80	92
Do 2d pf	51	60
Lorill'd Co	200	225
Do pf	115	116½
M'kay Cos	80¼	81½
Do pf	64	64½
Mah C R	350	..
Man Elev	113	116
Man Elec S 1st pf	..	95¼
Math Alk	52	53
M Dep Sts	52	56
Do pf	102¼	108
Mex P pf	91	98
Mich Cent	100	120
M & St L	15¼	16½
M, St P & S S M pf	114	119
Do l l	65	80
Mo, K & T	6¼	6⅞
Do pf	11½	12
Mor & Es	77⅝	85
N, C & St L	127	135
Nat B pf	115⅞	121
N C & S	72⅞	79
Do pf	108½	110
Nat En pf	97	100
Nat L pf	109	110½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	4	7
N Y, C & St L	26½	29
Do 1st pf	67½	80
Do 2d pf	45½	50
N Y Dock pf	40	44
N Y, L & W	..	115½
N Y, O & West	23	23⅝
Norf So	24¼	26
Norf & W	120½	122⅝
Do pf	82½	84¾
North Am	60	62
N W Tel	..	60
Nova Sc S	91	97
Owens B M pf	110	120
Pac Coast	40	60
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	68	80
P T & T	25	25½
Do pf	91	98⅝
Pan-Am P & T pf	89½	92
Peo & E	7½	9
Pere M pf	..	55
Pett-Mull	21	55
Do 1st pf	90	97
P, C, C & St L	74	74¾
Pitts Coal	53	60
Do pf	115	125
P, Ft W & C	146¼	154
Pr Stl Car pf	100	108
P S, N J	117	119
P'man Co	141⅝	145
Rdg 2d pf	41	43
St L & S F pf	26⅝	29
Sav Arms	83	84
Saxon Mtr	17¼	18¼
St L S W pf	47	49
Seab A L pf	28	29
Sears-Roeb	167¼	168½
Do pf	124	126⅝
S-S S & I pf	..	95
So P R S	159	180
Do pf	100	..
St'd Mill	86	92
Do pf	84	90
Studeb Co pf	91½	97
Stutz Mtr	39½	40
Sup Stl 1st pf	102	104
Tex Pac	16¼	17¼
T P L Tr	135	..
Tob P pf	103	104⅝
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	4	7
Do pf	8	16
Do pf c	8	12
Tidew O	199	205
Tran & W	42½	43
T C R T	84½	86
Und Type pf	114	..
U B & P	10	12⅝
Un Dyew'd	66	68
Un Drug 2d pf	85	88
Un Cig Sts pf	114	119
U Rys In	7¼	9
Do pf	19	21
U S C I P pf	52½	58½
U S Exp	18	22
U S R & I	13	15
U S R 1st pf	108	109
U S Sm pf	49½	50¼
Va-Car Ch pf	109	112
Va R & P	..	48
Wabash	11¼	12
Do pf, B	26½	27
W F Exp	90	94
W Md 2d pf	35	38
West U T	93½	94½
W E & M 1st pf	65	70
Weym-Bru	..	270
Do pf	100	115
White Mtr	46½	47
Wilson pf	102	105
W-Over pf	95½	96
W'w'th (F W)	125	130
Do pf	122	123
Wor Pump	34	35½
Do pf, A	90	97½
Do pf, B	57	61

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96⅝	97⅛	6.80
Argen.Gov.Dis.		Dec. 15,'17	99⅞	100⅝	5.10
Argen. Gov.	..	May 15,'20	98⅝	98⅞	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100¼	5.25
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100⅛	4.90
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	97½	99	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98	99	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	96	97	5.45
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100½	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	94⅛	94⅝	5.50
FrenchGov.Con.		Apr., 1919	99	99¼	5.80
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅞	100⅛	5.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅞	100⅛	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	102	5.40
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France	5	Is. of 1916	$145	$150	..
Rep. of China	6	Nov., 1919	94½	96⅛	7.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	87	89	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	77	78½	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	$214	$218	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	99⅞	5.05
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.05
Am. Thread	5	Jan., 1919	98	98½	5.05
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15,'19	98⅛	98⅝	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	6.35
C. B. & Q.	..	July, 1921	96	96⅝	4.95
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.25

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'25	101⅝	101⅞	5.65
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	99½	101	..
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.95
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1919	98	98¼	6.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	97⅞	99	5.30
Gen. Rubber	5	Aug., 1918	99	99¼	5.15
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Mar., 1920	..	..	..
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.00
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100⅛	4.55
Kan. City Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98⅞	99½	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	98½	99¼	4.90
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 15,'21	97½	99	4.80
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May 3,'18	99½	99⅞	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	90	97	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.40
N. Y. C. R.R.	4½	May, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	Apr. 15,'18	95½	96¼	8.95
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	98¾	99½	4.60
P. S. C., N. J.	..	Mar., 1919	98	99½	5.80
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	78	82	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	98½	98⅞	5.95
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.55
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	90	91½	8.10
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100¼	3.70
Win. R. Arms	5	May, 1918	97½	98	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97½	98⅝	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	98¼	100	5.50

BIG RUSH TO BUY NOTES.

General Electric $15,000,000 Offering Largely Oversubscribed.

The offering yesterday of $15,000,000 of three-year, 6 per cent. gold notes of the General Electric Company was a great success. The subscription books opened at 10 o'clock, and long before the stated closing hour of 3 P. M. the notes were heavily oversubscribed. While exact figures were not available, it was estimated that the issue had been four times oversubscribed.

The General Electric Company's notes were offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. at 99⅝ and interest, to yield about 6.10 per cent. On the Curb the notes sold on the "when issued" basis as high as 100½, closing at 100¼, and at no time were they quoted below par.

In banking circles the opinion was expressed that the success would help the general investment market, and special emphasis was placed on the fact that there exists a large demand for short-term securities.

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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Reflects Good Rains Over the Southwest—Net Loss for Day 30 to 55 Points.

The cotton market yesterday again reflected good rains over the Southwest, and on a widespread belief that the drought had been effectively broken throughout Texas and Oklahoma, traders sold contracts aggressively throughout the session, causing a decline at one time of from 51 to 56 points. The market closed steady at a net loss of 30 to 55 points.

The opening was steady at an advance of 10 points on September, due to a little covering, while other positions were 6 to 14 points lower. First prices were close to the highest of the day, although occasional rallies took place during the session. There was fairly good buying of October under the 25-cent level, but liquidation resulting from the great improvement in Southwestern weather news readily supplied all buying orders and the market was generally heavy, with final prices at almost the lowest point of the day.

July contract increased its premium over October to 165 points as compared with 150 points on Wednesday, notwithstanding the circulation of notices and reports that a considerble amount of cotton was on its way to New York for delivery purposes. It sold off to 26.50c, or a net loss of 30 points.

The Oklahoma rainfall was especially bearish, as the average for the whole State was .96 inch, making an average of 1.89 inches thus far this month, with more expected in Friday's reports. Texas precipitation so far this month averages 1.09 inches, and is still well below normal, which for the full month of July is 2.91 inches. Compared with the recent dry weather in the latter State, however, which had begun to get serious, in the southern half, these rains were so beneficial as to start predictions for a better August Government report than had heretofore been expected, some looking for a condition of better than 71.

Mail advices from Lancashire stated that the consumption of cotton was proceeding at the rate of 50,000 bales a week, which was far in excess of the current imports. Both the submarine situation and the outlook for peace received a somewhat bearish interpretation again, but did not cut much figure in the market, as the trade was chiefly interested in weather news. In the late trading New Orleans displayed weakness on account of hedge selling due to the improved crop outlook. A wire from there said interior buyers were taking everything offered at the highest basis of the season. Middling spots were reported to be selling 100 points over October. There were no exports reported and Southern spot markets were 25 points higher to 50 points lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednes.
July	26.76	26.80	26.50	26.50@26.55	26.85
August	..	..	..	25.57 Bid	26.10
September	25.75	25.75	25.57	25.15 Bid	25.65
October	25.30	25.30	24.84	24.85@24.88	25.35
November	..	..	..	24.70 Bid	25.25
December	25.15	25.15	24.64	24.65@24.67	25.20
January	25.12	25.15	24.67	24.67@24.69	25.22
March	25.25	25.29	24.87	24.82 Bid	25.39
May	25.28	25.28	24.95	24.96@24.98	25.50

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points lower at 26.90c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.50c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 25.50c; New Orleans, 25.75c; Savannah, 26⅛c; Augusta, 25.63c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	4,307	3,818	5,077
Exports	..	..	7,172
Port stocks	658,847	705,132	624,531
New York arrivals	1,200	250	717
New York stocks	52,207	60,069	127,147

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports, 4,000 bales, no American. Mid-upland 19d. Futures unchanged.

Increase of 26% in Coal Movement.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Reports to the Railroad War Board show that in June the country's roads moved 750,323 cars of bituminous coal, an increase of 26 per cent. over the record for June of last year.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$1,086,880	$958,234	$128,646
Net after tax	351,058	355,922	*4,864
6 mos. gross	4,701,829	4,780,874	*79,045
Net after tax	1,198,006	1,619,233	*421,227

Public Utilities.

ARIZONA POWER for April—			
Gross earnings	36,123	21,765	14,358
Net earnings	25,082	15,897	9,184
Total income	25,102	15,912	9,189
Net income	12,236	5,567	6,668
Twelve months ended April 30:			
Gross earnings	371,931	235,774	136,157
Net earnings	252,246	166,139	86,106
Total income	252,470	166,397	86,072
Net income	100,707	43,435	57,272
CONSUMERS' POWER CO—			
June gross	459,180	364,335	94,851
Net after tax	250,812	228,566	22,346
Sur. aft. chgs.	152,404	133,172	19,232
Bal. after pfd. dividends	102,404	94,797	7,607
6 mos. gross	2,756,259	2,258,896	497,363
Net after tax	1,457,563	1,475,030	*17,467
Sur. aft. chgs.	816,247	870,293	*54,046
Bal. after pfd. dividends	546,247	645,043	*8,796
12 mos. gross	5,244,562	4,340,209	904,353
Net after tax	2,834,202	2,821,971	12,231
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,575,997	1,613,633	*37,636
Bal. after pfd. dividends	1,067,496	1,185,008	*117,512
DETROIT EDISON CO.—			
June gross	868,769	716,740	152,029
Net after tax	230,747	236,196	*5,449
Sur. aft. chgs.	146,492	150,785	*4,293
6 mos. gross	5,997,504	4,850,260	1,147,244
Net after tax	1,968,373	1,878,076	90,297
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,400,317	1,332,044	138,273
UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS and subsidiary companies twelve months ended May 31—			
Gross earnings	7,060,024	6,626,817	433,207
Net earnings	2,689,968	2,647,846	42,122
Net profit	1,263,103	1,251,900	11,203
Total gr. earn.	1,961,124	1,807,959	153,164
Net earnings	1,806,314	1,670,279	136,035
Bal. available for divs.	1,177,401	1,124,438	52,962
Divs., first pf. stock	600,681	579,810	20,871
Total	576,719	544,627	32,091
Divs., second pf. stock	†	5,271	*5,071
Surp. earn.	576,719	539,356	37,363

*Decrease. †All the second preferred stock has now been converted.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	32	35	Iron Cap.	16	16¼
B. D. Gas	8	10	Do pf.	15⅞	16½
Bingham	12⅝	13	Iron Blos.	80	90
Begole	50	75	Jerome Vd.	1¼	1⅝
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	La Rose	40	50
Bos Ely	40	50	Majestic	40	43
Bos & Mon	60	62	Mex Metals	28	30
Butte & D.	25	50	Moj Tung.	68	72
Bos & Ar.	1⅝	2	New Baltic	1¼	1⅝
Calaveras	3	4¼	Nev Doug.	1¼	1⅝
Chief Cons	2½	2⅝	New U B.	..	50
Crown Res.	27	32	Nixon	36	39
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	N Cornelia	17½	17⅝
Cortez	20	25	Nat Z&L	56	60
Champ Cop	7	8	Oneco	..	50
Cal Corbin	1½	2⅛	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1½
Eag & BB.	2⅝	2½	Onondaga	30	50
Earl-Eagle	14	18	Pioneer C.	1¼	1⅝
Fortuna	7	8	Rilla	2	3
Gold Lake	5	7	Ray Herc.	3⅝	4
Gila C S.	14⅝	15⅛	*SW Miami	2½	3
Houghton	75	95	†SW Miami	2	2¼
Homa Oil	1⅝	1½	Truro	1¼	1⅝
Humboldt	85	95	U Vd Ext.	36⅝	37
Butte & L	13	16	Yukon G.	1⅝	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.25	62.50	62.25	....
Lead	....	10.87½	....	10.50
Spelter	....	8.62½	8.62½	....
Antimony	*15.00	15.50	*15.00	15.50
Quicksilver	$105.00	....	$105.00	....
Aluminium	*55.00	....	*55.00	....
Iron, No. X fdy.	53.75	54.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26½@27c, carload lots, spot delivery; 24½@25c, third quarter; 23½@24½c fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	239	0	0	239	0	0
Tin, futures	235	15	0	236	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

OIL INTERESTS IN MERGER.

Cities Service Company Buys Armour Refinery in Kansas.

A merger of the oil interests of the syndicate headed by J. Ogden Armour of Chicago with those controlled by Henry L. Doherty & Co. of New York was announced yesterday. This was brought about by the Cities Service Company purchasing the Armour Refinery at Independence, Kan., payment being made in Cities Service preferred stock, which is to be retained by the Armour group for a period of years. The Armour interests have also invested by a further purchase of Cities Service stock, enabling pipe line extensions from the refinery to the Doherty oil holdings in Kansas. The Independence Refinery has a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels, and owns a pipe line to the field in Nomata County, Okla., where the Doherty company also has production.

The Cities Service interests have also bought the oil leases on 101,000 acres in the Eastern Kentucky field from the L. G. Neely interests of Ohio.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.02
Alta	.04	Jacket	.08
Andes	.13	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.11
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.09
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.30
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.05
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.11
Confidence	.05	Union Con.	.14
Con. Virginia	.33	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.62½
TONOPAH.		Goldfield Merger	.06
Belmont	4.25	Great Bend	.07
Halifax	.25	Jumbo Exten.	.30
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Junior	.05
McNamara	.16	Kewanas	.13
Midway	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Mizpah	.15	Spearhead	.16
Monarch Pitts	.11	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.19	Big Four	.05
North Star	.10	Consolidated	.30
Rescue	.21	Morning Glory	.20
Tonopah Exten.	2.40	Union Amalg.	.14
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	White Caps	1.10
West End	.65	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.17	Big Jim	.65
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.32
Booth	.08	Rochester	.48
Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.31
Florence	.16	United Eastern	4.00
Fraction	.02	United Mines	.50
Goldfield Cons.	.51		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅛	6	Granite	52	60
Dr. J'pot.	4½	6	Isabella	10⅝	10⅝
Elkton	6	7	McKinney	17	18
El Paso	30	40	Portland	143	150
Fanny R.	2	4	U. G. Mines	21	23
Golden C.	213½	214	Vindicator	75½	79
Gold Sov.	4⅛	5			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis;

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.05	4.75
Buf., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	6.80	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.40	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.10	4.75
Chi. & North	1917-'23	4½	4.90	4.65
Chi., R. Isl. & P.	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.45	5.05
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.40	5.20
Dela. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.35	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.10	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.65
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'28	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.25	4.80
Norf. & West	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.88	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pac.	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.85

AJAX RUBBER FINANCES.

Sales Increase 59.07% and Earnings 60.86% in Six Months.

The balance sheet of the Ajax Rubber Company for the first six months of 1917 shows an increase of 59.07 per cent. in sales over the same period of 1916, with an increase in earnings of about 60.86 per cent.

The statement shows that the company had on December 31: Cash on hand and in banks, $625,827; bills receivable, $593,025; and accounts receivable, $3,133,432. Liabilities included: Accounts payable, $534,609, and bills payable, $1,100,000. The surplus on Dec. 31, 1916, was $149,750; the net earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1917, amounted to $1,257,461; the total surplus equals $1,407,212, and the net surplus after paying dividends, $1,016,712.

In a letter to the stockholders, dated July 16, Horace de Lisser, Chairman of the Board of Directors, declares that none of the increase in the company's earnings is due to war conditions. The company, he asserts, has taken no business either from the American or from any foreign Government.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£173,000
Circulation decreased	413,000
Bullion decreased	239,563
Other securities increased	4,065,000
Other deposits decreased	1,392,000
Public deposits increased	5,667,000
Notes reserve increased	194,000
Government securities increased	22,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.62 per cent.; last week it was 19. per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	2,712,000
Silver in hand decreased	774,000
Notes in circulation increased	8,220,000
Treasury deposits increased	57,124,000
General deposits increased	75,296,000
Bills discounted increased	89,446,000
Advances decreased	14,429,000

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Canadian Locomotive Company has declared an initial dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Admissions has authorized the substitution of Egbert J. Armstrong in place of Harry I. Nicholas of the firm of H. I. Nicholas & Co. John F. McConn has been proposed as a substitute in place of Roger M. Poor of the firm of Richard Whitney & Co.

The Central Aguirre Sugar Company has declared an extra dividend of 25 per cent.

The Pathfinder Motor Company of America, to manufacture motors, automobiles, motor trucks, engines, &c., has been incorporated at Dover, Del., with a capital stock of $52,000,000.

The Atlantic Steel Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock.

The capital stock of the Kentucky Petroleum Producing Company of New York has been increased to 400,000 shares, no par value.

Worcester, Mass., has sold $100,000 notes in anticipation of revenue to Morgan & Bartlett, New York, at 4 per cent.

J. Y. G. Walter, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, has been elected a Trustee of the Bank for Savings.

The Caney River Gas Company declared a special and final dividend of 1 2-3 per cent. The company has been absorbed by the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company.

I. Gartenlaub, formerly of Gartenlaub & Co., now dissolved, is associated with L. M. Prince & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Joseph E. Breslin has become associated with McGovern & Co.

A. B. Leach & Co. is forming a syndicate to underwrite the Cincinnati Gas and Electric first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. forty-year gold bonds.

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again strong, owing to further attempts on the part of shorts to cover. Offers were extremely light and prices for the July position advanced 16c, while September was up 6c. At the high point of the day the market showed net gains of 19c to 35c from the close of Tuesday. Advices from abroad were very optimistic regarding supplies, it being stated that Australia has 144,000,000 bushels surplus, and is shipping more freely, while there is also a goodly supply in India. In the local cash market prices were nominal, No. 2 hard being quoted on the basis of $2.07, free on board, Gulf.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.42	$2.26	$2.40	$2.26	$1.14¼
September	2.12	2.06½	2.10	2.06	1.15⅛

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.82, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was irregular, closing 1c net higher for September, and unchanged to ¼c advance for the later months. The September position in Chicago sold at new high records, and cash markets everywhere were strong. Offers were very light, and it was said that distillers were good buyers. Crop accounts were more favorable owing to rains in the Southwest, and this served to check buying. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.14, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.62⅞	1.61	1.61⅞	1.60⅞	75⅞
Dec.	1.15⅞	1.13½	1.14⅞	1.14⅞	64⅞
May	1.13⅞	1.11½	1.12⅞	1.12⅞	..

OATS.

Shorts were good buyers of oats, and the market was apparently in an oversold condition as a result of the recent favorable reports on the new crop. Cash markets were firm, and further complaints were received regarding the crop situation in Canada. The local cash market was strong, standard quoted at 86c: No. 2, white, 86½c; No. 3, white, 85@85½c; No. 4, white, 84½@85c; fancy clipped, white, 85@88c; ordinary clipped, white, 84@85c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	70⅞	69¼	70⅞	69¼	40⅞
September	56¼	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	40⅞
December	57⅞	56⅛	57⅞	56⅞	42½

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was lower early, with active selling of lard owing to the recent break in cotton oil and on reports of a poor cash demand. There was a partial rally, however, on covering and buying by strong interests, who were thought to represent packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, and estimated for Friday 18,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 10,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	..	..	20.20	20.37	12.70
Sept.	20.57	20.10	20.45	20.62	12.75
Ribs—					
July	..	..	21.22	21.32	13.82
Sept.	21.50	21.20	21.40	21.52	13.37
Pork—					
July	40.40	40.30	40.40	40.40	26.05
Sept.	39.75	39.45	39.65	39.65	24.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil experienced a partial rally from the sharp break of Wednesday, closing with net gains of 22 to 36 points. The decline in cotton and rains over the cotton belt served to curb bullish sentiment, and the weakness in lard was also a factor. Total sales were 40,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.75@ ..	13.95
July	14.30	14.25	13.75@14.20	13.95
August	14.23	14.00	14.23@14.25	13.90
September	14.25	14.00	14.20@14.21	13.98
October	14.19	13.95	14.18@14.19	13.82
November	13.99	13.70	14.00@14.05	13.68
December	14.01	13.68	14.00@14.02	13.63
January	14.06	13.73	14.02@14.05	13.63
February	..	..	14.02@14.12	13.68

COFFEE.

Although the coffee market opened steadier at an advance of 3 to 7 points on scattered covering and a little buying for outside account, the demand proved moderate, and when selling orders appeared prices eased off and closed net unchanged to 3 points lower. In the cost and freight markets prices were firm, Santos 4s being quoted at 9.80, and Rio 7s at 9.65, London credits. The local spot market was dull, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½ cents and Santos 4s at 10¼. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.97	7.97	7.87@7.90	7.90
August	..	..	7.93@7.95	7.95
September	8.02	7.96	8.00@8.01	8.01
October	8.05	8.05	8.04@8.05	8.05
November	..	..	8.09@8.10	8.09
December	8.18	8.10	8.13@8.15	8.13
January	..	..	8.17@8.19	8.18
February	..	..	8.21@8.23	8.23
March	8.30	8.23	8.25@8.27	8.27
April	..	..	8.30@8.32	8.32
May	8.40	8.40	8.35@8.37	8.37
June	..	..	8.40@8.42	8.42

SUGAR.

There was an irregular opening in sugar futures, first prices being 1 point higher to 3 points lower, with no transactions on the call. Trade interests were buyers throughout the session, with some scattered selling by operators and Wall Street. There were no fresh developments in actual sugar, conditions there being firm at quotations. Late in the afternoon there appeared to be a little selling for profits, the market closing barely steady 1 to 4 points net lower, with total sales of 13,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.45@5.51	5.48
August	5.53	5.50	5.45@5.48	5.48
September	5.58	5.49	5.50@5.51	5.51
October	..	..	5.50@5.51	5.52
November	..	..	5.50@5.51	5.52
December	5.32	5.30	5.30@5.31	5.32
January	5.00	4.97	4.97@5.00	5.00
February	..	..	4.78@4.80	4.80
March	4.80	4.80	4.78@4.80	4.80
April	4.80	4.80	4.78@4.80	4.82
May	..	..	4.81@4.83	4.85

The market for refined sugar was firm, with the American and Howell advancing list prices 15 points to the basis of 7.65c for fine granulated. Others were unchanged at 8c. There was a fair inquiry reported, with refiners considerably delayed in delivery.

Raw sugar was steady at the close, with offerings of August shipment Cubas not taken, there being less activity displayed by local refiners after recent very heavy purchases, estimated at over 600,000 bags since Monday. The American during the early part of the day bought from 75,000 to 100,000 bags Cubas, mostly August shipments, at 5⅝c, cost and freight, with further offerings at that level unplaced. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.64c; molasses, 5.76c; cost and freight, 5⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,062 packages. Some large orders have been placed within the last day or two, including several thousand tubs for the navy. This has stimulated more speculative buying and the market has advanced ½c on the finest grades of fresh creamery. Medium and lower qualities steady to firm, but without material change. Unsalted creamery selling pretty well. Ladles and packing stock steady to firm. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39¼@40c; extras, (92 score,) 39c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@38½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 36@37½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 33@36c; renovated extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grade, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,100 cases. Demand is quiet and selective. There is a liberal surplus of average good medium and lower grade eggs, and these are being pressed for sale with a dull trade, and prices decidedly in buyers' favor. Some dealers are beginning to use storage eggs in place of the medium qualities of fresh, and, while strictly fancy goods are sustained under light offerings, the general market is unsettled and values weak and uncertain. The greater part of the business in Western eggs is in a range of 31@35c, only unusually prime qualities bringing more, although strictly fancy goods are sustained at previous top figures. Dirties and checks steady for strictly fine qualities; ordinary lots dull and irregular. Nearby whites of fancy quality scarce and in sellers' favor; medium grades and lower qualities freely offered at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 34@35½c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds and poorer, 25@30c; dirties, No. 1, 31@32c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@30c; undergrades, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@44c; ordinary to good, 38@41c; gathered whites, good to fine, 37@42c; inferior, 31@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@38c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, July 14, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 7	$59,103,500.00	$50,061,000.00	$4,529,400.00
Net change	....	....	....
Outstanding July 14	$59,103,500.00	$50,061,000.00	$4,529,400.00
Cash balance	60,078,004.58		
Cash in excess of corporate stock note obligations	$984,504.58		

April 30, 1917
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B'way at 73d St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

We Can Use | We Offer For Sale
100 Union-Buffalo 2nd Pd | 100 Republic Motor Truck
100 Goodyr Tire & Rub. Pd | 100 Fisk Rubber
100 Republic M. Truck Pfd | 100 Gulf, Mobile & Nor. Pd
10 Lehigh Val. Coal Sales | 100 Central Foundry Pfd
25 Atlantic Steel | 100 Great Lakes Transit
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

Railway Equipment Bonds
MATURING 1919-1930
To Yield 4.50%-5.50%
List of offerings on application.
FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES
34 PINE STREET NEW YORK

Celluloid | Parke-Davis
Nat. Surety | American Chicle
H. B. Claflin | Borden's
Pyrene | Lawyers Mortgage
Federal Sugar | Crocker-Wheeler
International Salt | Gulf Mobile & Nor.
Paige-Detroit | D. L. & W. Coal
Auto Sales 6s | Nort. States Pwr.
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6810 62 BROADWAY

8% *Preferred Stock of corporation which should show net income after bond interest of 6 Times Preferred Dividend Requirement.*
Ask for Circular & Giving Full Details.
Ussing, Poole & Simmons,
Incorporated.
5 Nassau St., New York.

A Bond House of Service
Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

N. Y. & Stamford Ry.
1st 5s, 1931
Bid Wanted
A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 Broadway, New York City.
Tel. Cort. 7305.

Cities Service Stocks
Goodyear Tire Com. & Pfd.
Miss. River Pr. 1st 5s, 1951
WARE & LELAND
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade }
Telephones Rector 7160-61 61 Broadway, N. Y.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
5½% Safe First Mortgage Serial Bonds 6%
150 BROADWAY · PHONE CORTLAND 8064

American Pow. & Lt. Pfd.
American Water Wks. & Elec. all issues
Wheeling Elec. Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Union Ferry Co.
Tri City Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Standard Oil
Comparative Pipe Line Statement for June.
Letter sent upon request
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED—
100 Pacific Coast Com.
50 Michigan Limestone Pfd.
FOR SALE—
Gulf, Florida & Ala. Bonds.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Atlantic Fruit Co. Com.
Canadian Car & Foundry 6s, 1939
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust
E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Sugar Stocks
Central Aguirre
Fajardo
Federal
Guantanamo
Cardenas American
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Specialists
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Central Aguirre Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Sinclair Oil
Notes—Warrants—Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Russian Gov't Bonds
Canadian Gov't Bonds
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Northern Electric Co. Ltd.
1st 5s, 1939
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Atlantic Steel
Cities Service (W.I.)
Central Aguirre Sugar
DUNHAM & Co
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Missouri Pacific .... Scrip
Pere Marquette .... Scrip
St. Louis & San Francisco .... Scrip
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

Marlin Arms
STOCK & 6% NOTES
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Carbon Steel
N. J. Zinc
Curtiss Aeroplane
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Delaware Charter Company
904 Market Street
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Companies incorporated under Delaware law.
Estimates of cost furnished.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York
LONDON PARIS
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian

Cleveland First
LIBERTY LOAN
RED CROSS
HOSPITAL UNIT
RECRUITING

And in the meantime—in the percentage of increase in bank clearings for the first half of 1917 as compared with the same period in 1916, Cleveland led all of the large cities of the nation.

INCREASE IN CLEARINGS
First Half of 1917 Over First Half of 1916
The banks of all cities of the nation.. 25.1 %
The banks of Cleveland.......... 70.5 %
First National Bank of Cleveland...113.38%

Another Evidence of the Continuous Growth of Ohio's Largest National Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
TRUST & SAVINGS Co
247 Euclid—near the Square
CLEVELAND
Combined resources over $93,000,000.

Municipal Bonds
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
Legal Investment for Savings Banks & Trust Funds
Rensselaer County, N. Y., 4½s, due 1923 to 1935 inc., to yield 4.25%
Monroe County, N. Y., 4½s, due 1927 to 1941, inc., to yield 4.25%
State of Oklahoma 4½s, due 1930, optional 1923, to yield 4.20%
State of Idaho 4s, due 1931, optional 1921, to yield 4.20%
Special circular on request
Crandell, Shepperd & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York Telephone 954 Broad

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WE WILL BUY
50 Buckeye P. L.
50 Illinois P. L.
25 Southern P. L.
20 S. O. of Ky.
25 S. O. of N. Y.
50 Vacuum Oil
WE WILL SELL
25 Crescent P. L.
50 Ohio Oil
25 Prairie O. & G.
50 Prairie P. L.
50 S. O. of Cal.
100 Union Tank Line
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Cities Service Pfd.
Central States Elec. Com.
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
United Light & Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Kiely & Horton
Private Wire to Philadelphia
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Visayan Refining Company
Michigan Limestone & Chemical Com. & Pfd.
Aetna Explosives 6%
Consolidated Copper Mines 7%
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

We Execute Orders
Curtiss Aeroplane
Aetna Explosives
WEIL & CO.
Commission Curb Brokers,
51 Exchange Place New York

Bankers Trust Company
United Light & Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Sullivan Machinery
Moline Plow 1st Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

U. S. Finishing
DAWSON, LYON & Co.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
30 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Mexican Eagle Oil
Curtiss Aeroplane
Wright-Martin Aircraft
General Development
Perigrina
Bickers Aniline & Chem.
By-Products Coke
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110.

American Light & Traction
Pacific Gas & Electric
United Light & Rys. Pfd.
Utah Power & Light
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6004 John New York

Cities Service
Northern States Power
Northern States Warrants
Crew Levick 1st 6s, 1931
Empire Dist. Elec. Pfd.
Consol. Cities Lt. & P. 5s, 1963
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

War and Motors
One of the main reasons for the sudden decline in the motor industry is explained in a special article in the current issue. It should be read by those interested in these securities and industry. A copy and an attractive subscription offer "A" is obtainable by writing to THE
FINANCIAL WORLD
Publication Office, 29 Broadway, New York

STOCKS—BONDS
for investment or carried on conservative margin.
Booklet of 180 pages, giving full data on 103 Independent Oil Companies, mailed free.
J. FRANK HOWELL
Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
52 Broadway, New York

Guaranteed First Mortgages
and CERTIFICATES
5½% Netting 5½%
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza, No., L. I. City, N. Y.

Wanted, Manager For Bond Department.
Must have broad experience and thorough training and be able to handle both salesmen and necessary traders. Excellent opportunity to right man. All replies held strictly confidential. Address "Confidential," Box B 296 Times Downtown.

Dependable Investment Advice

The purpose of the Bond Department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is to give a thoroughly dependable service in all matters connected with investment. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co.
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
60 WALL STREET.

CHARTERED 1864.
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Produce More—Save More

and you will solve the problem of the day. Save by opening a savings share account with $1 or more. The Society's usual rate has been for many years

4 ½%

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS
38 Park Row Est. 1888 New York.

UNION GAS COMPANY OF SPOKANE

The undersigned, Trustees under the First and Collateral Trust Mortgage, dated July 1, 1905, of the above Company, have received the sum of $12,752.94, to be applied under the provisions of sub-division (J) of Article IV. of said mortgage to the purchase of bonds outstanding thereunder. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purchase, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes addressed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of the Union Gas Company, dated July 1, 1905," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, July 31, 1917. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
By JOHN W. PLATTEN, CALVERT BREWER } Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 18th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.
[illegible] G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive Stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, June 21, 1917.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
61 Broadway, New York.

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of the above Company has been declared, payable September 20, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 8, 1917. The transfer books of the Company close at twelve o'clock noon, September 8, 1917, and reopen September 21, 1917.
LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.
Dated, July 20, 1917.

Distribution from Reserve for Amortization.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the St. Joseph Lead Company held on July 19, 1917, a distribution from the Reserve for Amortization of fifty cents a share was declared, payable September 20, 1917, to all stockholders of record at the close of business September 8, 1917.
LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.
Dated, July 20, 1917.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1917, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1917.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1917.

The transfer books will not close.
C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company

Semi-Annual Dividend No. 2.
Philadelphia, July 18, 1917.

A semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent., or one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, has been declared out of the surplus earnings of the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1917, upon the capital stock of this Company, payable July 31, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 23, 1917.

Transfer books will remain open.
R. B. SELFRIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION.
New York, July 19, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred cumulative capital stock of this company has been declared payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business July 25, 1917.
J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION.
New York, July 19, 1917.

A dividend of 1% on the common stock of this company has been declared payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business July 25, 1917.
J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
July 11th, 1917.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 4.

The Board of Directors has today declared the quarterly dividend of One dollar seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share payable August 1st, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 21st, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
L. C. BROOKS, Secretary.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable August 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1917.
S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 21.
July 11th, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1917. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.
C. P. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Texas Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 21.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of Texas Power & Light Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 21, 1917.
M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
Boston, Mass.
Dividends Nos. 78 and 79.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and a special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on September 1, 1917, to shareholders of record August 1, 1917.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE Company of New York, 55 John Street, New York City, July 19, 1917.—A dividend of five per cent. (5%) has this day been declared.
C. J. HOLMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to announce that the firm of GARTENLAUB & COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, has been dissolved; and that the liquidation of the business of the firm will be conducted by Isidor Gartenlaub, at No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.
June 28, 1917.
ISIDOR GARTENLAUB.
WALTER D. KENT.

TEST CASE ON RUBBER.

A Resin Extracted from It Used in Making Chewing Gum.

The Board of General Appraisers in a decision handed down yesterday decided in effect that for dutiable purposes under the American tariff no difference can be made between plantation-grown rubber and that found in an uncultivated form. Judge Hay held that the term "India rubber" as used in the free list of the present tariff act clearly includes all the various types and grades of crude rubber.

The test case decided yesterday, which is of especial interest to manufacturers of automobile tires and garden hose, stood in the name of L. Littlejohn & Co., Inc., of this city. The voluminous testimony developed at the trial showed that the crude rubber in controversy, known under the designation of "Jelutong," or "Pontianak," was procured directly from the natural forests of Borneo, British North Borneo and the Island of Sumatra. Its uses were shown to be similar to the rubber obtained from cultivated trees. One of the principal American manufacturers of chewing gum said on the stand that his concern bought this kind of rubber under protest, and, after extracting from it the resin, sold the residue to rubber manufacturers.

Judge Hay held in his decision, coincided in by the other members of the board, that the Government violated the intent of the tariff law by exacting a duty of 10 per cent. under the provision for "nonenumerated unmanufactured articles." Free entry as "India rubber" was ordered.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	106	107
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1936, reg.	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.			Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100	4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4½s	June, 1965	101⅛	102½	102	4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	101⅛	102½	102	3½s	Nov., 1954	84	85½	83½
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅛	102¼	102	3½s	May, 1954	83¾	..	84
4½s	May, 1957	101⅛	102¼	102	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99¾	4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	April, 1966	97½	98¼	97¾	4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	97	4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	Mar., 1964	97½	98¼	97½	4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	Mar., 1962	97¾	98	97¼	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4¼s	Sept., 1960	97¾	98	97¼	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4s	May, 1959	94	94¾	94¼	3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94¾	94	3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
4s	May, 1957	94	94¾	94	3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94¼	94	3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7¾	6¾	7¾
1,000	‡ Do cfs. of d.	7¼	6¾	7¼
100	‡Air Reduc.	85	85	85
300	Am. Writ. P.	3¼	3	3
300	‡But. Judson	60	58	58
1,300	Carwen Steel	11⅝	11½	11⅝
400	‡Cent. Fdry.	35	34	35
500	Char. Ir. of A.	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
100	Do pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,500	Chev. Motor	94½	92	93¾
400	‡Cities Serv. w. i.	29½	29⅛	29⅛
1,200	Curtiss Aero.	41	39	39½
451	Emer. Phon.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Int. Rubber.	11	11	11
150	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡LakeTor. Bt.	7¼	7	7
6,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	N. A. P. & P.	4⅝	4½	4½
100	‡Ohio C. G. w. i.	56¼	56¼	56¼
2,460	‡Prud. Pict.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
465	Redden M. T.	15½	13	13
8	Smith (A. O.) pf.	95	95	95
110	Smith & T. Trans. pf.	10½	10½	10½
800	‡St. Jo. Ld.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
400	‡Steel Alloys	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	30⅝	30	30⅝
3,500	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	‡Un. E. Aero.	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
1,100	U. S. St'ship	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1,000	‡Un. Motors	25½	25¼	25⅜
600	Un. Zinc Sm.	4½	4⅜	4⅜
5,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	10½	9½	10

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Anglo-Am.	18½	18½	18½
30	N. Y. Transit	186	185	186
20	Std. Oil, Cal.	258	258	258
15	Vacuum Oil	360	360	360

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,400	††Allen Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	‡Barn't O. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	††Boston-Wyo. Oil, (a pros.)	18	16	16
400	†Con. Mex. (a pros.)	52	50	50
1,900	‡C. O. & G. ctfs.	12⅝	12¼	12¼
900	‡Cos. & Co. (oil ref.) cfs.	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,530	††CrosbyPet. (a pros.)	55	53	55
3,600	Cum'l'd P. & R.	[illegible]	⅞	⅞
5,000	‡ElkBas. Pet.	11⅝	11½	11⅝
6,200	‡Elkland O. & G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	[illegible]
2,500	‡Esmeralda	1	1	1
800	‡Federal Oil	4⅝	4½	4½
500	‡Int. Petrol.	13⅝	13½	13½
1,700	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,400	KeystoneCon.	7¼	7⅛	7¼
2,195	‡Knick.-Wyo.	3⅝	3	3⅜
1,750	‡ Do pf.	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝
1,200	‡Lost City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30,000	‡Merritt Oil	35⅝	33½	35¼
2,500	Met. Petrol.	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]
6,000	††MidwestOil	78	75	76
1,000	†† Do pf	100	98	98
1,200	‡Midw. Ref.	162	158	162
1,400	Nat. O. & R. pf.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
300	‡N. Y.-Okla.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50,000	††N. W. Oil	59	53	59
7,000	††Okla. Oil	7	7	7
2,500	Okla. P. & R.	9	8⅞	9
7,000	‡ Do rights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000	††OmarO. & G.	30	20	25
2,000	Osage-Hom.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3,600	‡Penn.-Ky.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
800	‡Sapul. O. & R.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
6,600	Sequoy. O. & R.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
12,000	††Tuxp'mStar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,500	‡Unit. West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	†Utah Pet. (a pros.)	30	30	30
1,400	†Victoria Oil, new stock	8¼	8	8¼
1,500	††W. StatesPet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,700	††Al. Std. Cp.	36	30	36
3,700	††Atlanta	11	10	11
1,000	†Austin Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	Big L. Cop.	2	1¾	2
200	Bing. Min.	12½	12½	12½
1,500	††Booth	8	7	8
2,500	†Bos. & Mon.	64	62	64
1,200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
600	Butte Det.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,500	††Caledonia	70	68	69
3,300	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1	1½
2,500	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2	2⅛
4,300	†Cashboy	7	6¾	7
7,900	‡Coco R. M.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
900	Con. Ariz. S'n.	2⅛	2	2⅛
600	‡Con. H'stead	½	½	½
200	Cres. Con. G.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4,500	††Dome Ext.	18	16	18
8,550	††Emma Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡Greenm. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
430	Hecla Min.	9	8⅝	8⅝
1,000	Hud, B. Z. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡I. M. M. Dev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	‡Iron Blos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	††Jim Butler	73	71	71
1,200	Jose.-Kenne. (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,700	††Jumbo Ext.	31	29	30
2,000	‡Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.)	2	2	2
1,500	Louis. Cons.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	††Lucky Girl	16	16	16
400	Magma Cop.	45½	43	43
475	††M'matic C.	24	23	23
1,200	‡Magnate C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000	††Marsh M.	14	12	13
1,100	Mason Val.	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
2,500	‡Milford Cp.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
37,000	††Mogul M. C.	78	58	71
1,700	††Mohican C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	††MojaveTung.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000	††Moth. Lode	27	26½	27
100	††Nancy Hks Montana	1	1	1
2,500	††Nev. Rand	13	11	13
1,500	‡N. Y. Zinc, a prospect	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Nicklas Min.	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
700	Nip. Mines	8	7⅞	8
1,300	††Nixon Nev.	38	33	33
2,200	‡Ohio Cop., new, w. i.	[illegible]	1⅝	[illegible]
11,600	††Port. C. Cop.	35	33	34
300	‡Red W. Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	††Rex Con. M.	25	24	24
3,500	††Rich. M. M. & R.	57	54	57
2,500	‡Roch. Mines	50	49	50
3,000	††R'd Mount.	33	33	33
400	††S. Rita Dev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Seneca Cop.	10	10	10
2,100	Senorito Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400	S. K. of Ariz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,700	††Sil. Pick.	10½	9½	10½
800	††St. N. Zinc	18	16½	18
800	St. Sil.-L'd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	††Success M.	32	30	31
300	Super. Cop., a prospect	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,300	‡Supers. M., a prospect	18	16	17
1,300	‡Tonop. Bel.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
225	Tonop. Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Tonop. Min.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
330	Un. Eastern	4¼	4	4
1,000	Un. M. of Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,300	††U. S. Tungt.	23	22	22
1,500	Unity G. M.	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
8,000	††Utica M.	23	21	22
300	††Verde Ins.	64	64	64
23,550	††Wilbert M.	27	18	25
4,500	‡Y. Mt. Cop.	27	25	26

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$255,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, w. i.	100¼	100	100¼
10,000	‡N. Y. City 4½s w. i.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
13,000	‡Rus. Gov. new 5½s	78	77	77¾
23,000	‡Rus. Gov. 6½s	88	87	87½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—July 17, Chevrolet Motors, 50 sold at 95.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36½
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3½	4	3½	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer	18	19	18	19
Brit.-Am. T. Ord	17½	18	17½	18
Carbon Steel	91	97	91	97
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Car L. & P.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Cen. Fdry. pf.	51	54	51	54
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	70	80	70	77
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Elite Plan S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ev. Heaney	21¼	22	21¼	22
Free. T. new	42½	44	43	45
Grant M. Car.	4¼	5½	4½	3½
Hall Sig. pf.	8	12	8	12
Holly Sugar	55	56	55	56
Do pf.	99	101½	99	101½
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. Trad. pf.	1	1½	1	1½
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	14½	16	14½	16
Do pf.	14½	16	14½	16
Kresge	97	102	97	102
Lake T. Bost 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do pf.	102½	108½	102½	108½
Man. Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Marlin Arms	94	100	94	100
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Shipbdg	43	48	43	48
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14	16
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Rep. Truck	70	72	70	72
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35¼	34	35¼
St. L. Rky. Mt. & Pacific	32	34	32	34
Stand. Motors	11½	12	11½	12
Strom. Carb.	26	30	26	30
Todd Sh'yards	82	84	82	84
U. S. Aero	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
U. S. L. & H.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
World Film	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
Zinc Con.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil N. E.	43	44	43	44
Am. Ventura	12	16	12	16
Bilt. O. & G.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
N. Y.-Tex. Oil	1¾	2	1¾	2
Okla. Oil pf.	52	57	52	57
Pa. Gasoline	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Penn.-Wyo.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11½	12
Sin. Gulf C.	25	27	25	27
Vac. O. & G.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
MINING STOCKS.				
Acme Cop. H.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Bisbee Copper	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
Butte-N. Y.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Goldf. Cons.	51	53	51	53
United V. E.	36½	37¼	36½	37¼
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	[illegible]	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	W'nes-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18½	19	18½
Atlantic Refining	920	940	920
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	485	510	485
Crescent Pipe L.	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	150	160	150
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	210	213	209
Indiana Pipe Line	97	99	97
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13
Nat. Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe L.	100	102	98
Ohio Oil	357	360	345
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510	500
Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	270
Solar Refining	330	340	330
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil	287	290	288
So. W. Penn	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	257	260	257
Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755	745
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	490	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	577	580	578
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	279	282	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	100	115	100
Union Tank	97	99	97
Vacuum Oil	357	363	355
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Aetna pf	35	39	36
American Brass	308	315	310
Atlas Powder	158	163	159
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	122	125	123
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf.	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	98	103	106
Du Pont	256	260	257
Do old com.	104	105	104
Do deb. pf.	99	101	100
Hercules Powder	246	250	247
Do pf.	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	145	155	148
Scovill Mfg	580	610	..
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf.	95	99	95
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	170	160
Do pf.	105	110	105
MacAndrews & F.	206	215	215
Do pf.	99	102	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	225	215
R. J. Reynolds	540	580	530
Do pf.	111	115	111½

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
300	Am. Water W. & Elec.	8½	8½	8	9
905	Cities Service	277	274	275½	276½
2,845	Cities Service pf.	86¾	85	86	86¾
300	Cities Service new	29	29	28⅞	29⅝
100	Central States Electric	10¾	10¾	10	11

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	71	75
Am. Gas & Electric	111	113
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Trac.	310	315
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110
Am. Power & Light	66	67
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	79	82
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	22	26
Carolina Power & Light	37	39
Carolina P. & L. pf.	98	100
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	98	104
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76½	78½
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	86½	88½
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	57½	62
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Fed. Light & Traction	11½	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	45	49
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Electric	36	44
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	11	12
Miss. River Power pf.	33	37½
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	78
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	59
Northern States Power	90	92
Northern States P. pf.	97	99
Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	55½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89¾	90½
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Puget Sound Traction	17	22
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	65	70
Republic Ry. & Light	32	33½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	65	67
Southern Cal. Edison	86½	88
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	10	12
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34	36
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	5¾	6½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	95
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve.	80	89½
United Light & Rys.	39	41
United Light & Rys. pf.	68	70
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	18
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Western Power	14½	15
Western Power pf.	54	56
West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
Wisconsin Edison	45	48
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	93	97
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	96
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99⅛	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92
Nat. Secur. deb	48	53
Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Nor. States J. 5s, 1941	93	93½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Utah Sec. 6s	90	91
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange displayed a nervous tone influenced by the many news factors making up the day's budget. The general list was depressed during the greater part of the day, but toward the close irregular rallies occurred, which offset to some extent the previous losses. United States Steel common, which was the most active stock, was dealt in to the amount of more than 43,000 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Am. B. Sug.	89¾	88¾	89
100	Am. Can.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
10	Am. C. & F.	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
70	Am. Cot. Oil	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
30	Am. H. & L.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Am. Loco.	69¼	68¾	69¼
500	Am. S. & R.	102⅛	100⅞	101
150	Am. Sugar	122½	120¾	122½
950	Anac. Cop.	77⅝	76⅝	76⅞
450	Bald. Loco.	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	73	73	73
520	Beth. Steel B.	124⅝	123	124⅝
100	B'klyn R. T.	59	58	58
50	Cal. Petrol.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
350	Cent. Leather	84⅛	83⅞	84
10	Ches. & Ohio	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
500	C., M. & St. P.	69⅝	67½	69⅛
50	Chile Copper	20	20	20
40	Chino Copper	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
20	Col. F. & I.	48	47⅝	47⅝
150	Corn Prod.	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞
3,760	Crucible St'l	79⅝	77⅜	79⅛
230	CubaCaneSu.	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝
40	Dist. Secur.	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝
50	Erie	25	25	25
10	Do 1st pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
30	Gen. Elec.	151⅛	151	151
850	Gen. Motors	115⅝	113	114⅛
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝
350	Inspir. Cop.	54⅝	52⅝	53⅝
390	Int. Mer. M.	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1,110	Do pf.	85	83⅝	84⅝
40	Int. Nickel	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
10	Interb. Con.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
50	Kenne. Cop.	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
30	Lack. Steel	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝
510	Max. Motor	35⅝	34	34
410	Mex. Petrol.	94½	92¾	93½
300	Midvale Steel	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝
400	Mo. Pacific	32⅜	32	32⅜
30	Nev. Cons.	22	21⅞	22
20	N. Y. AirBke.	128¼	128¼	128¼
100	N. Y. Cent.	89	88⅞	89
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36¼	36¼	36¼
10	Nor. Pacific	101	101	101
30	Pennsylvania	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
40	Pit. Coal tr. r.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
70	Ray Con. C.	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
750	Reading	95⅜	93⅞	94⅞
250	Rep. I. & S.	87⅝	85⅞	87⅝
50	Sinclair Oil	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
120	So. Railway	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2,550	Studebaker	56⅛	52⅝	55
10	Tenn. Cop.	17	17	17
50	Tob. Prod.	63	62⅞	63
410	Union Pac.	135⅝	135⅛	135⅝
410	U. S. Ind. A.	157	155⅛	156⅛
10	U. S. Rub.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
43,250	U. S. Steel	120⅝	119	120
700	Utah Cop.	102⅛	101⅛	101⅞
350	Westing. El.	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛
90	W. & L. E.	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
210	Willys-Over.	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛
	MINING STOCKS.			
600	Con. Va.	.36	.35	.35
300	Iron Blos.	.87½	.87½	.87½
300	Jim Butler	.72	.72	.72
500	Kewanas	.14	.14	.14
500	Mizpah	.15	.15	.15
1,200	Mon. Pitts.	.11	.11	.11
100	Ton. Belm.	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
400	West End	.69	.69	.69
300	Wh. Caps.	1.35	1.35	1.35

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atl. Petrol.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
645	Cos. & Co. cfs.	12⅝	12½	12½
225	Cos. O. & G. cfs.	12½	12½	12½
53	Do pf. ctfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Elkh. Fuel	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Houston Oil	20	20	20
20	Md. Casualty	82	82	82
65	Mon. Val. Trac.	75	75	75
1	Do pf.	78	78	78
110	Penn. W. Pow.	75½	75	75½
100	United Ry.	29	28½	28½
100	Wash., B. & A.	20	20	20
50	Do pf.	40½	40½	40½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	C. Pow. notes	100	100	100
1,000	Cos. & Co. cfs.	96	96	96
1,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	98	98	98
$1,000	Minn. & St. P. jt. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Un. Ry 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼
6,000	W., B. & A. 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	99	99	99
80	Allouez	60½	60½	60½
130	Am. Zinc	24¼	23½	24¼
120	Do pf	62	62	62
120	Ariz. Com'l.	12¾	12½	12½
200	Butte & Bal.	60	60	60
20	Calu. & Ariz.	77	77	77
65	Chino	52¾	52¼	52¼
328	Cop. Range	59½	58	58
115	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼
395	East Butte	12	11¾	11¾
55	Franklin	6½	6½	6½
75	Hancock	14	14	14
10	Inspiration	54½	54½	54½
75	Isl'd Creek	68	68	68
100	Keweenaw	2½	2½	2½
306	Lake Copper	11½	11	11
100	MasonValley	6 1-16	6 1-16	6 1-16
15	Mass Con	12½	12⅜	12⅜
65	Mohawk	80	79⅞	79⅞
25	New Arca	3½	3¼	3½
10	New Idria	14	14	14
25	Nipissing	8	8	8
225	North Butte	17⅝	17½	17½
70	North Lake	1	1	1
60	Old Dom	55	55	55
60	Osceola	83	83	83
300	Pond Creek	25¼	25	25
15	Quincy	83¼	83¼	83¼
545	Shannon	8¼	8	8
20	Shat. & Ariz.	24	24	24
200	South Utah	20c	20c	20c
421	Trinity	7⅝	7¼	7½
170	U. S. Smelt.	57½	56½	56½
189	Do pf	49¾	49¼	49½
80	Utah Apex	2⅝	2 7-16	2 7-16
90	Utah Con.	15	15	15
100	Utah Metals	4½	4¼	4¼
30	Wolverine	44	44	44

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
51	Bos. & Alb.	156	155	155½
17	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	100	100	100
3	Conn. & Pass.	83	83	83
5	Me. Central	96	96	96
17	Mass. El. pf.	26	26	26
118	New Haven	36½	36	36
28	Old Colony	115	114½	114½
55	W. E. St. R. R.	48½	47½	47½
27	Do pf	62	61	62

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am. P. Ser. pf.	10	10	10
80	Am. Sugar	122½	122	122
10	Do pf	118½	118½	118½
10	Am. Wool. pf.	98⅝	98	98
10	A., G. & W. I.	106	106	106
40	E. Bos. Land	8½	8½	8½
5	Gen. Elec.	151	151	151
20	Mass. Gas	93	93	93
10	Do pf	77	77	77
9	Merg'thaler	144	144	144
5	N. Eng. Tel.	113	113	113
100	New River	23¼	23¼	23¼
96	Swift	153	152⅝	153
1	Torrington	64	64	64
2	T. G. Plant	101	101	101
55	UnitedDrugs	74½	74	74½
3	Do 1st pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
2	Do 2d pf.	85	85	85
33	Unit. Fruit	135	135	135
383	U. ShoeMach.	49⅝	49¼	49¼
44	Do pf	27¼	27¼	27¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89
5,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9,000	Liberty Loan	99½	99¼	99½
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1931	86½	86½	86½
$2,000	Pd. Creek 6s	105	105	105
17,000	Swift 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6,000	Western T. & T. 5s	96	96	96

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Am. Rad. pf.	280	280	280
130	B. Fish., new	24	24	24
40	B. Fish. pf.	87	86½	86½
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	13½	13½	13½
30	Cudahy	118½	118½	118½
5	Diam. Match	119	119	119
30	H'tman Corp.	59	59	59
1,215	Lindsay Lt.	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
30	M'tg'ry W. pf.	116	116	116
405	Prestolite	139	138	138
18	Pub. Serv. pf.	97	97	97
65	People's Gas	76⅝	75½	75½
61	Quak. Oats pf.	102¼	101½	102¼
474	Sears-Roeb.	169	167	168
8	Shaw	70½	70½	70½
20	Stewart W.	64	64	64
397	Swift & Co.	153	152¼	152¼
644	Union Carb.	191	186	186½
8,112	Carbide rts.	18	17	17⅝
20	Wilson	67	66⅝	67

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chi. Rys., Ser. B, 5s	65¼	65¼	65¼
8,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
$7,000	Com. Edison 5s 1st	100	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Met. El. 1st 4s	63½	63½	63½
1,000	Peo. G. ref. 5s	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Gas	108	107	107
25	B. & S. pf.	49½	49½	49½
17	Elec. Stor.	60	60	60
5	Gen. Asph. pf.	60	60	60
17	Ins. N. A.	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Key. Tel.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
690	L. Sup. Cor.	18¼	17⅝	17⅝
35	Lehigh Nav.	77½	77½	77½
10	Lehigh Val.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
186	Penn. R. R.	53½	53⅜	53⅜
90	Phila. Elec.	29¾	29½	29½
3,198	Phil. R. T. t. c.	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞
400	Reading	95	94	94
75	Ton. Belm.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
305	Ton. Min.	6½	6⅜	6⅜
170	Un. Gas Im.	79	78⅝	79
155	Un. Trac.	44½	44	44

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1,000	Phil. & Rdg. deb. Ter. 5s	108	108	108
1,000	Phila. Elec. gold 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10,000	Do 1st 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
$11,000	Pa. gen. 4½s A ctfs.	95	95	95
3,000	Spanish-Am. Iron 6s	101	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st 5s	103	103	103

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 815 and F. & H. Columbia broadcloth, all colors; will pay cash, any quantity. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH, all colors, wanted for cash. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

BURELLA, American 09057, wanted, all colors, for cash; state price and quantity. Box B 138 Times.

CHINCHILLA.—Single-width navy and gray. Stuyvesant 1024.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for large quantities of good 8-thread and 4-thread crepe de chine for spot cash. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at samples of Fall serge and silk dresses on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, from 9 to 11 A. M., ready to place stock orders. Call at 1,270 Broadway, Room 403.

DRESSES.—Jobber will guarantee $8,000 to $10,000 business to contractor who makes silk dresses exclusively. Address B. X., 281 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Ladies' and misses' black voile dresses wanted; will pay cash for a quantity. Mr. O'Connor, 425 West 55th St. Columbus 9660.

DRESSES.—Very large jobber looking at samples of serge dresses. 43 W. 26th, 1 flight up.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted, silk and serge; orders given. Room 1800, 15 East 26th.

GEORGETTES.—Open for large quantity georgettes, cheap, for spot cash; no imported goods. Kayanee Waist and Dress Company, 536 Broadway.

KERSEY.—Open for all grades in taupe. H. B. Rubin, 48 West 25th St.

PIECE GOODS wanted, cheviots; open to buy quantity of heavyweight; Stoney & Starkey preferred. Reikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th St.

PLUSH.—Wool plush; open for all colors for cash. Madison Square 9177.

POM-POM.—Want Pekin amethyst pom-pom for cash. Madison Square 9177.

POM-POMS.—Silvertons and U. S. velours; will pay cash. Madison Square 7427.

POMPOM.—Will buy Pekin, plum, and all shades. Farragut 554.

REMNANTS.—Mackinaw and overcoating remnants, from ½ yard up. Telephone Spring 9572.

SERGES. — 11483, 104, 519, small or large quantities, for cash; state yardage, colors. Address W. A., 296 Times Downtown.

SERGES and poplins, U. S. 235 black and American 90610 black. Farragut 2616.

SERGE.—French serge, all colors, wanted for cash. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

SERGES.—Storm serges for cash. Sohon System, Inc., 109 West 27th St.

SERGE.—Whitman's 104 for similar quality. Stuyvesant 3695.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, black and navy taffetas, any quantity; spot cash. Room 1176, 44 East 23d St.

SILKS.—Striped taffeta and messaline, any quantity, at a price. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at new Fall suits, 14 West 30th St., 10th floor.

TAFFETA.—Open for large quantity of Belgian blue taffeta for cash. I. Zimetbaum & Co., 28 West 32d St.

TRUNKS.—Open for two wardrobe trunks for dresses. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 6-8 West 32d St.

VELOURS AND POMPOMS — Pekin and Burgundy shades; reasonable. Merit Co., Farragut 9811.

WOOLENS.—Interested in Stevens Oxfords, all shades. Call Chelsea 9356.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH, F. & H. and Botany, also Hexter's Sol satin. Farragut 2616.

CARDS.—Snap fastener cards, about 2,000,000 up-to-date lithograph cards, punched for 12 snaps. J 164 Times.

CLOTH SKIRTS, assorted lots, $1 each. Ford, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats and suits; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers; broadcloth and plush coats of the better grade; popular prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, auto dusters, and tweeds, to close out. Plotkin Bros., 108 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS.—A few thousand yards assorted and colored to close out, very low price. David Harris, 1,372 Broadway.

COTTON COP, broken, 300 bales, good spinning stock for ducks, drills, flannels; material saving. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON GOODS.—White cambric, 64-60 and 68-72, below market prices. Gramercy 4436.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES—300 wash dresses, 500 taffetas, to close out. Pan American Waist & Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—300 wash dresses, 2,500 wash skirts to close out at sacrifice. Teitlebaum, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Cotton better grade, to close out; removal sacrifice. W. W. Dress, 24 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 wash dresses, cheap. Windsor Manufacturing Co., 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses to close out; also wash skirts. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—300 high-class satin, Georgette, and charmeuse to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—200 cotton and gingham dresses to close, cheap. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses for immediate delivery. Flower Dress, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job in wash dresses to close out. Paragon, 120 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Linens, tussahs, and taffetas to close out. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—100 shantung dresses to close out. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silks, ginghams, voiles; closing out cheap. Superior, 118 East 28th St.

DUVETS DE LAINE, F. & H. 7575; also American Trecoknit, all shades. Madison Square 7427.

GINGHAM DRESSES.—Immediate delivery. Silk Skirts—Jobs. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

MACHINERY for sale; complete equipment of moulding and picture frame factory at a bargain. Address Z 231 Times Annex for particulars.

MERCHANDISE.—Department store bargain sales, quantities, retailing 25c. upward. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

MIDDY TWILL.—25 cases A. G. Hyde's at 15½c. Schwartz Bros., 573 Broadway.

OVERCOATS.—400 kerseys, fancies, also alpaca coats, to close out very cheap. D. L. & W., Inc., 46 East 14th St.

PARITAN.—1686, 20 pieces, all colors, to sell. Greeley 4289. Kleinberger Bros.

SATEENS, flowered, 36 inch, high grade, for skirts, linings dresses; bargains. Franklin 1358.

SERGES, Poplin, Gabardines, Poiret Twills, Velours, Wool Plushes, Astrachans, Sateens. Farragut 9812.

SERGE.—Gilbert's 17450, navy and black, $2 yard net cash. B 135 Times.

SKIRTS.—Wash at $9 dozen; 10-10 Worth, $18.50; 150 dozen to close out in lots of 25 dozen. 13th floor, 1,239 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Removal sale, silk jersey skirts, coats, and suits. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy striped taffetas; also black, $2.50 up. 8806 Madison Square.

SKIRTS and white dresses; jobs. The Marvin Company, Room 702, 33 West 34th.

SKIRTS.—350 fancy silk, black satin, to close, $2.25 up. Chelsea 9872.

SUITS.—30 ramie linen suits to close out at low price. Davidson & Garson, 25 West 26th.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS, wool jersey, at a price. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th.

SUITS, sport, silk, to close out. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Genuine ladies' palm beach suits to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 W. 27th St.

TAFFETA DRESSES.—Immediate delivery; closing-out prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

TRICOTINE.—54-inch black tricotine, 25 pieces, $1.50 net. Phone Franklin 2644.

VELVETEEN, twill back, all colors, 27 inches, reasonable; all colors French serges, $1.35 net; velours, colors. Gramercy 845.

WAISTS.—Georgette, popular price, and crepe de chine; large quantity on hand; will sell at a price. Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th St.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to sell at a price. Deutschman Bros., 18 West 20th.

WASH DRESSES.—Wash-skirt jobs. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

Offerings to Buyers

WASH SKIRTS, gaberdine, pique, and rep, very cheap. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS—150 dozen to close out. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening for a live-wire man to handle our line exclusively of dresses and waists for the Pacific Coast territory; good opportunity for the right man; salary and commission. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134-142 West 37th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.4¾@5 " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Silk Trade Talks Discount Change.

The discount fever has now caught the silk trade, and it is not unlikely that some action may be taken toward securing a uniform rate. The feeling among the manufacturers is that the datings given are too long and that a more uniform rate, together with a shorter time of payment, may be of benefit to the trade as a whole and to customers as well. Discussion of the matter has revealed the fact that, although the fur trade was supposed to hold the palm for long datings, six months datings and longer are not unusual in the silk market.

Silks for Next Year.

Although a number of manufacturers have completed their preparations for the Spring, 1918, season, not many of them are willing to talk business for the new period. The reason given for their backwardness is that market conditions are a trifle too unsettled to enter into contracts so far ahead. For one thing, further advances are expected to take place before the present season is over, and the manufacturers would like to take these into account before naming prices on anything new. Other factors in the situation are the state of the raw material market, the upset conditions in plants owing to the shortage of help, and the style trend, which has not yet become sufficiently definite.

The "Kilties" Have Not Helped.

While a good business is being done from day to day on the so-called military plaids in local silk departments, buyers who had anticipated a greater rush for them as a result of the visit of the "Kilties" to this city this week have been disappointed so far. It had been thought that they might be taken up in the way that French sailor hats were in certain quarters when the French Commission was in this country. However, in spite of the failure of an unusual rush for plaids to materialize this week, they are expected to continue good for some time. Military effects in novelty striped silks are also doing well, from all accounts, with future prospects bright.

He Is Doubtful of Ginghams.

The merchandise manager of the dress fabric departments of one of the leading stores in this city yesterday expressed doubts as to the probability of the current vogue for gingham garments swinging over into next Spring. If there is much use of this material for dresses in 1918, he believes, it will be in the cheaper ones, such as appear in the byways of the country after New York has had its fill of a particular style. Women of fashion, he believes, are already tiring of them, and he thinks that the whole gingham vogue will turn out to be a one-season flash. All of which will not be pleasant news for fabric converters and manufacturers who are playing them up in their new lines.

Fine Puttees Are Hard to Get.

Real pigskin puttees of the type worn by army officers are practically unobtainable in the local market, according to a man who is well-posted in matters pertaining to war supplies. Stocks of imported puttees of this type are especially low, and it is said that the few domestic ones that can be had are high in price and mostly too light to give the best of service. As a result of this many officers are taking up the better qualities of cowhide puttees in both the hog-grain and smooth finishes. The demand for them appears to be heavier than the manufacturers can meet, with the result that prices are going up on them almost from day to day. In addition to this deliveries are none too prompt.

Jewelers Like Proposed Ordinance.

The Directors of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade have unanimously indorsed the proposed ordinance requiring that every public cartman shall keep a record of removals made by him of goods and of household or office furniture from any private dwelling, apartment or tenement house, office, boarding house, hotel or restaurant, and further requiring a weekly filing of a copy of this record with the Bureau of Licenses, where it will be open to public inspection. It is believed that the passing of the ordinance would greatly facilitate the following up of absconding debtors, a thing much to be desired when the large values of jewelry are considered. Secretary Gardner has been instructed to inform President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen of the jewelers' support of the measure.

Conference in Discount Dispute.

The women's wear manufacturers who have offered to confer with the retailers on the discount controversy, that is now the topic of most interest in both retail and wholesale circles, will have an opportunity to discuss the matter at an early date. The retailers have agreed to designate a time at the earliest possible moment. They have asked the Associated Dress Manufacturers' Association to arrange also for representation at the conference. The committees to be present at the meeting will represent the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the National Garment Retailers' Association, the Retail Dry Goods Association (of New York), the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, the 'Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, Inc., and the New York Separate Skirt Manufacturers' Association.

Plan No Purchases Until August.

Pointing out that the merchandise purchased before the middle of August has always been sold at a loss, Franklin Simon of Franklin Simon & Co., has stated in answer to an inquiry concerning the discount situation that the merchants in the retail apparel lines are of the opinion that if no goods of the sort were to be purchased until some time in August the retailers would be benefited. Mr. Simon mentioned that he had placed the figures to prove his contention before a meeting representing the retail wearing apparel merchants of the United States. He referred to the strike of last year, when goods were not purchased until Aug. 17. "We had the most successful season that Fall," he said, "and made more money than any previous season on account of late purchases. This was because our buyers had a better idea of what the customer required, and consequently a great amount of money was saved on reductions, as there were no early purchases."

Gray Goods Prices Firmly Held.

Buyers of gray goods were a little more active in this market yesterday than they have been of late, at least so far as making inquiries about the various cloths was concerned. Most of the goods sought were sheetings, including such constructions as 6.15s and 5.50s, both of which were wanted for shipment within the next sixty days. In the drills nearby business was put through on 3.25s at 15 cents. Not a great deal was heard about printcloths, either from first or second hands. The latter, however, are said to be getting a bit restive as a result of the rather prolonged lack of active buying, and are also said to be considering stirring things up a little. The mills, on the other hand, appear content to let trading drag for a while yet. Nominal closing prices on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	13¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Tel. 7707 Mad. Sq.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Leo. L. Doblin Co.
404-406 Fourth Avenue

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sporborg, H. M. Sporborg, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Simon Bros.; S. Simon, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison Paxon Stokes Co.; B. Davison, general mdse., 1,140 B'way.

BROOKFIELD, Mo.—Halliburton D. G. Co.; Mr. Calhoun, Miss McGowan, coats, suits, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

CHATTANOOGA—Chas. Rosenthal & Co.; C. Rosenthal, millinery, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. H. Powell, knit goods; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Kelly, Roth Co.; M. H. Levy, clothing, shirts, men's furn. goods; Room 909, 303 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Furneaux-Hoefle Co.; H. Hoefle, millinery; Herald Square.

CLEVELAND—United Cloak & Suit Co.; H. A. Meldner, coats, suits, waists; McAlpin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; C. J. Staerker, men's furn. goods; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; J. A. Swanson, jobs Summer coats, dresses, basement; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; C. D. McCormick, carpets, art goods; 220 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. H. Siebert, shoes; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; H. B. Oden, carpets; 1,150 Broadway. New Strand.

DALLAS, Texas—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; Miss O. Millirick, costumes, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth Glass Block Store; Miss V. Peery, picture frames, trays, wood painted novelties; Room 456, 200 5th Av.

FARGO, N. D.—Herbst Dept. Store; Mr. Krohn, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

FORT SCOTT, Kan.—W. J. Calhoun D. G. Co.; W. K. Calhoun, coats, suits, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

FT. WORTH, Texas—Monnig D. G. Co.; O. E. Wandry, coats, suits, infants' wear, millinery; Somerset.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. F. Shepard, art embroideries, knit underwear; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; J. R. Sells, shoes, 230 5th Av.

LAKE CHARLES, La.; Muller Co.; M. J. Muller, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; Mr. French, shoes; 230 5th Av.

MARIETTA, Ohio—J. Katzenstein & Co.; J. Katzenstein, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—Vogue Corset Shop; W. R. Douglas, corsets; Great Northern.

PETERSBURG, Va.—A. Rosenstock & Co.; B. Rosenstock, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—C. S. Tanguay & Co.; C. S. Tanguay, piece goods; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickart, hosiery, hdkfs., furn. goods; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.

PITTSBURGH — Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss O'Brien, jobs wash, silk skirts; 470 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; C. McKinley, misses', children's wear; 1,270 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman-Wolfe Co.; Miss E. Elston, art embroideries; 1,123 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Z. Z. Swett Co.; G. Morgan, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—S. Nemiro, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; L. G. Miller, furniture; Miss A. Kenney, corsets, misses', children's, infants' wear; A. Reid, domestics; 230 5th Av.

PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; L. H. Van Arsdale, women's underwear, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros. Co.; M. Joske, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Livingston Bros.; Mrs. H. Hyman, waists, sweaters, 303 5th Av.; McAlpin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael, Weil & Co.; Miss G. Cohen, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, sweaters; E. W. White, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, children's dresses; H. A. Nicholson, gloves, women's neckwear, veilings; W. Murray, laces; 15 East 26th.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson Co.; Miss McBreen, children's wear; Mr. Hutchison, dresses, coats; Mr. Fohn, coats, suits; Mr. Porter, novelties; 450 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; B. N. Tully, basement, waists, dresses, underwear; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets, rugs, pictures, frames; Mr. Hunter, representing; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; A. Steedman, linens, hdkfs.; 395 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; B. Buchman, general mdse.; A. S. Kurtz, coats, suits, dresses, waists; L. Strauss, misses' coats, dresses, underwear, infants' wear; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; J. A. Stalberg, jewelry, leather goods; C. S. Haven, shoes; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.; Mannheimer Bros.; E. Winget, ready-to-wear; Mr. Adler, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter, Tuppen Co.; W. R. Mooney, carpets; Bristol.

TACOMA, Wash.—Peoples Store Co.; R. J. Cronin, dress goods, silk; 25 E. 26th.

TACOMA, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. C. Emerick, dress goods, silks; W. J. F. Fisher, general mdse.; 1,170 Broadway.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. Green, coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.

TUCSON, Ariz.—The Rebell Commercial Co.; P. W. Rebell, general merchandise, shoes, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—A. M. Jensen Co.; A. M. Jensen, gen'l mdse.; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lathrop; G. B. White, shoes; 334 4th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; E. A. Briggs, furniture; 404 4th Av., Flanders.

WEATHERFORD, Texas—Baker, Paston & Co.; G. C. Paston, general mdse.; 395 Broadway; Sherman Square.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas—P. B. M. Co.; Miss J. Arnold; Mrs. G. South, C. J. Barnard, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

Raw Silk Prices Are Firm.

In spite of the fact that cable communication with Japan is working very badly and news is subjected to great delay, information received in the local raw silk trade indicates that prices at Yokohama are very strong and likely to advance still further. Shipping difficulties are resulting in hundreds of bales being held up, with the silk that is coming through much delayed. In Canton the feature is said to be the remarkable rise in silver. Prices are firm there and offerings are small. At Shanghai tussahs are advancing again under a renewed demand for American consumption, but they can be had now only for late shipment. The other varieties are firm as to price. As the situation clears at Milan it is becoming more and more probable that Italian silks will be too high for use in this country to any great extent this season. Local prices are advancing generally, especially in the case of spot silks.

"The Immediate Delivery Coat House"
Popular Priced
CLOTHS $3.62½ UP
COATS
PLUSHES $9.75 UP
Ladies'—Misses'—Juniors'—Children's
SIEGEL & BARNETT-Inc.
1237-1239 Broadway (31st St.) New York

IMPORTED PARASOLS
RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR DISPOSAL TO THE RETAIL STORES, WILL BE SOLD AT SACRIFICE PRICES.
CORAH
341-347 FIFTH AVE.
AT 34TH ST. SUITE 1301

SOLD
Our garments to those who have seen them.
HOW ABOUT YOU?
COOPER & GRAPES, 302 Fifth Ave.

FALL COATS, $5.75 TO $15.00
FALL SUITS, $6.75 TO $15.00
PEERLESS CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
1,133 Broadway.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS ALONE Weinreb & Horowitz 1140 Broadway.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO. 114-120 East 23d St.

Silk Dresses $6.75 15.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co. 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS. MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 38TH ST.

OUR SPRING LINE FOR 1918 OF CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES IS NOW READY
ROSENGARTEN & KELLNER.
20 West 20th St.

TOWEL SALESMAN WANTED
Martex Turkish Towels. Chicago and Middle West. Chicago office and acquaintance with trade in territory imperative. Commission basis. Give experience and lines handled.
W. H. & A. E. MARGERISON & CO.,
77 Franklin Street,
New York.

WASH DRESSES
2,000 Wash Dresses to Close Out.
Alvin Waist & Dress Co., 132 W. 22nd St.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 26th Street.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND
Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. Spring 8280.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3360.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE ACCOUNTS FINANCED

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, for Contract 181, for removing a steel-frame superstructure and furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at Shaft 11 of the City tunnel, erecting a brick storage building and doing miscellaneous work, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND GASOLINE.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., August 20, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing Forage and Gasoline during period commencing October 1, 1917, and ending June 30, 1918. Information upon application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED and publicly opened by the Public Works Officer, Navy Yard, New York, at 11 A. M., July 24th, for the construction of wooden storehouses. Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to the above officer.

Leader by Over a Million

Advertising Record of New York Morning Newspapers

Six Months of 1917

		Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	6,136,911	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	295,451	
		5,841,560
WORLD	6,864,661	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	2,363,502	
		4,501,159
AMERICAN	4,606,269	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	583,015	
		4,023,254
HERALD	3,892,540	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	774,436	
		3,118,104
TRIBUNE	2,519,386	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	25,767	
		2,493,619
SUN	2,197,721	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	7,532	
		2,190,189

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in six months of 1917, printed 1,340,401 agate lines more advertising, help and situation wanted excepted, than any other New York morning newspaper.

RAILWAY WAR EFFORTS BOOST COAL DELIVERY

Shipments of Bituminous in June 26.2 Per Cent. Greater Than in Same Month of 1916.

As evidence that the Railroads' War Board has been able to operate the carriers of the United States in unison for any specified purpose, the American Railway Association yesterday issued a statement by Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the board, showing the improvement made in the movement of coal.

"Reports just compiled," the statement said, "show that the railroads of the country in their co-operative effort to realize in the interest of national defense the maximum of transportation efficiency have already effected an extraordinary improvement in the amount of coal handled.

"As its first important official act the Railroads' War Board directed that railroads should give preference to the movement of coal. The board announced on April 26 as a reason for this ruling that 'the welfare of the nation and the nation's defense are absolutely dependent upon an adequate supply of coal for all purposes.'

"Reports to the United States Government, just available, show that in June the railroads hauled 750,323 cars of bituminous coal, an increase of 26.2 per cent. over June of last year.

"That the railroads are also providing a much more nearly adequate transportation service for all classes of freight is indicated by the fact that the unfilled car orders, or what is called 'car shortage,' shows a reduction on June 30 of nearly 50 per cent. from the situation on May 1. The unfilled car orders on May 1 were 148,627, on June 1 105,649, and on June 30 77,144.

"In this emergency, when the railroads are making the utmost effort to give maximum freight service, it is gratifying to the board to be able to report the fine co-operation it is receiving from regulating bodies and shippers in all parts of the country. The effect of this co-operation and effort is to be seen in the foregoing statement of results."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Twenty-three new corporations having an aggregate capitalization of $999,100, were chartered today. They include:

M. H. E. Building Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, builders, contractors and developers, $10,000; J. D. Breen, A. A. Block, C. Edwards, 1,270 Broadway.

Minerva Undergarment Company, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture women's underwear, $10,000; R. Langee, W. Marcus, W. W. Sass, 964 Fox St., Bronx.

Chappaqua Garage, Inc., Chappaqua, manufacture self propelling or horseless vehicles, $5,000; P. and S. Jensen and D. Conneely, Chappaqua.

Weber & Allinger, Inc., Buffalo, manufacture whisky and distilled products, $50,000; D. T. Allinger, J. F. Kemple, E. T. Warner, Buffalo.

Flora Van Realty Co., Inc., Queens, realty and building material business, $5,000; G. O. and F. L. Vanorden, M. S. Kahn, 608 West 189th St.

Imperial Machine and Foundry Corporation, Manhattan, manufacture metals, mill supplies and machinery, $300,000; H. Robinson, J. G. and R. A. Abramson, 60 Church St.

Flint Motor Sales Company, Inc., Port Chester, auto and garage business, $10,000; C. H. and G. M. Flint, H. H. Berry, Port Chester.

Overal Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture wearing apparel for both sexes, auto and radiator covers, $5,000; J. and L. Cohen, J. Bernstein, 610 West 140th St.

Tamogen Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of every kind, and inventions, $5,000; A. Gourland, G. H. Lutharsky, J. P. Levinson, 302 Broadway.

Lane Wholesale Drug Corp., Manhattan, wholesale drug store business, $315,000; S. Crawford, A. Gold, R. D. Lane, 17 Madison Av.

P. R. Rincones, Jr., Co., Inc., general mercantile business, forwarding, general commission business, $150,000; C. Ponthier, W. W. and E. Hanabergh, 565 Fifth St., Brooklyn.

Jacob Fradus Contracting, Inc., White Plains, baggage and freight transfer, trucking, $5,000; S. and J. and A. Fradus, 894 Riverside Drive.

Douglaston Community Holding Co., Inc., Queens, realty, $5,000; C. M. Burtis, E. W. Marlow, W. H. Van Steenbergh, Douglaston.

Liebowitz & Goldberg, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture cloaks, suits, and wearing apparel, $5,000; S. Lerner, J. Weinberger, G. Lambert, 5 Beekman St.

Mutry & Cook International Transmitter Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture transmitting and other telegraphic instruments, $5,000; J. Mutry, A. S. and W. A. Cook, 15 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

New York and Gulf Navigation Corp., Manhattan, transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $7,000; A. M. Booth, G. H. Dowsey, J. E. O'Kelly, 60 Wall St.

Weill-Jamison, Inc., Manhattan, textile business, $100,000; W. D. Jamison, I. and E. Weill, 500 West End Av.

Capital increases: Kenyon Lumber Co., Hudson Falls, $200,000 to $400,000; Bell Talking Machine Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; Peerless Underwear Co., Inc., Utica, $20,000 to $40,000; Charvet & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000; Champion Paper Co., Watertown, $100,000 to $500,000.

Dissolutions: Edward S. Keller, Inc., Manhattan; Jacob Fradus & Son Trucking and Contracting Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Charters filed: West Jersey Sand and Supply Co., Camden, deal in sand, gravel, &c., $100,000; F. R. Hansell, J. R. MacPeak, and J. C. Clow, all of Camden.

Western Aero Corporation of New Jersey, Newark, manufacture airplanes, engines, &c., $250,000; C. W. Johnson, Jersey City; J. W. Eckstardt, East Orange, and G. A. Eckstardt, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 19.—Charters filed: The Pathfinder Motor Co. of America, manufacture motors, automobiles, motor trucks, engines, &c., $52,000,000; C. D. Rimlinger, H. L. Mullin, Wilmington, and Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

Oregon Timber Products Co., general manufacturing and lumbering business, $12,500,000; A. M. Halloran, M. H. Morris, and S. A. Williams, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

High Gravity Oil Co., drilling and marketing oils, $3,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. L. Mullin, Wilmington, and Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Fri. in the interior; gentle to moderate s. winds.

S. Car., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle or moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat., except fair in s.; gentle to moderate s. to s. e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., probably fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Fri.; warmer in cent. and e. Sat., fair.

Ind.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., probably thunder showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; thunder showers Fri. in s. e.; not much change in temperature.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer in s. on Fri.

Wis.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers Fri. night or Sat.; not much change in temperature.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; Sat. cooler in the w.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair and cooler.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat in w.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature.

Ark., Okla., W. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except showers near coast.

E. Texas—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers in s. w.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,558.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ABE LEVINE, trading as ALBERT A. LEVINE and IMPERIAL SILK CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 7, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1,305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, August 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20, 1917.

NO. 24,796.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—THE PERFECT SAFETY WINDOW GUARD COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 12, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1,305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, August 1, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20, 1917.

ZONE LAW NO INCUMBRANCE

Court Holds Restriction No Reason for Refusing Realty Title.

A decision bearing upon the effect of the building zone law on the purchase of real estate was made yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss, who held that the law does not constitute an incumbrance on property such as to relieve purchasers from an agreement to take title. The question was raised in a suit of the Lincoln Trust Company, as trustee for Mrs. Julia Curtiss Lawrence, to compel the Williams Building Corporation to take a parcel of the Mary G. Pinkney property at 140th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

The defendant agreed to buy the property for $50,000 last August, after the building zone law had been passed but before the defendant had knowledge that the law would prevent the erection of a business building on the property. After paying $2,000 down the defendant refused to make further payment, on the ground that since the location is restricted to dwellings it is of no use to the defendant. The defendant contended that the property was to be sold free of incumbrances, and that the building restriction is an incumbrance. Justice Hotchkiss said in his opinion:

"Although the zoning law undoubtedly operates to restrict the unqualified use of the premises, it does not constitute an incumbrance within the meaning of the contract. It is rather in the nature of a governmental regulation, subject to which all property is held and all contracts and conveyances are made."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 16, 1916, against the American Real Estate Company. Alfred E. Marling and Walter C. Noyes were appointed receivers on April 20, 1916, and their report showed liabilities of $16,030,000 and assets of $13,818,224.

AETNA EXPLOSIVE COMPANY.—George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell, the receivers of the Aetna Explosive Company, have been allowed $12,500 each on account, for services, by the United States District Court.

CLOVER HAT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Clover Hat Company, Inc., manufacturer of ladies' hats, 110 Greene Street, by these creditors: Chas. Glogger, $100; Max S. Weinberg, $400, and Arthur C. Levy, $164. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $2,500.

ANNIE LESSEM of 943 East 163d Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $40,840 and no assets. Of the liabilities $37,300 are secured by bonds and mortgages on 254 and 258 East Broadway, and $3,100 are notes of Harry Lessem, which she indorsed. Among the secured creditors are Margaret B. Heyn, $14,000, and the estate of George Bell, $16,000.

LOUIS SHEPETOVSKY, jobber in woolens, trading formerly as the Star Dress Goods Company, 113 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,773 and no assets. He made an assignment on Jan. 28, 1915. The assets realized $2,715, which was distributed to the creditors.

NELLIE J. O'NEILL, milliner, 247 West Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,864 and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,916 is for rent.

JOSEPH A. HUBER, a liquor dealer of New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,058 and assets of $1,986.

JOHN WHYTLAW COMPANY, INC., wholesale dealers in cotton goods, 357 Fourth Avenue, has made an assignment to Benoni W. Willett, subject to factors' lien of William Iselin & Co. The company has been under investigation by a committee of creditors. Liabilities are reported to be $125,000 and assets $123,000, liquidating value.

N. PASSMAN & SON, INC., interior woodwork, 159 and 161 East Eighty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Joseph L. Young.

MARTIN SCHNIBBE, a salesman, 216 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,370 and no assets.

CHEVRA THORA ANSHEY CHESED, a religious corporation, 283 Thadford Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $38,762 and assets of $11,853.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—An involuntary petition was filed today against the Movette Camera Corporation, manufacturers of small moving picture cameras. The petitioning creditors are Homer Strong of Rochester, the Greenlead Company of Boston, with claim of $25,930.01, and the Howe and Rogers Company of Rochester. The Movette Camera Corporation was incorporated in Virginia. The company started business in this city eighteen months ago.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—Joseph C. Veno, a contractor of Dedham, Mass., petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $15,669; assets, $7,500.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Amico, Michele—South Brooklyn Railway Co., costs....$109.88
Ashton, Augustus Trask—A. R. Groves, costs....138.82
Andrew, J. Robinson Co.—Indiana Flooring Co....340.75
Andrews, James D.—A. T. French....192.80
Baker, Vawter & Wolf and George E. Collins—Broadway Bldg Co....444.91
Barcas, Victor—L. H. Lipman....1,140.18
Braunschweig, Jacob—C. E. Pape....453.72
Cadden, John—McClave & Co....119.31
City of N. Y.—G. Crane, admx., costs....101.83
C. C. Wilkening, Inc.—Pusey Press....155.93
Daniels, Tressa H.—L. Shapiro....135.61
Dever, Samuel, Jr.—Same....105.77
Fisher, Gustave—Boston Excelsior Co....507.57
Fraser, Catherine B.—A. Vitrone....235.91
Granite, Leonard—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co....119.88
Gibby, Joseph D.—E. Steen & Bros....270.01
Haynes, Joseph—F. M. Gabler, Inc....118.53
Hoyt Bros. Co.—H. B. Claflin Corp....1,208.18
Hart, Arthur—H. P. Odell....230.72
Illinois Surety Co.—International Motor Co....1,415.68
Koch, Charles W.—C. Ahlers....133.96
Knowlton, Robert T.—E. W. Knowlton....$13,725.00
La Presti, Marguerite, and National Surety Co.—People of the State of N. Y....$500.00
Lampel, Samuel—E. Sussman & Co., Inc....227.88
Larendon, Michael W.; Robert E. Larendon, and John R. Larendon—Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah....2,208.83
Lusk, Frank—N. Y. Telephone Co....190.16
McKee, William J.—Eppens Smith Co....113.00
Murphy, Thomas, and National Surety Co.—People, &c....500.00
Murray, Bessie, and Harry Katz—People, &c....500.00
Manhattan Embroidery Co., Arnold Stern, and Walter L. Post—I. M. Friedman et al....185.87
McKay, Robert D., and H. D. Grupe—Frank P. Bennett & Co., Inc....112.91
Nowitz, Philip—J. Ryan....2,149.53
Peake, Valentine—R. Doster....148.91
Proweller, Sam—V. Taylor....103.28
Reilly, Lincoln L.—E. B. Page....123.26
Renard, Maurice—C. Thorley....254.71
Remor Corp.—Daily Realty Co., Inc....500.00
Simon, Adolph L., and Admire Construction Co., Inc.—Empire City Gerard Co....205.13
Seal Tile Co., Inc.—E. H. Rembow....100.71
Sarse, Edith L.—Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, costs....108.94
Schrenkeisen, Martin, executor—E. F. De Beixedon et al....17,957.36
Sussman, William S.—B. Loewy....219.71
Solotar, Max—C. Aronowitz....136.49
Thomaszweski, Eugene—Swift & Co. Inc....345.21
Turner, Clifford L.—L. Wolfson....133.76
Tudoroff, Arthur, and John T. Moxley—T. Eskilsson....101.41
Welle Bros. Co. of N. Y., Inc.—W. Campbell et al....3,049.25
Voit, Manuel M.—C. F. Sanford....253.89
Van Slingerland, Nellie B., and World Aflame Pub. and Producing Co.—F. Lindenmeyer et al....157.65
Walker, Florence B.—Broadway and 41st St. Co....1,187.20
Weymann, Frank—F. S. Emerson....258.07
Walsh, James H.—Miller, Hass & Co., Inc....248.84

In Bronx County.

Clare, James L., as executor—W. M. Bonhag et al....$58.15
Clemente, Antonio—G. A. Moses....22.72
Same—A. T. De Angelis et al....22.72
Cipriani Realty and Construction Co., Orlando Cipriani, Annie Bolognese, Giovanni Nista, and Nista Construction Co., Inc.—Empire City Gerard Co....533.16
Galbo, Giuseppe, Salvatore Filipello, and Salvatore Viverito—A. Spano et al....108.12
Jamieson, Mary C.—J. De Boulet....2,084.11
Plotnick, Samuel—B. Plotnick....93.45
Sussman, William S.—B. Loewy....219.71
Sokolsky, George E., and Meyer Folkoff—M. K. Patterson....61.21
Strumwasser, Herman, and Samuel Klein—J. A. Bernstein et al....732.74
Wirth Auto Service, Inc.—E. Schneider....539.91
Same—F. Schneider....271.91
Weingrad, Samuel—G. Brauer....157.66

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Allesor Co., Inc.—B. Bursteiner et al., March 10, 1915....$425.38
Knapp, Edward J.—F. F. French, Jan. 13, 1916....100.06
Same—Same, April 11, 1916....113.46
Kiddle, Alfred W.—G. H. Diehl, Jr., May 25, 1917, reversed....118.35
Levy, Marcel—S. Kurzman et al., March 14, 1917....128.52
Morrell, Harry M.—J. B. Taylor et al., April 11, 1917....5,102.81
Strass, Gustav, and Israel Wohlose—L. W. Thompson et al., July 1, 1907....252.62
Thurber, Jeanette M.—C. Osborne, Nov. 2, 1899....699.72
Underwood, Carlysle H.—A. Ludwig, Aug. 22, 1916....164.90
Wood, George E.—Trustees of Columbia University, July 3, 1917....9,823.44
Barnshaw, James, Jr.—S. Kaufman, Feb. 27, 1917, vacated....545.46
Sutphin, William L.—J. P. Webber, June 12, 1917, vacated....826.72
Prairie, Louis J.—United Distillers Co., June 18, 1917, canceled....113.80
Hirsch, Josephine—B. Rubenstein, June 26, 1917....152.41
Edman, Sol and Adolph—E. Sicklick, July 6, 1917....371.05

In Bronx County.

Canal Mfg. Co.—F. A. Powell, June 28, 1917....$1,119.00
Rudd, Susan H.—J. Husson, May 16, 1916....61.69
Strizever, Harry—M. E. Halley, March 6, 1917....33.22

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 323, 3d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Franklin<Hamburg-Am Packet Co.
Hamburg-Am Packet Co<Franklin.
Lyman<Fredrick SS Co. (2.)
NY & Cuba Mail SS<Tug J S Packard.
Packard Ddg< SS Antilla.
Intl Ltg Co<Tug G M Sorrell.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

John F Mead, Joseph Mantel, James W Nickerson, Samuel Gemeiner, Henry A Smith, Issac Drapin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ordway, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Badgeley<Dewitt, (2.)
Marcigliano<C NY.
Bell<T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
Emden<Mint Prod Co.
Pennel<Nevin, (2.)
Worral<W A Brady & Sons, (2.)
Hooker<Anden Co.
Re Martens.
Van Allen<Walkoff.
Assets & Liab Assn<49 E 59th Co.
Re People of State, (Casualty Co.)
Smith<Smith.
Crescenzo<Connell.
Fleischmann<Leppok. Realty Co.
Adelstein<Berliner.
Baldenhofer<Baldenhofer.
Katz<Reiling & Schoen, Inc.
Re Hemstreet.
Stevens<Tiffany.
Zufiucht<Mt Sinai H.
Carter<Balt R & A Mfg Co.
Malone<McCarthy.
Hochbraun<State Investing Co.
Bell<Gordon & Halperin.
Semryck<Breadstone.
Kresick<Stutz.
Lichtenstein<Orenstein, Arthur K., & Co.
Orlando<Orlando.
Maran<Maran.
Hyler<Hyler.
Rosenbaum<Golde.
Nagel<Nagel.
S Raives & Co. Inc<Ciner Mfg Co.
Rowe<Rowe.
Bigham<Bigham.
Jager<Jager.
Kenell<Van Cleve.
Larendon<Ocean SS.
Northcroft<Northcroft.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Meyer.
Levin<Levin.
Re Peon.
Beadleston<Oatman.
Same<Taylor, (2.)
Condon Wrap. Machine<Dearborn.
Selwin-Brown<Superna.
Sicher<Shapiro.
Fry<Fry.
Re Van Clausen.
Hangespires<Hangespires.
Hecker<Odwak.
Redman<Rinneberg.
Golden<Sullivan.
Halpert<Halpert.
Leavens<Leavens, (2.)
Brody<Brody.
Landvoe<Landvoe.
Beadleston<Taylor.
Same<Oatman, (2.)
Beadleston<Taylor.
Brody<Quaker Oats.
Farmers Loan & Tr Co<Pasinsky, (3.)
Tannenbaum<Tingue Mfg. Co.
Hardy<Excelsior SB.
Thompson<Ryspan.
Re Contractors Sup.
Jasek<Finiski.
Livi<Marra.
Goff<Falgin.
Roosevelt<Henry.
Zimmerman<Empire Mfg Co.
Galula<Goldberg.
Derrico<Llano.
Bookbinder<Mirken, (2.)
Hancock<Hancock.
Re RT Co<Bradcliff.
Clos<Clos.
A H Flint Co<Columbia Trust Co.
Happe<Happe.
Cooper Un<Jones.
Denton<Denton.
Mann<Mann.
Life Pres Suit Co<Nat Life Pres Co.
Livermore<Gutstein.
Goudie<Kemerer, (2.)
Wilner<Johnson.
Jamieson<Jamieson.
NY Life Ins<E W Martin, (2.)
H L Simmons Co<Bindseil.
Freese<Freese.
Gelbtrunk<Gelbtrunk.
Wiener<Wiener.
Beadleston<Oatman.
Same<Taylor.
Berryman<Berryman.
Fraser<Fraser.
Heyneman<Heyneman.
Kendrik<Kendrik.
Watney<Bope.
Re Tilton.
R Dollar Co<Canadian Car & Fdy Co.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Anita A Oille, Ella Jones, Priscille W Gannon, Geo Raschlan, Mayer Sichel, W E Davis, Geo F Unger, Mary L Rusk.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Stammers<Boal.
Empire Motion Co<Marleu.
Zuckman<Radhill.
Beauty Waists, Inc<Traphagen.
Akst<Wesenfeld.
Peck<Steinman.
Goodyear Rub Tire<Meyerback.
Kirsch<Saberski.
Post<Geschwetr.
Representative Sec. Corp<Landeker.
Greenstein<Leavitt.
Donellan<Parsont.
Harrods<Middleton.
Ball<Earley.
Wm Siler Co<Levison.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Herman<Herman<Wm W Pellet.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Geo L Carlisle<William Kerner—Max S Seidler.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Gad<Gad.
Ashner<Barker, (2.)
Kandler<Dunn.
Speed<Speed.
Serota<Goldman.
Rednow Rty Corp<Smith.
Sunshine<Sunshine.
Polansky<Polansky.
Gorman<Gorman.
Re Mullen, (Perlman)
Kranich<Kranich.
Friedman<Koeppel.
Miller<Newtown Basin Properties, (2.)
Damato & Taischoffe<Elkema.
D'Amato<Elkema.
Page<Bancroft.
Ward<Ward.
Re Kings Co Mtge Co.
Da Silva<Da Silva.
Lambert<B'klyn Hygeia Ice Co.
Douglas<Brush.
McGuire<McGuire.
Smith<Title G & T Co
Mittelstaedt<Purdy.
Gleason<Riley, (T L 6020.)
Same<same, (T L 6022)
Re Lewis.
Siciliano Pressed Brick Co<Int Proofing Co.
Lite<Lite.
Carlisle<Tracy.
Feser<Rubinson.
Re 51st St, (Grace.)
Nathan<Nathan.
People State NY<Schwartz.
Re Tendrup.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY.
Re Butler Place.
Re Putnam Av.
Re Ceretta.
Re Bronx Parkway Comm. (2).
Re Sisson (6 actions.)
Bramer<Kleinberg.
Gelbert<Gelbert.
Brown<Lese.
East River Sav Inst<Hyde.
Dahlgren, Jr<Flisser.
Mulligan<Tribune Assn.
Stern<Fisher.
Lang<Deutsch (2).
Hausman<NY Cons RR.
Fine<Clinton Rlty Co.
Kossoy<Kossoy.
Re Brown.
Dooling<Ventarola.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J. No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Young, J.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lower Broadway came prominently to the front yesterday in an important leasehold transaction involving the former home of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank at 192 Broadway, northeast corner of John Street. The building has been purchased from the bank, and a long lease of the land obtained by the Broadway-John Street Company, Elias A. Cohn, President, which a short time ago took a long lease of the old Evening Post building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street.

The buying company, in purchasing the building, took over the remaining ten years' lease held by the bank and secured a renewal for twenty-one years from the Dutch Reformed Church in America, owner of the land. The structure is eight stories high, and was erected by the late Austin Corbin, whose estate sold it to the bank several years ago. Owing to the need for larger quarters the Chatham and Phenix National Bank moved a few months ago to the Singer Building. The building is entirely occupied with the exception of the bank's former offices, and this ground floor space will be remodeled into stores.

The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the transaction.

$120,425 for Bronx Lots.

Forty-nine lots of the Sturges estate in the Bronx were sold yesterday in the Vesey Street salesroom by Bryan L. Kennelly for a total of $120,425, an average of about $2,458. J. J. Goldwater bought two lots for $4,800 on the west side of Vyse Avenue, 125 feet south of 174th Street. Six adjoining lots went for $2,350 to $2,900 each. Four lots on the west side of Bryant Avenue, 100 feet north of 173d Street, were bought by Joseph Frederich for $7,700.

Charles Horn paid $2,000 apiece for the four lots on the west side of the same thoroughfare, 105 feet north of 174th Street. Nine other lots on this avenue went for $1,975 to $2,100 each. Two lots on the east side of Longfellow Avenue, 200 feet south of 174th Street, were taken by Eva E. Bolton at $3,500. Four lots adjoining were knocked down at $1,725 each, and six lots, directly opposite, on the same avenue, brought $1,925 apiece.

The six-lot site at the junction of Boston Road and Hoe Avenue was knocked down on a bid of $24,500 to Aaron Janpole, who also was credited with the purchase of two lots at the southeast corner of Southern Boulevard and 173d Street at $24,700.

Sixty lots were sold last Saturday on the premises, leaving a balance of 139 to be disposed of, and with the forty-nine sold yesterday, the balance remaining of ninety-nine lots was withdrawn.

Old Fifth Avenue Dwelling Sold for Improvement.

Robert P. Zobel has purchased from Samuel Wolverton and George W. Butterworth, executors of the estate of Martha Handrew, the five-story dwelling with stable at 162 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 25 by 120, with right of way from rear to south side of Twenty-second Street. The property has been in present ownership since 1851.

The purchaser will improve for business occupation. Mr. Zobel has also taken over the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, on which he will erect a store and office building. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Tenements.

Leon S. Altmayer and Sharp & Co. resold for James H. Cruikshank the triple flat with store at 2,916 Eighth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Maud E. Eberle purchased from Mary E. Ripley 133 and 135 West 100th Street, two four-story flats on a plot 50 by 100.

Hyman Littman and others have sold to Stella Maymon 67 East Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Nathan Burkan sold to Abraham Kipp 512 East Eleventh Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 75.

Margaret A. Magan sold to the Fairfield Holding Corporation 133 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story flat on lot 20.10 by 100.

David Lion has purchased the five-story tenement house at 218 East 107th Street, on a lot 25 by 100. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

A Harlem-Bronx Trade.

In part payment for the 100 by 100 foot garage on the west side of Webster Avenue, 100 feet south of 167th Street, purchased Wednesday by Frank Wafner from Philip Wattenberg, the buyer gives 245 Lenox Avenue, a four-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 80 and the three-story and basement dwelling at 43 West 127th Street, on a lot 18.9 by 99.11.

Bronx Sale.

Angelo L. Frumento sold for Mrs. H. Miel 2,054 Arthur Avenue, a one-family house, to Salvatore Valentino.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Frederick L. Whitehouse to Nicholas Palermo for occupancy the two and a half story frame cottage at 1,361 Seventy-first Street, on a plot 40 by 100.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for the Elge Realty Corporation the one-family semi-detached house 535 Sixty-eighth Street.

Long Island City.

Judson A. Harrington and John C. Raven sold to M. Muszynski a plot, 50 by 151, with three buildings, located on the south side of Franklin Street, about 100 feet west of Willow Street, Long Island City. One of the buildings was formerly a school house, being the first one in Astoria.

Long Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to a client of J. J. Gramer six lots, each 20 by 100, at Beach Forty-third Street, Edgemere, L. I. The purchaser is to build bungalows on the plots immediately.

Shields Brothers, Inc., sold at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, the home of E. H. Warren to a New York client.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot on Reimer Road, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Diedrich Gristede of New York City.

George Howe sold to a client for investment forty acres of the farm of Mrs. Jennie S. Hallock, on the Pines Bridge Road, Chappaqua, N. Y. The property has been in the present ownership for more than sixty years. The same broker also sold to a client the Jennie Lane farm, situated near Mount Kisco, N. Y., for Kenneth M. Murchison.

$330,000 School for City of Yonkers.

The Board of Education of the City of Yonkers has decided to erect a $330,000 public school on Nodine Hill and plans to make it the finest building of its kind along the Hudson River. It will be located on the crest of the hill, and will present an impressive appearance. It will contain twenty-two rooms, an assembly room, and a gymnasium.

Commercial Leases.

The George Bockhaus Company leased from the estate of Louise M. Underhill the two four-story buildings 159 and 161 West 129th Street, for a long term of years. The lessee will remodel the premises, making extensive alterations to the same.

Benjamin Harris and M. Schacter have leased for a client of Freidus & Co., for a term of five years, 259-263 West 152d Street, two five-story new law apartments, on plot 100 by 100.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Meurer Brothers Company the building 130 East 129th Street to Taxin & Shapiro, wholesale grocers.

John A. Lynch leased for the estate of Wilson M. Main the two four-story and basement buildings 453-455 West Seventeenth Street, to the H. C. & A. I. Piercy Contracting Company, at an aggregate rental of $12,000. The property will be used as a stable.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased to Martha F. Chappell the basement store at 55 East Fifty-sixth Street for William C. and Edward A. Lester.

Realty Notes.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners have appointed William L. DeBost, Charles Griffith Moses, and William H. Archibald to appraise city properties in connection with a proposed transfer with the Sinclair estate for its property, comprising the block between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River, which the city purposes taking for the extension of Bellevue Hospital, which lies to the south of the Sinclair block.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the Foster estate property sold Wednesday.

Recent Buyers.

James Brannan is the purchaser of 726 Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, recently reported sold by Wertheim & Clear.

Dr. John Rogers, owner of the dwelling at 102 East Thirtieth Street, is the buyer of 437 Fourth Avenue, abutting.

The Hull House Clearing Company is the buyer of the dwelling 28 East 128th Street.

Bernard E. Pollak is the buyer of the 35-foot American basement dwelling 33 East Seventy-seventh Street, sold Tuesday by William B. May & Co. for H. L. Wardwell.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Nine plots on Havemeyer, Haviland and Edwards Avs and Westchester Creek; withdrawn.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Av A, 1,353, n w corner 72d St, 25.8x100, six-story tenement and stores; Maimonides Benevolent Society against Ciryl Holding Corp. et al.; Wilber, N. & K., attorneys; due, $24,247.62; taxes, &c., $575; to Eugene Lamb Richards, as receiver for the Jarmulowsky Bank, for $31,000.

By Samuel Marx.

19th St, 1-8 West, n s, 53.7 ft w of 5th Av, 27.10x50.1x irregular, two three-story dwellings; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against E. F. Fay et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $12,891.72; taxes, &c., $291.40; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Fordham Road, s w corner Crotona Av, 52x209.3x89.1x204.6; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against J. M. Levy; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $9,654.82; taxes, &c., $893.25.

By Joseph & Co.

Prospect Av, 980, n e corner 164th St, 74.5x75, six-story apartment house; J. L. Feinberg and another against B. & W. Building Co. et al.; H. H. Straus, attorney; due, $10,984.74; prior mtg., $73,000; to the plaintiff for $74,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Washington Av, 1,056, e s, 168.5 ft n of 168th St, 25x200, frame dwelling and stable; J. A. Hagmayer and another against E. E. Nebel et al.; O. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due, $7,819.99; taxes, &c., $295; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

177th St, s s, 65.43 ft e of Gleason Av, for a two-story brick dwelling and store, 29.18x55.66; Catherine Whirtley, 2,065 Powell Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $8,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

149th St, n s, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, to two four-story brick stores and tenements, 50x67; Elizabeth M. Walski, 757 Hewitt Place, owner; Robert Glenn, 507 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e c 177th St, 167.11x100x—x100; Russell L. Armstrong to Robert I. Henderson, 50 East 42d St, mtg $152,000; attorney, P. A. Zizelman, 38 Park Row....$1

EAST END AV, s w corner of 87th St, 20x34.1x irregular; Belle Frank to Belle and John G. Frank, 558 East 87th St., all liens, July 10; address, 558 East 87th St....$1

2D AV, 2,085, w s, 101.7 ft s of 108th St, 25x73; Michele Giacini to Carmelo La Via, 2,089 2d Av, mtg $12,500; attorney, Charles Novello, 320 Broadway....$100

11TH ST, s s, 170.6 ft e of Av A, 25x73; Nathan Burkan to Abr. Kipp, 78 Bank St, ½ part, b. and s., c. a. g., July 14; Burkan, 165 Broadway....$1

39TH ST, 538 West, s s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Winthrop May to Silvie M. Warner and another, as comms., quitclaim, all liens, July 14; attorney, E. C. Kremer, 100 Broadway....$1

56TH ST, n s, 433.4 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x100.5; Margaret C. Magan to Fairfield Holding Corp., 100 Broadway, mtg $21,000, all liens, July 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

93D ST, 69 and 71 East, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 39x100.8; Simon Lewald to J. Townsend Burden, at Greenvale, L. I., mtg $42,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

94TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; William Faas to Pauline, his wife, both at 420 East 85th St, all title, all liens, July 18; attorney, Louis S. Maux, 128 Broadway....$100

95TH ST, 210 East, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x100.8; Abr. C. Quackenbush to Ester Mantner, 1,061 Boston Road, Bronx, mtg $12,500; attorney, K. C. Newan, 38 Park Row....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ester Mantner to Nathan Plaine, 906 Union Av., Bronx, mtg $12,500, July 18; attorney, same....$100

98TH ST, 287 East, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John H. Block to Max Kaminsky, on premises, and another, mtg $13,000; attorney, Alex. Fox, 621 Broadway....$1

99TH ST, 67 East, n s, 73 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Hyman Littwin et al. to Stella Maymon, 237 East 2d St, Brooklyn, mtg $21,000, July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

100TH ST, 133 West, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 100th St, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Mary E. Ripley, Hartford, Conn., to Maude E. Eberle, (Hall,) 709 West 169th St, July 5; attorneys, Strouse & Strauss, 37 Liberty St....$100

117TH ST, 330 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Carmelo Caggiano to Catherine Wahlgren, 360 East 164th St, Bronx, mtg $12,000, July 19; attorney, James J. Walker, 51 Chambers St....$10

118TH ST, 357 and 359 West, n s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Edw. Menshekian to Chalmers Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway; attorney, C. V. Pallister, 233 Broadway....$100

132D ST, 209 West, n s, 269 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Kate Owens, executrix, to Mary Foley, 253 West 137th St, mtg $5,000, July 18....$100

Bronx.

BERGEN AV, 608, 25x57; George F. Moody to J. Clarence Davies, 14 East 41st St, mtg $4,000, July 12; attorney, J. Clarence Davies, 1,490 3d Av....$1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,437 and 1,439, n s, runs w 109x n e 33.6x e 26.10x s 130x w 53; Eugene L. Richards, trustee, to 183d Street Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, and another, mtg $85,000, June 7; attorney, J. Klemer, 299 Broadway....$7,350

BRYANT AV, e s, 275 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Suburban Operating Co. to Joseph W. Doolittle, 304 West 86th St, mtg $5,500, July 5; attorney, Joseph W. Doolittle, 233 Broadway....$1

CAULDWELL AV, 806, e s, 22.7x55; Hugh F. McLaughlin, referee, to Harry Meyer, 150 8th Av, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

LOTS 1,109, 1,144, 816, and 817, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually, and another, trustees, et al., to Bernard Carrigan, 1,661 Topping Av, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$975

ALL FOLLOWING same date, map, and attorney:

LOTS 1,112, 1,113, 1,140, 1,141, 1,121, 1,122, 1,131, 1,132; same to Rachela Bracco, 3,610 Barnes Av....$2,600

LOTS 529 to 532; same to Jeremiah T. Regan, 344 East 29th St....$1,700

LOTS 775 and 776; same to Moses Wasserman, 2,327 9th Av....$450

LOT 621; same to Anna Cohen, 25 Pleasant Av, Rockaway Beach, N. Y....$325

LOTS 158 to 160; same to James G. Gannon, 284 5th St., Jersey City, N. J....$1,475

LOTS 493, 494, 1,383 to 1,386; same to Michelina S. Cullo, 2,124 Prospect Av....$1,575

LOTS 487 to 490; same to Samuel E. Goldberg, 602 West 129th St....$2,400

LOT 221; same to Joseph Virzi, 622 Courtlandt Av....$325

LOTS 410, 411, 1,251, and 1,252; same to Christopher J. Lane, 1,195 Fulton Av....$3,250

LOTS 757 to 758; same to Joseph Goldman, 76 East 101st St....$725

LOTS 765 and 766; same to Isaac Elger, 32 East 107th St....$450

LOTS 622 and 623; same to Josef Schwarz, 1,330 Brook Av....$650

LOTS 321, 322, 362; same to William Halprin, 17 Catharine St....$1,450

LOTS 1,166 and 1,167; same to Rewbie Shamsky, 1,317 Charlotte St....$950

LOT 597; same to John Daley, 334 West 124th St....$400

LOTS 1,227 and 1,228; same to Harry Gamzon, 421 North Terrace Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y....$950

LOTS 566 and 567; same to Abraham Ribler, 73 Suffolk St....$700

LOTS 239 and 240; same to George J. Brown, 825 East 129th St....$500

LOTS 414 and 415; same to Peter Ries, 682 St. Ann's Av....$250

LOT 150, map of W. F. Duncan; Rose Berbera to Frank Cosss, 768 East 213th St, and another, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LOTS 185 to 187, map of Moss estate; Maude E. Hooker to William H. Procter, Brattleboro, Vt., mtg $6,800, June 18, mtg $6,800; attorney, R. J. London, 123 State St, Schenectady, N. Y....$1

LOT 40, Block 2,870 tax map; Matthew C. Griffin, referee, to Margaretha Jones, 353 Beekman Av, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$373

LOT 31, map Sisters Charity; Thomas Ford to John W. Hampshire, 15 Glendale Place, Brooklyn, July 6; attorney, Thomas Ford, 171 3d Av....$1

LOT 32, same map; Thomas Ford to Veronica Ford, 959 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, July 6; same attorney....$1

LOTS 349 to 352, Amended Map of Adee Park; John Knewitz to Max Greenberg, 306 Tremont Av, mtg $6,000, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

MANILA ST, 656, e s, 15x67.11 to old Hunt's Point Road x15.2x63.9; Sophia J. Diener to Sophie Jaffe, 33d St and Surf Av, Coney Island, July 10; attorney, A. Selkin, 562 Prospect Av....$1

SEDGWICK AV, 1,819, w s, 29.8x95; Annie L. Morris to Henry E. Hall, 2,380 Morris Av, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Henry A. Friedman, referee, to Maria A. Watson, individually and ex., 349 Genesee St, Utica, N. Y., July 18; attorneys, McGuire, H. & S., 16 Exchange Place....$7,500

ST. PETER'S AV, w s, 173.3 ft s of Walker Av, 27.6x190, to Sedden St; Michael Venuto to Maria F. Venuto, 1,727 St. Peter's Av, July 14; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St....$1

VIREO AV, n w corner of 238th St, 201.1x79.5x149.4x136.6; Knickerbocker Savings and Loan Co., 61 Broadway, to Brooklyn Bldg Material Co., Inc., 79 East 130th St, mtg $6,500, April 26; attorney, S. A. Potter, 79 East 31st St....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, at n e corner of Lot 418, Map of Unionport, runs w 216 to Jackson Av x n 50x e 216 to Washington Av x s 50; Mary Delaney to Frederick Muhlkan, 1,316 Odell St, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s s corner of 219th St, 89.3x80.1; Carlsbad Realty Corp. to Ebro Realty Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, mtg $22,000, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 219th St, 64x80; also White Plains Road, e s, 64 ft s of 219th St, 25x80; American Real Estate Co., by consent receiver, to Carlsbad Realty Corp., 1 Liberty St, mtg $23,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Gertrude M. Winter to Benjamin Marx, 219 West 81st St, July 10; attorney, M. M. Simon, 74 Broadway....$1

148TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; John Bannon to Michael Bannon, 327 East 148th St, July 10; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, w s, 315.9 ft s of 145th St, 19.8x44.3x irregular, July 10; John J. Moonan to Ida Levy, 980 Fox St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert Seelax, 51 Chambers St....$1,500

GRAND ST, 400, n s, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; Grand St, 400, s s, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; Forsyth St, 189, w s, 80 ft n of Delancey St, 24.8x100; Lewis St, e s, 175 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Cannon St, 55, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Broome St, 188 and 190, 75 and 50, e of Suffolk St, 25x100, ½ part, July 13; Olive H. Stalker to Alfred T. Leward, 180 Hancock St, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lockwood & L., 120 B'way....$2,500

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 44, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x—, with strip in rear, 25x4, July 14; Moritz Muldberg to Harry Ferester, 696 Eagle Av., 3 years, interest as per bond....$2,000

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 40 ft n of Beach St, 20x62, July 9; Rebecca T. Archer and George D. and Maude M. Archer, Los Angeles, Cal., to Harry Weprin, 39 Vermilyea Av, installments $100 month, prior mtg $12,000; attorney, S. A. Fried, 2,220 Broadway....$720

2D AV, 2,085, w s, 101.7 ft s of 108th St, 25x73, July 18; Carmelo La Via to Michele Giacini, 2,085 2d Av, due Aug. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. I. Berman, 346 Broadway....$1,000

2D AV, 1,921, w s, 51 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, July 18: Samuel Pearlman to Harry Siff, 6 East 97th St., due June 26, 1920, 6 p. c., mtg $18,000; attorney, H. D. Menchel, 67 Exchange Place....$1,500

52D ST, 112-118 West, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 100x100.5; Katherine A. Wallace to Gifford Pinchot, at Milford, Penn., et al., exrs., due July 18, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way....$80,000

54TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 50x100.5, building loan, July 18; Frank Desirerio to Louis Heilbrunn, 605 West 112th St., due July 31, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, Milton Greenbaum, 233 Broadway....$16,500

86TH ST, 225-227 East, n s, 291.9 ft e of 3d Av, 33.2x100.8, July 16; Vesta G. von Trump et al. to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000

95TH ST, 210 East, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x100.8, July 8; Ester Mantner to Abr. C. Quackenbush, 1,287 Madison Av, 5 years; attorney, William R. Adams, 50 Broad St....$12,500

98TH ST, 287 East, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, July 1; Max Kaminsky and another to John H. Block, 131 Lincoln Av, Rockville Centre, L. I., installments 100 months, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St....$500

114TH ST, 24-28 West, s s, 244.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.4x100.11, Nov. 15, 1916; Congregation Kol Israel Anschi Poland to Saye Meisels, 88 Lenox Av., due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c., mtg $65,000; attorney, Sol Friedland, 291 Broadway....$6,000

Bronx.

LYVERE PLACE, s s, 50 ft w land of P. Mullin, 50x100; Annie Daly to William Mais, 1,122 Findlay Av, July 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. W. Goggin, 280 Broadway....$900

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 149.70 ft n of 187th St, runs e 223.2x s 146.11x e 82.3x n 100x e 54x n 122.1x w 136.2x w 27.3; Tremont Webster Building Co. to Tillie Wacht, 790 Riverside Drive, July 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$85,000

LOTS 1,121, 1,122, 1,131, and 1,132, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Rachela Bracco to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1,050

All following same map, date and attorney, and 5 years:

LOTS 1,112, 1,113, 1,140, 1,141; Rachela Bracco to same....$900
LOT 597; John Daley to same....$300
LOT 221; Joseph Virzi to same....$393
LOTS 410 and 411; Christopher J. Lane to same....$843
LOTS 493 and 494; Michelina S. Cullo to same....$787
LOTS 1,383 to 1,386; same to same....$393
LOTS 158 to 160; James J. Gannon to same....$1,068
LOTS 1,251 and 1,252; Christopher J. Lane to same....$1,593
LOTS 757 and 758; Joseph Goldman to same....$543

All following, 5 years, 3½ p. c.:

LOTS 487 to 490; Samuel E. Goldberg to same....$1,440
LOTS 321, 322, 362; William Halprin to same....$870
LOTS 529 to 532; Jeremiah T. Regan to same....$1,020
LOTS 1,166 and 1,167; Rewbie Shamsky to same....$570
LOTS 566 and 567; Abr. Ribler to same....$420
LOTS 816 and 817; Bernard Carrigan to same....$240
LOT 621; Anna Cohen to same....$195
LOTS 1,227 and 1,228; Harry Gamzon to same....$570
LOTS 622 and 623; Josef Schwarz to same....$390
LOTS 1,109 and 1,144; Bernard Carrigan to same....$345
LOTS 775 and 776; Moses Wasserman to same....$270
LOTS 239 and 240; George J. Brown to same....$480

LOTS 349 to 352, amended map of Adee Park; Max Greiberg to John Knewitz, 3,537 Willett Av, prior mtg $6,000, July 18, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$750

LOTS 334 to 346, same map; John Knewitz to Marie E. Fincke, 5,461 White Plains Road, prior mtg $4,000, July 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$2,500

LOTS 6 and 7, Block 2, map Sheridan and Seagrave; Andrew S. Corbett to James Murray, 504 West 168th St, July 3, 5 years; attorney, Andrew S. Corbett, 5,617 Newton Av....$5,000

SEDGWICK AV, 1,819, w s, 29.9x95; Henry E. Hall to Annie L. Morris, 350 Park Av, July 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

ST. PETER'S AV, w s, 173.3 ft s e of Walker Av, 27.6x190, to Sedden St; Maria F. Venuto to W. Meddaugh Dunning, 1,302 Clinton Av, July 14, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St....$2,000

TIFFANY ST, w s, 436.8 ft s of 167th St, 22.6x100; also Tiffany St, w s, 481.2 ft s of 167th St, 22.6x100; Nathan Guttman to Marie Jordan, Richmond Hill, N. Y., July 19, 5 years; attorney, J. Jordan, 99 Nassau St....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Florence Guttman, 1,049 Tiffany St, prior mtg $4,000, July 19, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Guttman, 247 East 28th St....$1,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, at n e corner, lot 418 map Unionport, runs w 216 ft to Jackson Av, x n 50 x e 216 x s 50; Frederick Muhlken to Henry Reiss, 511 East 135th St, July 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,500

WEST one-quarter of Lot 394, map of Wakefield; Morgan M. Snowden to Eastchester Sav. Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. D. Tompkins, Mt. Vernon, N. Y....$300

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

RUTGERS ST, 39, all; Rose A. Block, executrix, to Rutgers Amusement Co., on the premises, 6 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Morris Wolf, 302 Broadway....$3,600 and $3,900

18TH ST, 209 West, basement and ground floor; Nathan Vertun to Hy. B. Heinz, 434 West 40th St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, 209 West 18th St....$1,200 and $1,500

116TH ST, 105 West, store and basement; S. M. & M. E. Bernheimer Co. to Lenox Bakery and Dairy, 5 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1917; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway....$2,400

131ST ST, 603 and 605 West, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, the land; Peter J. Devine to Klein & Jacobs, 4,307 Broadway, 21 years from Sept. 17; address, 4,307 Broadway....$1,200 and $1,700

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 138th St, 49.11x85; Rutherford Realty Co. against Martha Blond et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 132.3 ft s w of 136th St, 18x59.7; Harlem Savings Bank against Hensle Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Clinch.

WHITE ST, s s, 75 ft e of Church St, 24.4x100; Eugenia K. Davis against Cronella Realty Corp. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

1ST AV, 1,030; American Mortgage Co. against Henry Wielt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

46TH ST, 31 West; Reis & O'Donovan, Inc., against Francis D. Casey et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorneys, Aronson & Salant.

61ST ST, 208 West; Joseph N. Schultz against Herman B. Kitay et al., action to declare half interest, &c.; attorney, L. H. Levin.

101ST ST, 54 East; American Mortgage Co. against Anna V. Hert et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

128TH ST, s s, 273.9 ft e of 5th Av, 18x99.11; Cecile Filpel against Andrew L. McKegney et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

Bronx.

RAILROAD AV, n w corner of land of William Ades, 100x144.7; T. Harry Ward against William A. Mallett et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gannon, Seibert & Riggs.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 1,464; Leonard Cristaldi against Annie Fried, owner; Harry Klein, contractor....$65

7TH AV, 720; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against Fred S. Godfrey, owner; F. W. Burnham Co., contractor....$35

85TH ST, 350 West; Louis Epstein against Bronel Realty Co., owner and contractor; Herbert S. Horde, contractor....$33

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 297; Leonard B. Fox against Louis O. Van Doren, owner; Richard Furlong, contractor....$47

APPLETON AV, s e corner of Fort Schuyler Road, 42x90; Hugo C. Cook against Elizabeth Bubler, owner and contractor....$140

HOFFMAN ST, 2,455; D. Percy & Co. against Charles Levy, owner and contractor....$161

181ST ST, n w corner of Valentine Av, 62x100; Morris and Louis Marks against Ensign Improvement Co., Inc., owners and contractors....$113

181ST ST, n s, extending from Valentine Av to Ryer Av, 62.8x183; Brick, Lime and Cement Co., Inc., against Ensign Improvement Co., owners; Damsey & Kehlman, contractors....$145

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

147TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av; Edelstein Contracting Co. against Open Stairway Dwelling Co. et al., July 18, 1917....$600

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av; Joseph Rosenblum against Washington Place Building Co., Inc., et al., June 8, 1917....$225

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

54TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Louis Heilbrunn loans Frank Desiderio, to erect a one-story garage, two payments....$16,500

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS WOHLWERTH, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24,732.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of David W. Kahn, duly verified the 3rd day of July, 1917, that a petition was filed in this court on the 25th day of June, 1917, praying that the above-named Louis Wohlwerth be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court on the 25th day of June, 1917, and that an alias subpoena was thereafter duly issued by the Clerk of this Court, returnable on the 4th day of July, 1917, to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same upon the alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, Louis Wohlwerth, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is

NOW, on motion of ROSENBERG & BALL, attorneys for the petitioning creditor,

ORDERED, that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead or answer on or before the 30th day of July, 1917, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, on the 25th day of June, 1917; and in case of his failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made against him according to the prayer of said petition.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 13th day of July, 1917, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt, at his last known residence, to wit, No. 247 Audubon Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, July 5th, 1917.

LEARNED HAND, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of HARRY P. MARKS & BRO., Bankrupt.

The assignee for the benefit of creditors having verified his petition stating that he has received an offer of $7500.00 for all of the merchandise, fixtures and furniture of the bankrupt and having prayed for leave to accept said offer and for a meeting of creditors to consider the advisability of his acceptance thereof, notice is hereby given to creditors herein to attend a meeting to be held at my office, 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1917, at 2 P. M., to pass upon the question of whether the said offer of $7500.00 should be accepted or why such offer in excess of the sum of $7500.00 as may be received prior to or at the time of said meeting should not be accepted. The creditors are notified that the said assets may be inspected at any time during business hours prior to said date by any creditors or anyone interested in the purchase of said assets.

Dated, New York, July 19th, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LAFAYETTE BATHS & HOTEL, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that an offer has been made by Morris Streicher to purchase all the assets of the Lafayette Baths & Hotel, of every nature and description, including all merchandise, bills and accounts receivable, choses in action, furniture, fixtures, cash in banks and on hand, and all property and effects of every kind. The said purchaser offers to pay twenty-five (25%) per cent. cash on the unsecured claims, to each and every creditor, and agrees to pay in full the priority claims, and expenses of administration.

Further take notice that a hearing will be had on the said offer before the Honorable Seaman Miller, at his office, at 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, 1917, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which time the said bid shall be placed before the Court for its determination, and such other disposition made of the assets as to the Court may seem just and proper.

Dated, New York, July 19th, 1917.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver, 31 Nassau Street.

ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 24742.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—AUGUSTUS ROGERS and the firm of ROGERS & McMANUS, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said bankrupts are hereby given notice that on July 11, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, August 1, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 24813.—In Bankruptcy.—HENREICH JANSSEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henreich Janssen are hereby given notice that on July 18, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 30, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, July 19, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24603.—In Bankruptcy.—FRED BERNSTEIN and BESSIE BERNSTEIN, individually and trading as F. BERNSTEIN & CO., Bankrupt.

Fred Bernstein and Bessie Bernstein were duly adjudicated bankrupt, on June 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 30th, 1917, at 4 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 24667.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH SCHROEDER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Schroeder are hereby given notice that on June 29, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 30, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, July 19, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 24709.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES GERRARD, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles Gerrard are hereby given notice that on July 19, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 30, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, July 19, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24,672.

Notice is given that ERNEST MEYER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,805.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM J. GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 14, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1,305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, August 1, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20, 1917.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

ASHFORTH & COMPANY, Inc. Real Estate, 501 5th Ave. Mortgage Money FOR GOOD MANHATTAN APPLICATIONS.

REAL ESTATE.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT will soon offer for sale RICH OKLAHOMA LANDS in the oil, timber, mining and grazing territories. Pullman cars sent by the McAlester R. E. Exchange of McAlester, Oklahoma, are now in New York, giving exhibition and information FREE. One car is at West 130th St. and Fort Lee Ferry, Hudson River. The other car is on N. Y. Central R. R. foot of West 90th St., two blocks from Subway. Come to-day. No land sold on car.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN ITALY
Historical Grounds and Villa, In Florence.

Only complete and perfect example of the period of the Renaissance. The villa "Primola" contains 35 rooms, luxuriously furnished, large parlors and dining rooms; objects of art, antique furniture and tapestries. Balconies, large lawns and verandas; magnificent, unobstructed view to Florence and Tuscany. All modern conveniences, central heating, numerous bath rooms, hot water, and electricity throughout. Park of 62 acres, with shade trees; vast dependences, the grounds of which take in a beautiful park, ornamented by a Fountain of Donatello, and marble statues of the best artists; vegetable and fruit gardens, cultivation of olive trees, peach trees, pear trees, vines, etc. Water from a pure and abundant source.

The greatest part of furniture, among which is a great number of pieces of rare beauty from museums, can be bought separately.

Exceptional opportunity on account of the enormous difference between the American and Italian currency.

Literature and photographs sent upon request.

For all communications to make arrangements to visit or to buy, address Mr. Henri Wakker, furniture dealer, 10, Tour-Maitresse, Geneva, Switzerland. Cable address Rekkaw.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS' OPPORTUNITY.
Will lease your flat or apartment houses for a term of years. Have 48 years' experience. We are responsible. We give security if necessary. Brokers invited to offer particulars on leases. CHELSEA LEASING CO., Henry I. Comer, 17 West 42nd Street.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Wartime Opportunity
Brooklyn Real Estate at ½ Value.
200 Potato-Planted Lots, $590 Each
$5 First Payment—$5 Per Month.
WM. E. HARMON & CO., INC.
Tel. Barclay 6860. 261 B'way, N. Y.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors; Beautifully Decorated. All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

I have been instructed by a client who has moved away from RYE, Westchester County, New York, to sell her former residence, consisting of about 1 acre, attractive stucco house, 6 master rooms, 5 baths, thoroughly modern and in fine condition. Very large living room, open fireplaces, beautiful trees and ground. The proposition could not be duplicated over $50,000. Can be sold for $35,000 to an immediate purchaser. This property is near the Apawamis Club and convenient to everything.
BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
REAL ESTATE
50 East 42nd St.
Rye 579. Murray Hill 2465-2466.

For Rent at Bronxville
New Colonial house; high; best residential section; view for miles in all directions; 33 minutes out from Grand Central Terminal; possession now; rent begins Sept. 1st; reduced to $160 per month; 4 master bedrooms, 2 servant's rooms, 3 baths; owner will allow selection of decorations and electrical fixtures.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, Inc., 18 EAST 41ST ST., N. Y. C.

Real Estate to Exchange
We have nearly 100 acres of water front residence property 20 miles from Grand Central Terminal, with 10 houses already built, costing from $10,000 to $30,000; and the property, a $50,000 Club House, Dock and Bathing Pavilion, to exchange for New York income. Equity $200,000.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, Inc., 18 EAST 41ST STREET, N. Y. C.

War Time Bargain
At Pelham, 30 minutes out, brand new Stucco house; 10 rooms, 3 baths, plot 75x116, fine location; financial difficulties; will sacrifice.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, Inc., 18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

NEAR SLEEPY HOLLOW CLUB
Plot of several acres at Tarrytown, facing Pocantico Lake; splendid elevation and view; select surroundings; must sell next week; make offer. J. R. G[illegible], owner, 66 Broadway; Rector 2136.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HANSON STUDIOS, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24583.

To the Creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that Harry Meyers, the Trustee herein, has filed with me his petition praying that he may be authorized to sell at private sale, on sealed bids, certain property belonging to the bankrupt's estate now located at the Rooms of James R. Hume, at 4 to 10 East 31st Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, said property consisting of a stock of furniture, fixtures, decorations, and art objects. The property may be inspected at the premises aforementioned and sealed bids therefor may be sent to the undersigned Referee and all bids thereafter shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a ten (10%) per cent. deposit in cash or certified check. Bids shall be opened by the Referee at a meeting of creditors to be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of July, 1917, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors will attend and express their approval or disapproval as to any bids submitted. Bids may be made for the entire stock in bulk or for separate lots.

In the event that any of the property is not sold on sealed bids, the same will be offered for sale at public auction at the premises aforementioned by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 31st day of July, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, notice of which sale will be published in The New York Times and The Daily News Record on the 31st day of July, 1917.

New York, July 19th, 1917.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ARTHUR G. HELLER and ERNEST D. BARNHAM, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of HELLER-BARNHAM.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Paper, Magazines, Book Cases, Desks, Chairs, Tables, Filing Cabinets, Typewriters, Desk Lights, Coat Trees, etc. ALBERT FALCK, Assignee.

JOHN J. LORDAN, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, New York.

$900,000 Cold Cash

Spent to make a beautiful, residential neighborhood.

And it is beautiful!

Now supposing you can buy at auction
A residential plot for a few dollars in cash
In such a superb place as this—
For 10, 20 or 30 per cent. of what it actually costs—
Don't you think it's worth while to look into?

Even if you don't want to build today,
It's a splendid chance to buy a plot
Either to build on when you want to
Or to hold for a speculative profit.

It's certainly worth while
Going up to the Auction Sale.
The terms are easy enough.
There are no assessments.

The trend of population is to the suburbs
And to this section,
And after all is said and done
YOU CANNOT FIND A MORE BEAUTIFUL LOCATION TO LIVE IN!

We are going to sell at AUCTION

RIVER VIEW MANOR

at Hastings-*on-Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry

the superb residential suburb of N. Y.

with every city improvement

And under reasonable restrictions

Several Banks and Associations will lend you the money to build a home.

394 plots and 4 residences

for whatever they will bring—

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JULY 21st

At 10:30 A. M. ON THE PREMISES

75% can remain on mortgage

Convenient trains to Hastings from Grand Central Station

A. M.—	7:48	8.57	9:50	10:45	11:55
P. M.—	12:20	12:45	1:25	2:10	3:13
	3:47	4:20	4:44	5:06	5:19
	5.44	6:06	6:15	6:39	7:22 8:45

or Subway to 242d St. and trolley car to Yonkers and Hastings.

Send for booklet to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.

Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., *Agents and Auctioneers*

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

The Remaining 162 Large Plots in the
GREAT SOUTH BAY and LAKE SECTION of

Brightwaters

Will Be Held at 2:30 P. M. on the Premises

Saturday, August 11, 1917

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIGGEST SNAP OF THE SEASON

ESTATE AT AMITYVILLE

Size grounds, (high and fenced in,) 275x240; 10-room house, 28x45, 2 baths, Veranda sides and front; electricity, gas, water; 5-car garage, 22x32; 2-stall stable, 22x27; chicken house and run; wind mill, Lawn, shrubbery, fruit and beautiful shade trees; valued $11,000, will be sacrificed, $7,000, free and clear; Buildings couldn't be erected for asking price.

LEO LISHEL, Attorney, Freeport, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR REAL ESTATE,

Sale, rent or exchange, in the Oranges, Maplewood, Summit, Madison, Morristown and Bernardsville, consult

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.

96 B'WAY, N. Y., and ORANGE, N. J.
Since 1868.

CHOOSE

BOGOTA—TRANECK—LEONIA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.

Bogota, N. J. Phone 1

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT

ADAM DAY,

Short Hills, N. J. Phone 235.

New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

SHORE FRONT FARM

145 acres, Jersey coast; ocean view; near station. Must sell immediately. Make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 99 Broadway. Rector 2136.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Desirable cottage, (furnished,) eleven rooms and bath. Good frontage on Lake, boathouse. Particulars and picture. Inspection, address V. W. Farris, Sunapee, N. H.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.

1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $560 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2465-71 Broadway

AT 91ST STREET.

Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $35-$70.

Kendal Court

521 WEST 111TH STREET.

Four, six and seven rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $50-$75. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or JOHN S. HEEP, 35 William St. Tel. 2045—John.

315 W. 94th St.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
$50 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SELECT APARTMENT GUIDE

5-6-7-8 LARGE, AIRY ROOMS.

Ideal 10-story buildings; light, airy, delightful suites; outlook superb; outside rooms. Service, appointments, conveniences best.

"NORTHOLD—SOUTHOLD"
B'way, 150th to 181st St.
B'WAY SUBWAY OR BUS SERVICE

5-6-7-8-9 ROOM SUITES.

Exclusive 9-story apartment home. Hudson River views; charming suites, sunny, airy, delightful; select surroundings. Appointments, service equal to N. Y. hotels.

"SUTHERLAND"
611 West 158th St., Corner Riverside Drive.
B'WAY SUBWAY AT 157TH ST.—ONE BLOCK.

5-6-7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.

High-class, 6-story; delightfully situated, overlooking Hudson River and Manhattan; a healthful, beautiful, convenient home for you.

"WEST POINT"
575 Riverside Drive at 186th Street.

Before deciding on your new apartment home, see these exclusive suites. Convenient locations, healthful, airy apartments. Rents moderate. Select tenants and surroundings.

An early inspection will save looking further.

Apply Resident Manager on premises.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms	$1400 to $1500	Per Annum
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises. Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6300—Barclay.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6320—Barclay.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42nd ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS

399-403-407-411

Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room—	$28 to $31
4-room—	$29 to $40
5-room—	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway

One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET

Doctor's Apartment

3 rooms, $800.

3 *and* 4 Story

Private Dwellings

Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143

West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

Our Annual Booklet

of high-class apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath to 10 Rooms and 3 Baths offered for rent from Oct. 1st, will be mailed on application.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

162 W. 72nd Street.

TEL. COLUMBUS 7240.

THE DEARBORN,

320 West 85th St.

ONE ROOM, BATH & KITCHENETTE.
$40 Unfurnished, $41.50 Furnished.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms

2 to 5 Baths

One Physician's Apartment

Apply 175 West 58th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—640 Madison Av. Hoffman Arms N.W. Cor. 59th

6 to 10 Large Rooms
$1,300 to $2,000.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

NO MONEY DOWN.
NO INTEREST TO PAY.

This charming house can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a house easy as renting; house has 9 rooms and bath; located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J.; large open fireplace, built-in glass closets; window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded; plot 50x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.; price $4,800. Call or write for full particulars.
H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures; near the schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

For Sale or To Let.—New Jersey—Modern residence at Ridgefield, nine rooms and bath; newly decorated; water, gas, electric, and sewer connection; situated in private park with ample grounds; select and healthful neighborhood; nine miles from Jersey City, on the N. R. R. of N. J.; five minutes' walk to depot or trolley. Theo. Hill, Agt., Ridgefield.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern house, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Roselle Park—Modern 2½-story stucco and frame residence, having 6 rooms, bath, large attic, every known convenience; beamed ceilings; plot 40x120; fare 10c.; will take $500 cash, balance to suit. Weitz, 826 Woolworth Building.

Two Plainfield houses left out of nine; they sell faster than we can finish them; best location; 2½ baths, sleeping porch, choice finish, decorations, &c.; $8,500. Send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; 1 pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are the "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

WESTFIELD.—Remade house, 9 rooms, corner plot 100x175; all improvements; fruit and shade trees; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

SHORE FRONT FARM,

140 acres, Jersey coast; ocean view; near station; make offer immediately. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.

Charmingly furnished new house, in a delightful colony by the water; four master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms and bath; private bathing beach, tennis and golf; five minutes to station. C. D. Sinclair, Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

236-ACRE FARM.
BEDFORD ESTATE SECTION,
on Miami River—ponds and waterfall.
Owner wants immediate offer.
J. T., 257 Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale cheap, 50 acres; substantially built, all improvements; one of most beautiful and productive farms New Jersey. L. Bullard, R. F. D. 3, Princeton, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Floor in General Electric fireproof building, Greenwich St., corner Morton; about 10,000 square feet, suitable for light manufacturing or storage; possession about Sept.; elevator service and heat. Inquire General Electric Company, 120 Broadway, Phone 7000 Rector.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. C. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5084 Rector.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office, suitable for any purpose; well kept fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of high-class knit goods office for rent, Broadway and Franklin Sts. Phone Franklin 5206.

5TH AV., 127—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high class service. 110 W. 40th.

Large parlor floor, lavatory, suitable doctor, dentist, light business. 222 West 48th.

Parlor, 20x75, parquet floor, conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, office to rent, downtown district, 600 to 1,000 feet floor space; suitable for two private offices, general office and reception space; not north Cortlandt or east William St. Reply J., Box 826, Belmont Hotel.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

To let, four-story house or physician's office alone, fully equipped, furnished or unfurnished. 125 West 86th St.

New Jersey.

Leonia, N. J., 325 West Drew Av.—7 rooms, good condition; fine view; hot water heat; rent reasonable. Phone Beekman 3000 today.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Bungalow, furnished, Sea Cliff, L. I., rent for balance of season, $150. Inquire of H. F. Starr, 80 Maiden Lane. Tel. John 420, or agents at Sea Cliff.

New Jersey.

Linden Av., Morsemere, N. J.—Seven rooms, bath; modern improvements; sleeping porch, four people; fine garden, chickens; $25 weekly, four to six weeks. M. G. Barry.

Allenhurst, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Biggest bargain on coast; six-room house, furnished, month or season. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished house or bungalow wanted for six months or longer from Sept. 1; two or three master's bedrooms; preference given where own garage; any district within one hour from downtown. B 309 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent, for two months, furnished house with five master's bedrooms, in or near New Rochelle; rent between $150 and $200 per month. Address Y 348 Times Annex.

Wanted to rent for month of August, furnished bungalow; rent about $50. K 200 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Small house in good neighborhood, with garden, not more than one hour out; price not to exceed $35; best of references. H., 1,951 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted.

Wanted, for rent, within 20 miles of Yaphank, for about 3 months, a place consisting of the following: 15 or more acres of land, part of it in proper state of cultivation; house containing all modern improvements, having four or more master bedrooms and not less than three bathrooms, with accommodations for servants in proportion; a stable to accommodate four saddle horses and a garage to accommodate two cars; separate living accommodations for chauffeur and groom, both of whom are married. Address Box Z 228 Times Annex.

Furnished—East Side.

26TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Santon, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV. 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. Plaza 9685.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 59 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

51ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
33 WEST 51ST ST. CIRCLE 256.

50TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

70S.—Furnished eight rooms, 3 baths, $135 month; August, September. Vanderbilt 1451.

72D.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished, new building; sacrifice Summer; lounger. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5683.

80S, WEST END.—7 rooms, exquisitely furnished; lease indefinitely; bargain. Columbus 3974.

95TH, 149 WEST.—Five outside, breezy rooms, southern exposure, beautifully furnished, complete; $80, less than rent unfurnished. S-C.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive four-room apartment, near Columbia University; reasonable rent. Apartment 3C.

610 WEST 116TH ST.,

near subway and Riverside Drive.—Five-room apartment; 6th floor; balcony; river view; immediate possession; can be leased to Oct. 1, 1918. Phone 3040 Morningside.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Spacious two-room apartment, southern exposure; elevator, kitchen privileges. Reynolds.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Delisk, Pres.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,

handsomely furn., any period, Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman. Renting Specialist; 134 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 913. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BACHELOR apartments, attractively furnished; two rooms, bath, service; electricity, elevator. 47 West 49th St.

BEAUTIFUL cool, six-room apartment for August and September; near Riverside Drive; bare rental; references required. L. S. H., 129 Times.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, (corner 91st.)—Two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant; very attractive, cool, facing the Park; reasonable.

DESIRABLE six-room apartment to sublease to Oct. 1st, fully furnished; all rooms outside; $125 month. 749 West End Av., or Slawson & Hobbs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY 30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

NAGLE AV., 137.—All outside, three-room apartment, nicely furnished; latest improvements; exceptionally clean and up to date; weekly, monthly rates. St. Nicholas 2163. Henderson.

PART of high-class apartment for rent to a gentleman; $25 per month. Phone Franklin 5909.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST.

Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block front Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; most convenient location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

WEST END AV., 895, (104th.)—To sublet, six-room apartment; highest class; big Summer concession. Apply Apt. 24, The Mentone.

WEST END AV., 840.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, $125. King, Vanderbilt 1453.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—A two-room apartment, with bath; third floor front; immediate possession; $45 per month. Wm. H. Whiting & Co.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Ground floor apartment; can be seen any day; $75 month.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH, WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; Summer rates. Call 21 West 9th St.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.

New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 2, 4, 5 rooms, open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

72 WEST 90TH ST.

Seven-room up-to-date apartments; electric lights, steam heat; $60-$65.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Delightful, cool 6 rooms, near Riverside Drive; unusual terms.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—4 and 7 rooms and bath, steam, electricity, telephone, &c., $29-$45.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenated by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

AUDUBON AV., 145, Corner 172d St.—Five rooms and bath to sublet from Aug. 1st; corner apartment, all outside rooms; southern and western exposure; first-class apartment house; elevator service day and night; five minutes from 168th St. Subway; one block from Broadway cars and buses; no children; rent very reasonable. W. B. Brackett, Tel. Audubon 2325, Apt. 4 A.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Six-room apartment; private entrance 118th St., adjoining Broadway. Telephone 3407 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park, rent $55; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby, Bronx.

WEBB AV. 2,436.—For rent, 4-room apartment with bath; 3d floor; all improvements. Phone Fordham 3397, Extension No. 10.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2833-4-5 large, light, up-to-date rooms; electric light; showers; steam; hot water; reasonable.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$35 $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED apartment wanted from Sept. 1; two or three master bedrooms; upper west side. Address in first instance B 308 Times Downtown.

SMALL housekeeping, kitchenette, wanted immediately until October; $50; references. W 60 Times.

Unfurnished.

Small apartment wanted or unfurnished rooms and bath for gentleman and daughter; reference given; location between 30th and 80th, near Broadway. B 129 Times.

FOUR TO FIVE ROOMS, west side, below 110th St.; moderate rent. J 194 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.

F.I.A.T. "20," 5-pass., latest importation. Fiat 4-cyl. 56-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (500 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
PACKARD "1-35" 7-pass. Touring.
Stutz 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,548 Broadway. Phone Circle 9349.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MARMON TOURING.
STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
CADILLAC 5 TOURING.
HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 BROADWAY. ONE FLIGHT UP.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!

1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1915 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 8315.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
EXCHANGED AUTOMOBILES.
TAKEN IN TRADE.

Some exceptional bargains are on exhibition on our showroom floors. Many of these cars are practically new, some have been used but a few miles; others have been refinished and have all the appearance of being new. An inspection will be most convincing.

1917 HAYNES, 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
1917 OVERLAND "6" SEDAN.
1916 STEARNS-KNIGHT TOURING.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1916 CROW, 3-PASS. ROADSTER, EX. TOP
1916 REO "6" TOURING.
1916 BUICK LITTLE SIX CABRIOLET.
1915 CADILLAC "8" TOURING.
1915 HUDSON 6-40 TOURING.
1915 FORD RUNABOUT, MANY EXTRAS.
1914 PACKARD "38" TOURING.
1914 BUICK BIG SIX TOURING.
1914 MERCER LIMOUSINE "HOLBROOK."
1914 HUDSON LIMO. EXCEPTIONAL.
1913 REGAL UNDERSLUNG SPEEDSTER.
1913 STUDEBAKER 7-PASS. TOURING.
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE.
AND MANY OTHERS.

All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays till 1 P. M. Instructions free to all purchasers.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED, MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON. PHONE 5805 MORNINGSIDE, APT. 27.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER, 1916-22-T2 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
MERCER 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
F. I. A. T. "20," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-pass.; like new.
1917 HUDSON SUPER 6, touring.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55, 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, 7-PASS.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND touring, 6 cyl., 7 pass.
1916 OVERLAND roadster, model 83.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
WILL SELL ANY OF THE ABOVE CARS FOR ONE-HALF CASH AND BALANCE EASY TERMS.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th. 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BAKER electric runabout; completely rebuilt and newly painted; ideal physician's car; $450. Electric Garage, 62d St. and Central Park West.

BUICK C-37,

1915, large four-cylinder, five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line; reasonable for cash. 305 West 79th.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 "18 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
FIAT "55" RIVERIA TOURING.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; run 7,000 miles; extras; accept $1,100. 159 West 127th.

CASH BARGAINS!!

1917 DAVIS TOURING, $750.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER, $525.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING, NEW, $1,100.
1916 SAXON "6" TOURING, $425.
1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING, $525.
1916 PAIGE SPECIAL ROADSTER, $800.
1916 DAVIS "6," SLIP COVERS, $900.
1915 CHALMERS "6," $475.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE
LOCOMOBILES.

Ready for immediate delivery. These cars carry our standard LOCOMOBILE guarantee.

1916 "48" six pass. torpedo.
Original cost, $5,400.00.
Resale price, $3,250.00.

1915 "38" five pass. Touring Car.
Original price, $4,400.00.
Resale price, $2,500.00.

Exchange Car Booklet on Request.

E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept.
The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA,
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
Phone Columbus 7750.

HAYNES, 1917, FOUR PASSENGER.
LIKE NEW.

Has been run but a few miles; every possible equipment; cost $1,800; is offered for sale at the right price; if interested call day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1913 five-passenger touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LANCIA roadster, 1917; Chummy roadster, brand new. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LOCOMOBILE
1917—38 H. P.
Seven Passenger Touring Car.

Has been driven approximately 1,800 miles. This car is being offered for sale for the account of one of our sub-agents, and is, to all intents and purposes, a new car. Can be purchased at an appreciable reduction and is covered by our standard new car guarantee. Ready for immediate delivery.

For further information, inquire of

E. L. Franklin, Mgr. Exchange Car Dept.
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA,
West 61st St., next to Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 7750.

MERCER speedster, excellent condition; powerful, quiet, sporty; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OVERLAND 1916, model 83; Victoria top; fully equipped. Victoria Auto Top Co., 250 West 54th St.

OVERLAND, 1917, five-passenger, good as new; completely equipped; reasonable. 1,648 Broadway.

PACKARD 1-35 touring; also 2-35 phaeton and 1-25 runabout, wire wheels. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

RENAULT.—For sale, five-passenger car; engine in good condition; could be used for light trucking. Address Percy F. Anderson, 306 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

ROLLS ROYCE landau brougham for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

SIMPLEX touring car, fully equipped; like new; low body; must sell at once. Can be seen 156 East 120th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood panled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring car, first-class condition; equipped with electric lighting system, self-starter. Telephone Columbus 8161.

STEVENS-DURYEA, 7-passenger touring car, first-class condition; equipped with electric lighting system, self-starter. Telephone Columbus 8161.

STEVENS-DURYEA, late Model "CC," electric starting and lighting system; first-class condition; newly painted. Telephone Columbus 8161.

STUTZ Springfield convertible sedan; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

USED CARS.
1916 Marmon Roadster Limousine.
1917 Packard Twin Six "35" touring.
1917 Packard Twin Six "25" touring.
1916 Packard Twin Six limousine.
1916 Packard Twin Six Salon Phaeton.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard Coupe and Berlin.
1916 Cadillac limousine.
1913 "48" Packard touring.
Mercedes inside drive limousine.
1916 Oldsmobile, 8-cylinder.
1913 Overland limousine.
1915 Chalmers touring.
One 3-ton Packard truck chassis.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn,
Near Bedford Av. Tel. Flatbush 8284.

WHY BUY SECOND-HAND CARS WITHOUT factory's or dealer's guaranty, when we sell you a new car, regular service and guaranty, for $200 cash on delivery and $100 monthly. No red tape or delay. Cars sold at regular factory catalogue list price. Our offer unqualified. Old Dominion Securities Company, 2,010 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8283.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

WINTON light six, 1915 model, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK, 1917, five-passenger touring car; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Circle 533.

CADILLAC, seven passenger, big limousine, landaulet; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 2471.

HUDSON TOURING; VACATION PARTY GOING PLATTSBURG JULY 21 DESIRES COUPLE. COLUMBUS 6224.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED. Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Columbus.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE. Latest models; to road houses; 5 hours, $15. Brown-Bushman Co., 276 Bryant.

PACKARD Touring; elegant, seven-passenger, by trip, day, week. 8015 Morningside.

PACKARD Cars.—West's cars are the best cars; most reasonable rates; hourly or monthly. Columbus 7300.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 20th.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

117TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large front room, bath; other rooms. Stuyvesant 2707.

50TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

54TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, private bath, $5.50; another, $4.

56TH, 6 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

59TH ST., (359 Lexington Av.)—Room in private house; references exchanged; gentlemen.

43D, 16 EAST.—Offers cool rooms; comforts of home; conveniences of hotel; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 5427.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.
SMALL ROOMS; QUIET HOUSE.

46TH ST., 15 WEST.—Room and bath, kitchenette, telephone, southern exposure; suitable one person; sublet Summer. Macurdy.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath, electricity, elevator.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; telephone, electricity; city visitors accommodated. Hayes.

49TH, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms. Summer rates; electric lights, telephone.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; single room; hot water, electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also small rooms; gentlemen: Summer rates.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; references.

55TH ST., 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; near "L," subway stations.

60TH, 60 WEST.—Large room; bath and kitchenette; smaller room; running water; electricity; clean, quiet house with owner; exclusive.

56TH, 45 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; summer rates.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, private bath; electricity, telephone; first-class accommodations.

72D, 200 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent location; Southern cooking; meals optional.

73D, 140 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTES.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated nicely furnished rooms; front basement, kitchenette; electricity.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; two closets; quiet house; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

75TH, (825 Amsterdam Av.)—Cool outside room; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Block.

76TH, 154 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small room, first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

76TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

77TH, 2 WEST, (near Park.)—Rooms, private baths; electricity: $5, $6, $8, $12.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Cool, delightful, double, single rooms; private baths; modern residence.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private bath, electricity, kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4904.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; privilege kitchenette; also studio room. Schuyler 2823.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $8 to $10.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool, electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure; reasonable; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $3.50.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; references; rates.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms; private baths; references.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 30 WEST.—Desirable room; select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room; well appointed; all conveniences.

82ND, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 9642.

83TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; front basement, private bath.

86TH, 25 WEST.—Medium room, bath; breakfast; gentlemen wishing quiet, convenience; private home.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, baths, electricity; Summer rates.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private bath; small rooms; near Riverside; references.

89TH, 20A WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; maid service; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

89TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, redecorated room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 6 North.

89TH, 171 WEST.—Room, southern exposure, running water, telephone, homelike. Apt. 4W.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Front room, suitable two persons desiring first-class appointments in every particular; also smaller room. Bolich.

110TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive front room, adjoining bath, with American couple; gentleman. Prescott.

116TH, (Near Riverside, Columbia.)—Attractive front room. Telephone Morningside 5186. Apt. 22.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, well-kept rooms, gentlemen solely, from $2.50.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room, cool, clean; private family. Apt. 6L. Audubon 8208.

142D, 605 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Front room; southern exposure; shower bath. Scott.

146TH, 320 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, newly furnished room; elevator apartment; with couple; no other roomers. D. Cook, Audubon 8390.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway, Ellsworth.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Attractive large rooms, $1 per day and upward, full hotel service; excellent restaurant; popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive; within 15 minutes of all business centres.

BROADWAY, 3,117, (124th St.)—Large, light room, all-night telephone and elevator service; gentlemen only. Apt. 24.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 60, (Cor. 119th.)—Pleasant room, high, elevator, kitchen. Apt. 7e.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; high-class apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Large, airy room, single or suite; board optional.

TO RENT for two women, two outside rooms and private bath, if desired, in the apartment of 2 young business woman, overlooking Hudson; near Columbia. Phone Morningside 6950.

WEST END AV., 526.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 3060.

WEST END AV., 350, (Near 76th.)—Attractive large small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park. 410-814-85.

WEST END AV., 964.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month; inclusive.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of CHARLES C. MEIGS CO. in and to a certain lease of Stand No. 25 in the Market of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association, and the privileges of renewal thereof, and in connection therewith in and to sixteen (16) shares of the Capital Stock of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association will be sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for the exclusive use of the fish trade, at the office of the said Charles C. Meigs Co., No. 25 Fulton Fish Market, New York City.

Dated, New York, July 18, 1917.

CHARLES C. MEIGS CO.
By George T. Mooh, Secretary.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Advertiser, doing business with largest corporations, of every description, desires partner with $7,000; possibilities unlimited if immediately financed; investment fully secured. Principals, 80 Times.

Business man wishes to purchase active interest in established reputable firm, banking or manufacturing preferred. Reply to K 254 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$10,000, ten second mortgages, on new dwellings; bonus and permanent position as secretary; salary $40. P. O. Box 249, Brooklyn.

Partner with $5,000 by manufacturer of ladies' hand blocked hats; millinery man preferred. L. H., 253 Times Downtown.

Controlling interest in established publishing business for sale; $50,000. F 250 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge of stenography, office work; experienced; references. Box W 57 Times.

COOK, wishes position; best references; city or country. Murphey, 174 East 85th.

GRADUATE NURSE desires position as companion, nurse to lady or child; speaks French, good reader; will travel; highest recommendations. Write H. F., 621 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American Protestant widow, with son 11 years, desires position in small household; first-class credentials. W 28 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP wanted by well-informed woman of good character; experienced in law, railroad, investment, and naturalgas businesses; can compose intelligent letters and keep minutes; familiar with indexing, cataloging and filing; expert shorthand writer, having done court and medical reporting; rapid typist; not afraid of work or responsibility; best references. Miss Spencer, 110 Claremont, Buffalo, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with initiative, ability, and intelligence; references; $18-$20. K 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—College graduate, experienced in office routine; reliable, ambitious. W 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. B 282 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, office work; accurate touch system; one year's experience; $9 or $10. K 283 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, general office work, Christian, open for position. C. G., 358 West 119th St.

YOUNG LADY wishes situation as companion to elderly lady; country preferred. B 119 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporations work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Thoroughly trained and experienced business man, (35,) expert accountant, able executive; available on short notice; highest recommendations. B 269 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 38; exempt; college graduate; 16 years' experience; competent to take full charge. box B 108 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, 5 years' experience, familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. W 56 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, 19; experienced, capable, willing, and hard worker. W 55 Times.

AUDITOR, office manager, long experience, familiar all detail, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

A STRICTLY high-grade Christian business man, American, would make moderate investment, together with services; experienced in finance, accounting, office management, credit and statistical work. T. B., 9 So. William St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Advertiser desires position as bookkeeper and correspondent or general office man; fifteen years' experience; efficient, cyclist; correspondent, typist; Christian; available short notice; over three years in present position. Address B 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—American, 27, married, bookkeeper, correspondent, salesman, familiar batteries, gas, electric cars, accustomed handling help, desires connection where ability counts; start moderately. W 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced insurance man, with executive ability, desires to connect with brand office or general agency experienced on collections. K 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, all detail, office manager, long experience, wishes position with large concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, five years' experience, desires connection with progressive concern. W 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) college education, experienced, desires position of responsibility. K 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, desires position, growing concern; $25; competent. 828 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4060.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' road, shop experience, desires permanent position; sober, honest; foreigner, not to be drafted; best reference. Chauffeur, 77 West 134th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private, commercial; janitor. 906 Fort Washington Av., St. Nicholas 9206.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience; first-class references. 3,117 Broadway, Morningside 5906.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, careful, neat, reliable; private family; city or country; good references. C. W. U., 174 East 106th.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed Italian, experienced mechanic, wants position. William Fiagrapane, 247 East 122d St.

DESIGNER OF MEN'S CLOTHES.
Know tailoring thoroughly, desires position as assistant with progressive manufacturer. W 49 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, mechanical, structural, 9 years' experience, wants home work; moderate. Z 207 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—American, (39,) 15 years in building line, seeks connection with corporation where large experience in construction work and ability to direct mechanics, make layouts, is required; specialty plumbing, heating, ventilation; technical education; executive and estimating experience. W 1 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—American, aged 36, understanding all classes of labor, automobile, wire cable, chemical, and soap factories, is open for a position. If you want production or factory management I can give it to you. E 492 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE position desired by gentleman, (32;) handled help for past 12 years in manufacturing and commercial ends. Box 114, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING MAN, 10 years' experience with leading concern, desires position where ability will be appreciated. Address B. Y., 296 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 33, Christian, banking training, well familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, foreign exchange and investments, private means, is man of absolute integrity, education, tact, wishes position of trust with prospects; moderate salary for beginning; best references; German-American. Y 868 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN.—25, accounting, correspondence, office and sales managerial experience, desires position of trust with prospects. K 244 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN, 40, 15 years' experience renting, collecting, management desires position; reference; bond. B 157 Times.

SALESMAN.—High grade Spanish salesman sailing for South America and Cuba, very well acquainted with American trade, wishes to represent first-class manufacturers; best references and bond if required. B 142 Times.

SALESMAN.—GENTILE, AGE 24, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE WHOLESALE MEN'S AND UNDERWEAR TRADE, WISHES NEW CONNECTION. K 238 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SPECIALIST iron welder and lead burner wishes position in reliable firm; best references M. Lucas, General Delivery, Passaic, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, responsible man wants temporary work; salary $25. K 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (21,) thoroughly experienced, executive ability; highest references; $25. B 125 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT
of large factory or warehouse; age 42, strong, active, and of good physique; 12 years' executive experience; capable of hiring and handling large force, male and female; expert systematizer and disciplinarian, also considerable military experience; best references. R 95 Times.

VALET.—Japanese visiting valet; honest, competent. Bunsl. 330 East 57th.

WANTED to represent manufacturers for Canada; by high-class salesman. Apply Breslin Hotel, W. J. Latimer.

YOUNG MAN, 32, Christian, good at figures, penmanship, and appearance, desires clerical or executive position where energy, honesty and conscientious work will lead to advancement. W 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with retail managing experience, aggressive, possesses initiative, desires to connect with concern willing to train for big position. Address W 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, experienced, wishes clerical position; can operate switchboard; salary moderate to start. K 239 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN going to Japan shortly, wishes to hear from concerns interested in buying or selling in Japan. Reply, Box D. P., 324 Third Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, clean cut, possessing ability, five years' business experience, desires work of any kind. B 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, 2½ years general office experience, desires position. W 48 Times.

Instruction.

SPANISH YOUNG MAN wishes to exchange Spanish for English conversation. Address J. T., 240 East 90th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILLING CLERK.—Must be rapid typist and quick and accurate at figures; Underwood machine. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, F 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in Bronx bank; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. S. W., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced; must have first-class references. B 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Retail experience; trial balance; steady position. Avelon, 448 5th Av.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CLERICAL.—Young woman, 20 to 30 years; must be experienced and accurate at figures. Apply 9 A. M., C. Kenyon Co., Employment Office, 754 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE GRADUATE for social work with groups of children in cottages of institution, near city; knowledge of household management essential. Call 4:30 P. M., 32 West 115th St.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Experienced correspondents wanted at once by mail order department of large organization; attractive working conditions, under congenial surroundings, short hours; Madison Square neighborhood; must be resourceful, have initiative, and a command of good business English; capable of quickly analyzing complaints and making tactful adjustments; write details of experience and state age, salary expected, or send postal for application blank. Efficient, J 196 Times.

FORTY YOUNG GIRLS wanted, who can play the violin. Apply Room 406½, Putnam Building, 1,493 Broadway, at 4 P. M.

GOVERNESS and playmate for eight-year-old girl; knowledge of music and languages preferred; state qualifications, age, and salary desired. J 141 Times.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.—One accustomed to high-class trade; references required. Miss Towne, Troy, N. Y.

MOON-HOPKINS BILLING
MACHINE OPERATOR
REQUIRED; MUST HAVE AT LEAST TWO YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; ONLY APPLICATIONS GIVING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. K 251 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NURSE.—A trained baby's nurse wanted to take a position at once at the seashore, West End, N. J. City residence, Newark, N. J. R. Hollander, 876 Cedar Av., West End, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Thoroughly experienced office assistant and stenographer; one who has been in the waist manufacturing line before. Princess Shirtwaist Manufacturing Co., 38 East 30th.

SLIP STITCHERS.—Experienced on men's neckwear; good pay; steady work. Meyer Bachrach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

2 EXPERT STENOGRAPHERS BY
BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St.

Must be rapid, careful, ambitious; live with parents; neat and know how to spell; salary $15 weekly; hours, 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Apply by mail ONLY, and do not apply unless you meet EVERY ONE of the requirements.

STENOGRAPHER.
FRENCH-ITALIAN-ENGLISH.
Large export firm wants experienced stenographer for taking dictation in French, Italian, and English; good salary to start; splendid opportunity for right person; give age, references, and telephone number. Address K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
SPANISH-ENGLISH.
Large export firm wants experienced stenographer for taking dictation in English and Spanish; good salary to start; splendid opportunity for right person; give age, references, and telephone number. Address K 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly refined college graduate; good in mathematics, use of English; intensely business; interesting and desirable surroundings; great amount of experience unnecessary; position permanent for right party; $18 per week. F 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance, take notes rapidly, and transcribe accurately; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and period salary $75 per month. B 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large downtown bank desires high-class stenographer under 30 years of age with good business ability; good opportunity; state age, salary, schooling, experience, &c., in detail. K 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, long experience Underwood and Remington machines, switchboard operator, and bookkeeper. Cortina Academy of Languages, 12 East 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must furnish satisfactory references; position permanent, with promotion. Sterling Motor Co., 135d St. and 12th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience; would employ beginner; state church and salary. Address Advancement, Box W 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER OR TYPIST.—An opportunity for advancement to beginner who is accurate and ambitious. 48 West 4th St., 7th floor.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; experienced, rapid; advancement assured capable party; state salary desired. K 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist wanted; willing to make herself useful in all forms of office work. 23 Jane St., near 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; competent office assistant; salary $12 start. B 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for qubication: 2 years' experience; references. K 269 Times Downtown.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERKS, searchers, stencil filers, change of address, complaints, wrapper inserters, addressograph operators; stencil cutters, stencil proofreaders, &c.; steady work, short hours, pleasant working conditions, good pay; state experience, salary, present employment; all correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Publisher, J 165 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, have personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. H. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., Room 1,006. Vanderbilt 4535. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One who can use the plug switchboard; a bright, neat girl. Apply 10 A. M., 318 East 48th St., Miss Burman.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 400 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid, on Oliver machine; large growing brokerage house; salary, $12 to start. B 136 Times.

YOUNG GIRL for office work; apply by letter, stating age and experience; salary $7 per week to start. K 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to fill clerical position; must be quick and accurate, and have had several years' experience; state salary, experience, and reference. K 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for responsible office position in, not in, office about fifteen miles from New York; state age and experience. Y Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, familiar with loose leaf bookkeeping. F 254 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS! STENOGRAPHERS!

THE CALLS FOR STENOGRAPHERS ARE INCREASING WITH EACH DAY AND THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS TO CHOOSE FROM NOW IS WORTH THE TIME OF EVERY CAPABLE YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN TO INVESTIGATE. EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AND HIGH SALARIES. ALSO A NUMBER OF VERY GOOD BOOKKEEPING POSITIONS, $15 TO $20 PER WEEK.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St. Stenographers, temporary and permanent. Make free registration now. Bookkeepers, dictaphone, typists.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Dozens positions daily, $10-$20; law bookkeeper, typists, dictaphone operators, clerks. Established 1890. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, (10,) $23-$20-$15; bookkeepers, $15, many Wall St. positions; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS; bookkeepers; bookkeepers-stenographers; bill clerks. (Elliott Fisher.) Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15 up; clerks (exp.) $12 up. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.
PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE N. Y. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 543-544 5th Av., (46th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Write for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADDRESSERS WANTED; ONLY EXPERIENCED WRITERS CONSIDERED; WRITE FULL PARTICULARS OF PAST EXPERIENCE. F 287 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wanted for large piano and music house; salary $30 to start; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, and qualifications. Z 208 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS to work in Springfield, Mass.; only high-class men need apply.
See Mr. Rees,
Willys-Overland Co.,
518 West 58th St., City.

BANK DOWNTOWN REQUIRES SERVICES OF SEVERAL MEN EXPERIENCED IN EXPORTING, IMPORTING, MARINE INSURANCE, OR FOREIGN EXCHANGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, MARRIED OR SINGLE, SALARY DESIRED. B 310 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting, for commission house; salary to start, $15, with advancement. Write for appointment, stating particulars, M. S., 14 Avenue A, Manhattan.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant for Trenton manufacturing concern, who has a clean record and knows his job; state references, experience, and salary expected. J 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, experienced general ledger bookkeeper; state age, experience in detail, references, and salary. K 248 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or 17 years old, to learn silversmithing trade; excellent opportunity for right boy; references required. Dominick & Haff, 543 West 23d St.

BOY.—Strong boy to carry packages and help in shipping room; must have best references. Call Cortina Academy of Languages, 12 East 46th.

BRAKEMEN, firemen, signal maintainers, signal helpers, lampmen, boilermakers, and machinists; experienced men only. Apply Superintendent Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

BURROUGHS comptograph and comptometer repair men wanted. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

CARDER WANTED ON ASBESTOS.
AMERICAN ASBESTOS CO., NORTISTOWN, PENN.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; must know how to operate Stearns car, A1 mechanic, and reside in or near New Rochelle; in application state by whom previously employed, age, and salary expected. Z 218 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private; Saturday afternoon and Sunday; competent, careful driver, experienced, and best references. Barthola Co., 38 Union Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced Ford commercial; $16 a week; bring references. E. F., 421 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

CLERK.—Young man for clerical position; must have had some experience, be quick, and active; any one under 40 years of age may apply; state salary, experience, reference. K 240 Times Downtown.

CLERK for large fire insurance office; some experience necessary; salary $50 month; in reply mention age, religion, education, and experience. B 211 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Experienced correspondents wanted at once by mail order department of large organization. Attractive working conditions under congenial surroundings; short hours; Madison Square neighborhood; must be resourceful, have initiative and a command of good business English, capable of quickly analyzing complaints and making tactful adjustments. Write details of experience and state age, salary expected, or send postal for application blank. Efficient, J 196 Times.

CORRESPONDENCE CRITIC.
I want to get in touch with a young man, who has a thorough knowledge of English grammar and style, who is capable of writing and criticising business correspondence; must have a broad business experience and a good education, preferably college; moderate salary to start, but unusual opportunities for advancement. Write, stating salary and qualifications, with specimen of handwriting, to W 54 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man; state age, experience, and when available. B 127 Times.

DESIGNERS
on punch and dies for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 87 Bethune St.

DESIGNERS and time study men; large manufacturing concern, 30 miles from New York, manufacturing aviation motors, desires the services of competent designers and time study men; excellent opporunities; ideal working conditions. Address, stating experience, salary expected, &c., Z 233 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN.—Several competent designers and draftsmen who have had a broad and varied experience in designing jigs, fixtures, and gauges for small interchangeable parts; permanent position and exceptionally good working conditions. Address, stating experience, references, and wages expected, Box Z 201 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, outside of New York City; six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability, and industry, 25 to 35 years of age; at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, detailing, and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans; also able to handle existing jobs; necessary for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strength of different classes of machine and material. In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 202 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN—MARINE.

Opportunity in large shipyard, doing Government work for a few expert marine draftsmen satisfactory salary; only thoroughly experienced men need apply; answers will be considered confidential. Address T. T., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; no men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 87 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN (Ship.)—Capable, experienced man wanted to instruct in elementary evening course in ship drafting. Apply by letter, stating full particulars concerning practical experience, special training, and teaching experience, if any; age, and present position. Address Ship Drafting Instructor, Box 100, Flatiron Building.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced along the lines of light machines, design similar adding machines, typewriters, cash registers, &c.; very desirable opening for the right man; in answer please state age, nationality, experience, salary desired, and when available. J 183 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted by contractor for labor and Fire Department work; one who can estimate and superintend preferred; state full details and salary to start. K 268 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designer on light machine work, familiar with tools and fixtures. E. Rogers, 126 Liberty St.

EXPORT COMMISSION MAN to manage department South American trade; state experience and salary expected; splendid opportunity. K 243 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT good, live proposition selling stock, big opportunity and liberal commission, call or see Mr. Reichardt, Hotel Churchill. Phone Stuyvesant 3065—mornings.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT for perfumery; experienced; first-class references. J 182 Times.

MANAGER FOR FAMILY SUMMER CAMP.
Requires competent man, with hotel experience and executive ability; services required this season from early October and beginning with April next year; may lead to year-around position; write, stating full particulars, experience, and salary expected. Address M. S., Box 238 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.
Opportunity in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 87 Bethune St.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN.—Large manufacturing concern located thirty miles from New York desires the services of thirty-first-class tool draftsmen; excellent opportunities and ideal working conditions; state age, actual experience, and salary expected. Z 220 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Boy wanted to do typewriting and operate switchboard. Apply in writing, stating salary, &c. J 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of stationery and supplies in large concern; also to attend to upkeep of office appliances and furnitures. Address full details to F 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, between 20 and 25 years, to work in stockroom; must be strong, willing, sober, and industrious; state salary, age, and experience. K 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to work in bank; must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures, and have best of references. K 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years old, for office of 5th Av. establishment; reference. Write J. O., Box 181, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN, single, on small farm for Summer; garden, chickens. R. A. K., Room 3445, Grand Central Terminal.

Employment Agencies.

CASHIER, $40; bookkeepers, $30; stock record, Clearing House clerks, (all must have Stock Exchange experience); export-import correspondents, $50. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

BOOKKEEPERS, Americans, good positions, first-class firms, $14 to $25. Apply Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Employment Department, (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, $2,000; acct., $1,800; bookkeepers, $15 up; clerk, (factory,) $20-$25. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut and aggressive, with exceptional ability, who has a following in city department stores and men's furnishings, who has sold overalls or kindred lines; a big-calibre man with brains, initiative, and stick-to-itiveness; don't answer unless you are qualified and have a clean sales record; commission with drawing advance. Duplex, J 189 Times.

SALESMAN.—Popular-priced pleasure car; factory branch, Brooklyn territory. Qualifications necessary; reference to applicant's previous experience in selling, with record to show knowledge of cars, acquaintance among prospective purchasers, and ambition for hard plugging. Drawing account against commission when sales warrant. Address, letter only, Salesman, 1,170 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted, who can really sell high-grade bonds and preferred stocks; prefer man with established clientele; moderate drawing account and substantial commission allowed; give particulars as to present and previous connections and sales record. Address Bonds, care Russell Law Advertising Agency, 52 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, experienced real estate, for high class, low priced property; attractive commission and bonus contract; must be a producer, with sales record that can sell without being shown how; no drawing account seekers or dead ones wanted. F 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO CALL ON LADIES' APPAREL MANUFACTURERS TO HANDLE WELL-KNOWN LINE BUTTONS AND NOVELTIES; ONLY EXPERIENCED MAN NEED APPLY; COMMISSION AGAINST DRAWING ACCOUNT. J 193 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Position open for capable man, preferably technical graduate, with concern supplying metals and machinery; apply New York; forward particulars, references, experience. Z 218 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a line of pile fabric and cloth coats, traveling through Illinois and Western States; a resident of Chicago preferred; commission basis. C. E., 110 Times.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also for Boston; unique opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMAN.—Established European company selling to factories requires energetic young man for city sales department; both salary and commission. U. S. Sales Department, E. R. Senn & Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary; qualified, United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 306.

SALESMAN.—One who has good following; no specific territory; also one who has had experience in ladies' bathing suits preferred; salary or commission. B. G., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in infants' knit goods, for city and surrounding territory; commission basis; give full particulars in first letter. J 195 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced glue and gelatine salesman to sell local consuming trade by large out-of-town manufacturer; salary. Apply F 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED IN CLOAKS, acquainted with office trade of city; salary or commission. Fidelity Cloak Co., 135 West 17th.

SALESMEN wanted to sell exceptionally attractive gold mining stock; liberal commission. Call Room 1808 25 Broad St.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer and secretary for light secretarial work. Dark Harbor, Me.; August engagement; number of months; hours; if desired; give full details, qualifications, and experience. J 191 Times.

STENCIL CUTTER.—A young man over 18 to learn music stencil cutting. Apply Z 226 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted; experienced; now employed in steamship or freight broker's office; state full particulars and salary wanted; confidential; chance advancement. Address J., Box 826 Belmont Hotel.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted immediately in large factory; state age, experience, and salary expected. Chelsea Fibre Mill Co.,

HIGHEST U. S. COURT GRANTS BAIL TO REDS

Justice Brandeis Permits Berkman, Goldman, Becker, and Kramer to Appeal.

MAY PUT UP $72,000 TODAY

Attorney for Anarchists Convicted of Anti-Draft Conspiracy Argues That Law Is Void.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court today granted to Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, now serving sentences in Federal penitentiaries for conspiracy to impede the working of the army draft law, permission to appeal their cases to the Supreme Court from the District Court in New York. He also granted such permission to Morris Becker and Louis Kramer, convicted on similar charges.

These are the first cases involving the draft law to reach the Supreme Court.

Harry Weinberger, who obtained the writ for the four defendants, said last night that Justice Brandeis had ordered the release of Goldman and Berkman under $25,000 bail each, and Kramer and Becker under $10,000 each, with an additional $2,000 for Kramer, who refused to register.

Mr. Weinberger said the grounds alleged in the assignment of error submitted by him to Justice Brandeis in Washington on Wednesday were:

"First. That no evidence whatsoever of a conspiracy was proved against either Berkman and Goldman or against Kramer and Becker.

"Second—That the entire conscription law is unconstitutional and, therefore, there cannot be a conspiracy to break a law that is void.

"The grounds of unconstitutionality claimed in the assignment of error were:

"First—It violates Section 13, Subdivision 1 of the amendment to the Constitution, which reads: 'Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.' That the conscription law imposes military, agricultural, or industrial service under any condition determined by the military or Congress as to hours, condition, and pay.

"Second—That it violates Article I. of the amendment of the Constitution which reads: 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' That the conscription law does establish a religion in that it gives a special privilege to members of any well-recognized sect and does not give the privilege to any one who does not belong to any well-recognized religious sect, or those who have no religion at all.

"Third—That it violates Article I. of the Constitution, Section 8, Subdivisions 15 and 16, which only gives the United States the right to call forth the militia in the case of an invasion or a rebellion, and that neither an invasion nor rebellion are taking place.

"Fourth—That it violates Article I. Section 8, Subdivision 12, which reads: 'To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.'

"Fifth—That it violates Article IV., Section 11, Subdivision 1, of the Constitution, which reads: 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' That the law imposes military, agricultural, or industrial service on all male citizens between the age of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, with certain exceptions, and excluding the excepted class and older and younger males.

"Sixth—It violates Article V. of the amendment to the Constitution, which reads: 'No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.'

"This is the first case to reach the United States Supreme Court under the conscription law and is the first appeal that has been filed in any case in the United States."

Mr. Weinberger said the papers would be filed by him in the United States District Court here this morning.

"The entire ball will be forthcoming for Berkman, Goldman, Kramer, and Becker, in cash if necessary," the lawyer said.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were convicted in the United States District Court in New York for conspiracy for telling people not to register, and Miss Goldman was immediately sent to the Federal Prison at Jefferson City, Mo., and Berkman to Atlanta.

Louis Kramer and Morris Becker were convicted on the same charge. In addition Kramer was convicted of refusing to register, and both were sent to Atlanta.

The United States District Attorney's office in New York was informed on Wednesday afternoon that Harry Weinberger was in Washington to apply to Justice Brandeis for a writ granting permission to his clients to appeal. In the case of each of these persons Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court recommended their deportation to the countries whence they came to the United States, as soon as they had served their sentences. Under the laws of the United States an alien twice convicted of crime in an American court may be deported, no matter how many years he may have been in the United States.

"If these anarchists are released on bail," said a high police official last night, "there will be great rejoicing, to put it mildly, among the anarchists in New York City. Berkman and Goldman are the brains of the 'red' movement here, and when they were sent to the penitentiary anarchy ceased to be a problem in this city." Should the agitators return to New York the police will be prepared, it was said, to frustrate any efforts they may make to cause trouble.

BRITAIN LIFTS LEATHER BAN.

Will Receive from America 25% of Quantity Sent Last Year.

LONDON, July 19.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General here, completed an arrangement today by which American exporters of manufactured leather may send to the United Kingdom 25 per cent. of the quantity sent in 1916.

The importation of manufactured leather had been prohibited for some time.

Wall Street Hears Peace Rumors.

Peace rumors were again current in Wall Street yesterday. While it was impossible to trace the source, reports that the Kaiser had taken definite steps in respect to peace overtures were widely circulated in brokerage houses. Many of the "wire" houses flashed the report to their various branch offices out of town. There was much speculation as to the truth of the rumors, and some brokers, feeling confident that the "news" was accurate, made wagers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Why Not a Few Weeks on a Western Ranch This Summer?

A lot of ranch owners out in Wyoming—fine, wholesome people—have fixed up their homes and established cottages and house-tents near by, to accommodate Summer boarders.

They are making it a business to take good care of these boarders, to furnish them with saddle horses, guide them on fishing, mountain climbing and sight-seeing expeditions and, beyond all, to make them comfortable and give them thoroughly good, well-prepared food. Good cheer is the keynote, and so the custom of taking one's family and spending a vacation on one of these Western ranches has become very popular.

We make it our business to know about these ranches and are prepared to give you the names and addresses of many, to explain their facilities and attractions, cost of living there, and how to reach them most conveniently.

It's all very simple and easy, and for perfect rest and recuperation, for a way to secure a store of health for the coming year, you can't go wrong on a ranch vacation.

Let me help you plan for such an outing and give you all the information needed; in fact, make all arrangements for the complete trip.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept., D. L. & W. R. R., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 8788.

Going away? Make sure of enjoying yourself to the fullest extent by taking a box of these fragrant mild cigars.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

5 for 25c and Upward — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

The Vermin Problem
IN APARTMENT HOUSES—No. 11
Charles S. Kohler says:
"The twin V's that haunt the real estate man are *Vermin* and *Vacancies*. Our sure cure for both is exterminator service for the entire building. It routs the vermin and keeps the tenants—another reason why 'Kohler service pleases.' Bliss Exterminator Co. does our work because 'Bliss Service Satisfies.'"
Free Demonstration to owners or agents. No money in advance—Satisfaction guaranteed. Full Details on Request.
"Bliss Service Satisfies"
BLISS EXTERMINATOR CO. INC.
NEW YORK, BLISS BLDG. 20 W. 15th ST. Tel. Chel 9170
BROOKLYN, BUSH TERM'L Tel. Sunset 5345

Special—
Pajamas
$1.45
Friday and Saturday Only.

Fresh and new, right out of our regular stock.

We recommend your buying all you need, for we doubt our ability to duplicate this offer.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers. Broadway, cor. 29th. 246-248 West 125th. 3d Ave., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

—And Walk Right In Again

To our stores as to all other big stores come many "shoppers"—men who want to see what the other places are offering.

This year more than ever before we are impressed by the number of men of that type who, after visiting other clothing stores, are buying their clothes from us.

A Hart Schaffner & Marx suit has always been big value for its price.

But now—the suits we bought months ago, made of the fabrics Hart Schaffner & Marx bought months before that, are phenomenal values.

And bear in mind, woolen prices have in the last year shown a rise unequalled since the civil war.

Experts say the rise has only begun.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Fancy Suits REDUCED

If New York men realized to the full the values here there wouldn't be a suit left tonight.

Every Fancy Suit $22.50 or less	$19.50	Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit	$27.50
Every $25 Fancy Suit	$22.50	Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit	$32.50
Every $28 Fancy Suit	$25.00	Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit	$38.50

No Charge for Alterations.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers. Broadway, cor. 29th. 246-248 West 125th. 3rd Ave., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Filigree platinum and diamond bar-pin, at Blossom Heath Inn, Merrick Road, Sunday night, July 15, between 12 and 1 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid finder. Address either Far Rockaway or 200 4th Av., New York, S. L. Migel.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. FT3908 for 20 shares in the name of "Edward I. Kahn." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville, Ky.

LOST—Diamond and platinum ring with cabochon sapphire in centre, square setting, in vicinity of Selznick Studio, 175th St., Bronx, or on subway train or Broadway street car from 72d to 54th St.; liberal reward. V. B. Reed, phone Circle 941.

LOST—A silver meshbag on Thursday, July 19, between Atlantic Highlands boat pier, West 42d St., and Grand Central Station, or in a taxicab. Reward for the return of this article will be paid at Room 1420, 61 Broadway, New York.

LOST—On Thursday evening, July 12, at St. Regis Hotel, one earring, composed of an onyx ball, surmounted by stick diamond; reward $50. CARTIER, 712 5th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, July 17, between 42d and 39th Sts. and Broadway, lady's purse, containing small sum of money and diamond ring; liberal reward offered for return. Z 217 Times Annex.

REWARD, $50.—Lost, gold cigarette case, near Hotel Knickerbocker, thin model, striped design; owner's name engraved inside; no questions asked. Charlton & Co., 684 5th Av.

LOST—In vicinity 135th St. and Broadway, small chamois bag containing two diamond earrings and a diamond ring. $50 reward. S. M. Frankel, 506 West 135th St.

LOST—Blue silk bag containing gold watch, card case, keys, July 15, on Erie train leaving Jersey City 1:30 P. M.; reward. Virden, 320 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Diamond cluster pin, Monday, somewhere from People's Line, Canal St., to Whitlock Av., Bronx; very liberal reward. Dr. Peter H. Friedman, 903 Whitlock Av.

$250 REWARD and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., New York City.

LOST—Diamond chain bracelet, July 10, between Arverne and New York; liberal reward. 70 5th Av., 9th floor.

LOST—On 8th Av. elevated, south of 53d St., silver-handled walking stick; liberal reward. Return J. W. Hoban, 14 Wall St.

LOST—A round locket with Masonic mark and child's photograph; suitable reward. Room 1412, 30 Church St.

LOST—Signet ring in washroom at Biltmore Hotel; liberal reward; no questions asked. 81 Washington Place.

LOST—Brighton "L," small suitcase, containing three bathing suits; reward. J 188 Times.

$5,000 REWARD
OR $2,500 EACH
FOR TWO EMERALD RINGS

lost in Washington, D. C., or in New York, about Dec. 5, 1916; one ring set with square emerald, weight 5.50 carats, set in platinum, containing 111 diamonds in border and open shank; total weight of diamonds 1.07 carats; scratch number on ring 506.

One a twin diamond and emerald ring, consisting of 1 emerald, 4.11 carats; 1 old cut diamond, 2.62 carats; ring is of gold and platinum points, with the 6 diamonds in the shank; scratch number on ring is 296.
TIFFANY & CO., FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

$300 REWARD.
return round pink pearl, lost between Colony Club and Pennsylvania Terminal, July 7. Charlton & Co., 684 5th Av., N. Y. C.

GOOD NEWS
for 55,229 New York Chauffeurs

American chauffeurs are the best in the world.

New York Chauffeurs are the best in America.

Today, there are 55,229 chauffeurs registered in greater New York.

And here's a piece of good news that will please every one of them—*a new gasoline that vaporizes fast.*

Why low-grade or sluggish gasoline wastes fuel

Sluggish gasoline *vaporizes slowly.* There are three kinds of sluggish gasoline on the market. (1)—common, low-grade gasoline of 56° to 58° gravity. (2)—Low-grade gasoline, blended with very light casinghead gasoline to improve gravity. (3)—Gasoline mixed with kerosene. A large percentage of such gasoline *never* becomes vapor at all. That unvaporized gasoline cannot explode and cannot help drive your engine. It is waste fuel. To produce even fair results, sluggish gasoline requires a "rich", wasteful mixture. Only 8 parts of air to 1 part of fuel can be used.

Unvaporized fuel means low gasoline mileage and wasted money. It also means excess carbon, sticky piston rings, gummed-up valves, and diluted lubricating oil. It is the principal cause of a sluggish engine.

Getting 15 to 1—the real efficiency mixture

Tydol, the new economy gasoline, *vaporizes fast.*

It is *made* to give best results in a 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel.

15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. That is the most efficient mixture for every automobile. The February 1917 Bulletin of the Society of Automobile Engineers shows that 15 to 1 is scientifically correct for all speeds and all loads.

Tydol works best at 15 to 1. *That means maximum power and mileage and easy starting.* It burns up clean and reduces carbon. Thus it eliminates many engine troubles.

How motorists can save money on fuel

The diagram shows how Tydol saves fuel. On the left is an 8 to 1 mixture of air and sluggish gasoline. On the right, the Tydol economy mixture—15 parts of air to 1 of gasoline. Notice the marked saving in fuel.

With Tydol and a proper adjustment of your carburetor you will use *less* fuel and *more* air than with low-grade gasoline.

Tydol has these unique properties because it is made by the Edwards System, a series of exclusive processes used by the Tide Water Oil Company. Ordinary gasoline *cannot* be made like Tydol. *And yet Tydol sells for the same price as ordinary gasoline.*

How to set your carburetor at 15 to 1

The Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin mentioned herein tells how to adjust the amount of gasoline fed by your carburetor.

Before making the adjustment, fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and run your engine for a few minutes until it is warm.

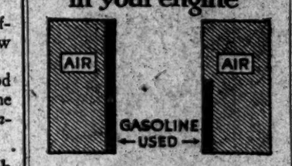
Then with your car standing still and the engine running, follow the directions given in the S. A. E. Bulletin:

"Decrease the quantity of gasoline until the engine loses power. Then give more gasoline until good power is restored, *but not a notch beyond that point.*"

With Tydol, this adjustment gives you the 15 to 1 mixture. *Because Tydol is made in such a way that it works best in a 15 to 1 mixture.*

To be sure you have the 15 to 1 mixture use Tydol. Sluggish gasoline usually back-fires on a mixture leaner than 8 to 1. Tydol gives your greatest economy and efficiency.

What really explodes in your engine



With Sluggish Gasoline	With Tydol The New Gasoline
8 parts of air to 1 part gasoline	15 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

Sluggish gasoline requires a rich, wasteful mixture—only 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. This rich mixture causes low gasoline mileage, soots up spark plugs and forms excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made to work best in a mixture using 15 parts of air to 1 part of Tydol. Notice that with Tydol you can use less gasoline and more air.

Where you can buy Tydol

Not all New York dealers sell Tydol. It is sold by progressive high-grade garages and dealers. Ask your garage man to try for a Tydol Agency. Meanwhile look for the orange and black sign.

Try Tydol in your car today. You will save money and get more power.

If you do not find Tydol for sale where you ask for it, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Platt & Washburn Refining Company
Sole Distributors
11 Broadway, N.Y. Tel. Bowl. Green 8000

To insure maximum results—

Always use Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. Veedol prevents rapid formation of sediment and minimizes friction and wear. It is used by the U. S. Army and Navy, leading automobile engine makers, and more than 400,000 motorists.

VEEDOL

Clean out the crank case of your automobile engine, fill up with kerosene—run your engine 30 seconds—drain out all kerosene and refill with Veedol. Your engine will be more silent and more powerful than ever before.

TYDOL
THE NEW GASOLINE

The All-in-One Car

Please let us show you in these new Mitchells all the known attractions.

There are 31 features which nearly all cars omit. Each is something which every motorist wants.

There are more luxuries, more beauties than in any other car in this class—more by 25%.

The body designs combine all the attractions found in 257 new models. And these are the only modest-price cars which are built to the standard of 100% over-strength.

See the Results

You have read a great deal about Mitchell efficiency. About John W. Bate, the great Mitchell expert. About that mammoth factory, where up-to-date methods save $4,000,000 on the annual output.

Come and see the results. See the hundred extra values which are paid for by these savings.

See the lifetime cars which result from this over-strength. Two that we know of have already run over 200,000 miles each.

Mitchell Sixes

TWO SIZES

Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.

$1525

Mitchell Junior—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor. ¼-inch smaller bore.

$1250

All Prices f. o. b. Racine

See the Springs

See the Bate cantilever springs which make this car ride like a sail-boat. Not one of these springs has ever yet been broken.

See the engine which Mitchell engineers have spent 14 years in developing. Let us demonstrate its marvelous performance.

Here are features by the score which you do not see elsewhere. They will interest you and amaze you.

One half hour here will show you why Mitchell so dominates its class. And why thousands of experienced motorists are buying this car to keep.

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of New York, Inc.
Columbus Circle, Facing South, New York, N. Y.
Telephone Columbus 8000

"MODERATION SERIES" NO. 8

Moderate winds are necessary in Nature's scheme.

BUT when whipped into hurricanes (an extreme state) they become destructive. Extremes of every kind are bad. An intemperate use of alcoholic beverages is injurious. On the other hand, it is well known that total abstinence practiced for generations, as in Turkey and India, dwarfs and narrows the mind, impoverishes the body, and causes the eventual decay and subjugation of nations.

BUDWEISER is a happy medium—it is a mild Barley-Malt and Saazer Hop brew—truly the drink of Moderation. Its use has always spelled Temperance, and it brings to mankind a kindly sense of good cheer, banishes old dull care, and its life-giving juices are beneficial to all. BUDWEISER sales exceed all other beers by millions of bottles.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres

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Budweiser
Means Moderation